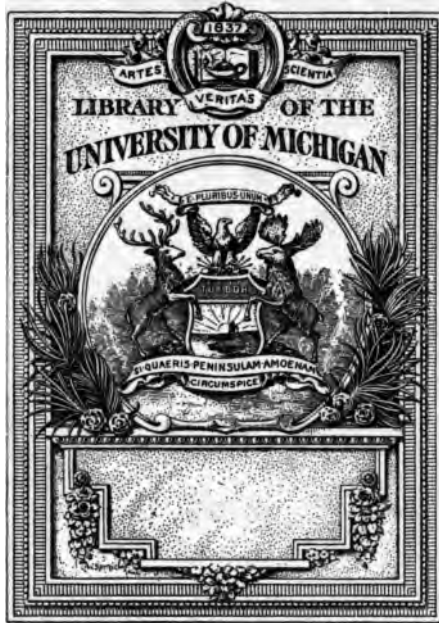
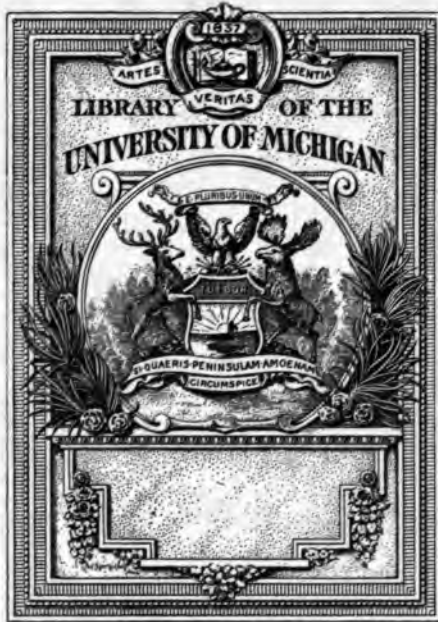


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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.



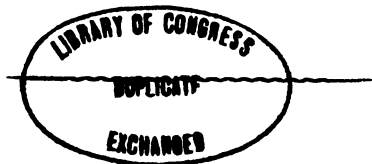
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1855.

[No. 1.

Commencement of a New Volume.

THE thirty-first volume of the African Repository commences with the present number. The first number of the Repository was issued in March, 1825; from which date, it was published regularly in *monthly* numbers until January, 1839, inclusive. The tenth volume was completed in ten numbers, in order that the subsequent volumes might commence with the beginning of the year. From February, 1839, until February, 1842, both inclusive, it was published *semi-monthly*. Volume 15 was, however, completed in nineteen numbers, one number only having been issued in each of the months of January and July of that year, (1839,) and the publication of the second number for November and the two for December having been suspended in consequence of the destruction by fire of the materials in the office of publication. Volumes 16 and 17 contained twenty four numbers each, and volume 18 fourteen numbers; the *monthly* issues having been resumed in March,

1842; since which time it has been issued regularly every month—each volume commencing with the beginning of the year, and containing twelve numbers.

Notwithstanding various interrupting circumstances, the only suspension of this part of our work that has occurred during the thirty years nearly of its existence was that in the latter part of 1839, as stated above. And though* time and circumstances have sometimes prevented our giving as much attention as we regarded necessary, and generally as much as we could desire, to this highly important auxiliary to the prosecution of the great work before us; yet we are encouraged to believe that our labors in this department have been appreciated by the friends of colonization generally; and that the Repository has been a welcome visitor to many families in various parts of the country. We have endeavored to render it interesting to our friends, and not offensive to those who may be opposed to

the cause we advocate. And we have had many encouraging evidences of increasing interest in our cause throughout the country, attributable, to a considerable extent, to convictions of its practicability and present and ulterior good, awakened by the perusal of various articles published from time to time in our columns.

While we shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to perform the duties devolving on us in this department of our work, we hope

that subscribers will promptly *remit* the amount of their subscription, and not wait to be called on by agents, or to receive notice of their delinquency. We are very desirous that the receipts for the Repository should at least meet the necessary expenses incurred in its publication. Subscribers in arrears will therefore please remit by mail, at our risk; and in return we will send them receipts specifying the time to which payment is made.

Our operations during the past year.

THE result of our labors during the past year, compared with that of the preceding year, shows a falling off in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia. We have been obliged to curtail our operations with reference to emigrants, in consequence of the limited means at command; our receipts during the past year having been considerably less than during the preceding year; consequently, we have been necessarily restricted in our expenditures. If we had had the means, we doubt not that we could have sent a larger number in 1854 than in 1853; as many more applicants would have made their arrangements to emigrate, if we could have encouraged them with the assurance that we would send them. But the empty state of our treasury, and the appre-

hension that we might become too deeply involved in debt, have deterred us from giving assurances to many with whom we have had correspondence. Besides, we have felt the importance of more extensive preparations being made in different parts of Liberia for the comfortable accommodation of emigrants; and hence, we have been obliged to appropriate a considerable part of our receipts to expenditures in Liberia. Improvements to a much greater extent than we have been able to make, we regard as not only very desirable, but in many places, really necessary. And unless our receipts shall increase considerably during the present year, we shall be obliged still further to curtail our operations in dispatching expeditions; that we may make

necessary appropriations for build-ings in Liberia, and other expenses for the accommodation of emigrants.

As stated in a previous number, we feel that we have a great work before us; and yet we are obliged to halt, and to hang down our hands, in view of the fact that we cannot command the means to enable us to carry it on as actively and

extensively as we desire, and as we might if our resources were not so limited. We are sensibly aware of the fact, that, during the past year, money has been very "tight;" hence, probably, the cause of our diminished receipts; but we hope for better times; and we trust that the friends of our cause will do what they can to help us to carry forward the great work.

The Parting Scene.

WE copy from the *Maryland Colonization Journal* the following interesting communication from the Rev. John Seys with reference to the last interview of the Rev. Mr. Herndon with the servants liberated by himself and friends, and for the expenses of whose transportation and six months' support in Liberia our friends so liberally and promptly responded to our special appeal in our circular of August last.

THE PARTING SCENE BETWEEN A MASTER AND HIS SERVANTS.

My connection with the Maryland State Colonization Society led me several times to visit the Ship *Euphrasia*, which sailed November 3d for Liberia, during the time she was engaged in taking in her emigrants and cargo. The day previous to her departure, the former were put on board; and as I mingled among them in the steerage, giving away a few testaments and hymn books which had been contributed by Miss Julia M. J. Lewis, of Frederick City, I became acquainted personally with the leading men and their families,

of the party from Fauquier County, Virginia, lately emancipated by the H——'s of that place.

Having been perfectly familiar from childhood with the relation existing between the Anglo-Saxon master and the African slave, whether the native from the coast, or those of only African descent, I had often witnessed exhibitions of the strong affection which not unfrequently prevails between the parties. I had known servants who would risk their lives for the safety of their masters, and masters who would rather have been reduced to poverty than have sold their servants to others. I had known cases where the comforts and protection of the slave differed in no wise from those afforded the children, excepting of course the mingling together in the social circle as equals. But I have never witnessed a separation between a whole family of servants, old and young, parents and children, husbands and wives, many of them "born in his house," and their master. A separation taking place on the eve of the departure of the former for the land of their ancestors.

This scene without any premeditation, was about to be enacted in

all the simplicity of nature, untrammelled, unsophisticated nature.

I had mentioned to some of the men the fact of my having been in Liberia for many years, and quite familiar with the very place (Millsburg) to which they were going, and had been telling them a few things respecting the country, its climate, and productions. This elicited their confidence, and after speaking in the kindest and most grateful manner of their "old master" and "Mass Travers," both of whom I learned were dead, one of the men, bursting into tears presented me with a little book of a few leaves, made of a sheet or two of paper, folded and stitched together. It was a book of "Memoranda for Jess." I took it and read the names of Jess, Lucy his wife, their children, some eight or nine, and the times of their birth; and then following the ages of the servants, a series of advice and counsel were inserted under appropriate heads, such as only a father could write for his children on parting with them. As I read aloud, the whole company gathered around, and when the godly admonitions of the christian master as here penned, fell upon their ears, bursts of grief, and sobs, could be heard from men, women and children. Something was said on almost every point—personal religion—the training up of their children—education—habits of industry—prudence—economy—diet—every thing. But the last leaf was the most affecting. It was from their mistress. In a neat lady's hand were written a few lines to "Jess and Lucy, and the dear children,"—lines which none but a feeling heart, a pious soul, a maternal bosom could have dedicated. Reader, call me baby, fool, anything, I care not, but confess unhesitatingly, that I was weak enough

to weep with that company of weeping emigrants in the hold of that ship, as I read over the affecting farewell of their beloved mistress.

In the midst of this scene, a gentleman came down from the deck, and I soon learned that he was one of the brothers who had thus made free and happy a company of servants worth \$30,000. I sought an introduction from one of the blacks, and Mr. H—, hearing from them that I had been in Africa, immediately determined that I should address them more at length. So he called his party—some fifty—the other fifteen having been left behind on account of indisposition, and as they came together, I endeavored at his request, to inform them more fully as to the country they were going to, and the best steps to insure success as citizens and as christians.

I closed my remarks, and Mr. H— followed me. "I may not see you agin," said he. "I may as well say all I have to say now." And then he became so choked for utterance, and the tears fell so fast, that a silence ensued, only broken by the sighs and sobs of the entire party. "My heart is too full. I can hardly speak. You know how we have lived together. Servants, hear me. We have been brethren and sisters, we have grown up together, we have been brought into the church together." (They are pious members of the Baptist church.) "We have done the best for you. For two or three years this move has been contemplated, and you are now on the point of starting for the land of your ancestors. Besides their freedom, Brother S—," said he to me, "we have spent \$2,000 in procuring everything we could think of to make them comfortable,—clothing, bedding, implements of husbandry, mechanic's

tools, books for such as can read, spelling books for the children, bibles, a family bible for each family, all these have been provided. And," turning to them, "when you have been there some few months, we will send you out another supply of provisions, and will continue to do so. And now you three brethren who form the committee, appointed by the church to watch over your brethren, a word to you. You are chosen to admonish, guide, counsel those others. Not to lord it over them, but gently and kindly to watch over their souls. And now, God bless you. I can never forget you. Write to me. Washington, you can write. I have furnished you with paper. Keep a journal. Put all

your names down, even the children, and write opposite to every one, everything that happens concerning you. I shall feel so much interest in hearing from you. We all will, especially Miss Mary." (Here the bare mention of their almost adored mistress started their grief afresh.) "Now," continued Mr. H——, "as we may never meet again, let us part with prayer. Let us all kneel down and brother S—— will lead in prayer to Almighty God for you all."

We knelt down there in that steerage, and under feelings which words are but poor means of describing, engaged in prayer as best we could, amid the cries and sobs, the tears and broken hearts around us.

S.

[From the Maryland Col. Journal.]

Last Expedition of the Season.

THE General Pierce will sail from Savannah with emigrants on the 30th of December, the last day of the year. It is expected that about one hundred will embark, mostly from Georgia and Tennessee. The difficulty in getting these latter people off has not been trivial. They were to go in the *Sophia Walker* last spring, but were disappointed in consequence of the great numbers on board that vessel. They have had to *lie over*, waiting for the "Fall Expedition." When the time arrived, the American Col. Society found itself unable to send them, and had it not been for the Maryland State Colonization Society, doubtless, they would have had to *lie over* another six months, and perhaps longer.

On being informed of the condition of these people, our Board of Managers decided to be at the expense of their emigration and settlement at Cape Palmas, and for such purposes, devoted funds derived

from other sources than the State Colonization fund. They were the more induced to this course, that our new State of Maryland in Liberia should have an early accession to its too small population, in order to render her beginning of political existence as auspicious as possible. We know they will be most cordially welcomed by the Marylanders, coming from what State they may. The Rev. Armistead Miller, of Ohio, returns to Liberia with his family in the General Pierce. Mr. M. went out about one year since to assure himself of the *reality* of the Republic of Liberia. "He saw it and was glad," and takes out with him all whom he has a right to command, his immediate family, but not one soul more,—although it was alleged, that "*any number* would go if Armistead Miller brings back a good report." He not only brings a good report, but proves the truth of that report, by immedi-

ately returning with his family, yet, among the *any number*, not one solitary man moves; all affect to believe that Miller has been humbugged. It is only necessary for a colored man to visit Liberia and return with a good report of the land, to be set down by his former friends as a fool or a knave—as a liar or a dupe.

One family from Maryland, too, will go in the Gen. Pierce, Thomas Campbell, from Frederick County, the father of Cornelius Campbell whose letter we publish in our present number. Having good reports from his son, the father was induced to break up, although advanced in years, and take the younger part of his family to a country that promises most for their future good. He got

ready to embark in the Sophia Walker in April, but as that vessel would not visit Cape Palmas, he was induced, *for consideration*, to postpone his departure till the Fall Expedition. We doubt not he will be as well satisfied with Liberia as his son is and has been.

We trust that measures will soon be adopted to guarantee a passage to all, who shall be inclined to emigrate, and that there will be no further postponement after the emigrant has once prepared himself. There should be an ample vessel to sail from the Chesapeake twice a year, and she should be *ample* indeed, enough so, to take all the emigrants and *all their plunder*. THIS MUST BE DONE.

[From the Va. Colonizationist.]

Letter from Rev. J. W. Roberts.

MONROVIA, Aug. 22d, 1854.

REV. W. H. STARR:

Dear Sir:—Your letter by the "Shirley" I received. It was unexpected to me to learn that you had given my letter to the public, by having it published in the "Virginia Colonizationist." When I do not write for publication, I dislike to see them in print for reasons not necessary now to mention; it will not avail anything whether I excuse or not, the thing is done. I think I might have been furnished one of the numbers containing my letter, in order that I might see how my words and sentences appear in print. Like yourself, since my last I have changed my place of residence, and am now residing some ten miles from Monrovia, engaged in the operations of the Mission, having the oversight of a circuit embracing five regular appointments. According to your desires, I have seen several persons named in your letter from

Portsmouth and Western Branch, Virginia, and tended your compliments to them, all of whom were pleased to hear from you and learn your whereabouts. Those from the above named places, so far as I know, continue satisfied with their new homes and have prospects before them of living in comfortable circumstances. They take a proper view of the *country*, and have a good idea of that inestimable blessing, *freedom* or *liberty*: whenever these are properly fixed in the mind, and necessary health is allowed, the person so possessing them, seldom fails of success. It is gratifying for us to believe we have enough of such among us to anticipate a prosperous and extensive nation at some day. I have long since thought that Colonization Agents, some of them, in giving descriptions of Liberia, have been too flattering in their remarks; the disagreeable disappointments which some have met after a short

arrival here, have as a consequence resulted in discouragement, discontent, and perhaps in some instances premature death, if not a return to the United States with an evil report of the country. Why should it be any longer a question, that enough encouraging and favorable can be said of Liberia to induce any thinking man to emigrate thither, who calmly, dispassionately and properly considers the condition and future prospects of himself and children. To say that Liberia is an elysium, or Paradise, while work, industry, and enterprise are prerequisites to comfort, living and enjoyment in other newly settled and even old settled countries, is saying what is not justifiable. Some have been told, nothing need be brought, every thing necessary can be gotten here; thus many have been deceived; disposed of many of their effects, if not all, which were really needful here, and after arriving and upon entering on housekeeping, find themselves minus of many things useful and necessary, and for the want of which much disadvantage is encountered. Few if anything needful in America is not needful here. All kinds of house and kitchen ware is needed here as much as in America, except perhaps shovel and tongs; and clothes from the thickest winter to the mid summer article. A blanket often during the wet season, is an acceptable appendage, for covering at night.

None need fear to say we have an excellent country here. Time, industry and health, are only necessary to develop its rich resources. Our farmers are lengthening and widening yearly their operations; the soil has never failed to yield to the hand of industry its supplies. The coffee plant which begins to repay its grower from the grain at most in the fourth year, is being more than ever cultivated, and many begin now to look over their fields, in high anticipation that they will more than meet all their necessary demands. *Sugar Cane*, though not indigenous, yet if it was, it could not be better ground nor more profitably cultivated. I am confident if there was a steam engine of six-horse power for the purpose of propelling a sugar mill, considering the extent to which sugar cane is now cultivated, and the inducement held out by such a facility for manufacturing the juice into syrup and sugar, in a very short time the article might be shipped, and at least meet home consumption. On the elevated banks of the St. Paul's river it might be erected.

I have already said more than I intended to say, therefore will conclude by saying, Col. Yates, Mr. White and Mr. Davis would be remembered to you. They are all well. With best wishes for the health of yourself and family.

I remain as ever, respectfully,
&c., &c.,

J. W. ROBERTS.

[From the Christian Ad. and Journal.]

Africa, Poor Africa!

By BISHOP WAUGH.

Mr. Editor :—Not entirely ignorant of what has been done for generations past, by Christian philanthropists, for the elevation, civilization, and Christianization of this

large and populous continent, I was, nevertheless, struck with this remark, made by a warm friend of the African race, in a recent communication in which he expresses his

desire and purpose to visit this country: "We can, and we ought to do more for Africa." Yes, we can, and we ought to do more for Africa. Long has she suffered from the cupidity of men called Christians, of Europe and America, who have sedulously engaged in that most barbarous of all traffics, the merchandise of human beings. Her tribes have been kept in a state of war and rapine for the purpose of supplying *matériel* for the slave trade. Alas, that America, either in its colonial condition, or in its free and independent state should have been stained with the blood of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of these hapless sons of Ham!

It is due, however, to the United States of America to state, that in the organization of the federal government a constitutional provision was adopted, prohibiting the importation of slaves after the year 1808, and by treaty stipulation and law it has since been classed with piracy, and made punishable with death. But in defiance of the armed national ships of three great maritime powers, the nefarious trade is still being carried on, and thousands are brought to markets in America, although not to that portion belonging to the United States. What a foul blot in the nineteenth century! I should not have alluded to this revolting subject, only to show how much more has been done to degrade and deprave Africa than has been done for her regeneration and elevation in the scale of nations. Now, to the chief object of this communication.

Among the most benevolent and efficient agents embarked for the good of Africa, we may name the American Colonization scheme, and the institution and maintenance of Christian missions. If these have

not done all that was desired, let not their beneficial results be overlooked. Much good has certainly been accomplished by them, and much more, without doubt, will be effected by them. In noticing the instrumentality of missionary labors, I speak only of those performed by the Methodist Episcopal Church; not because the efforts and successes of other Christian denominations are either overlooked or undervalued, but having more intimate knowledge of Methodist operations, we can speak more accurately concerning them. Not, indeed, that we intend, in this brief article, to give even a succinct history of the mission, but merely introduce it for the purpose of connecting it with the dialogues which are designed to make up the body of this paper.

The M. E. Church was among the earliest, if not the first, to plant missions on that part of the western coast of Africa within the limits of the American and Maryland Colonization Societies. In 1832, the Rev. M. B. Cox, with a heart burning with the flame of Christian love, offered himself for this hazardous service; but not long after he reached Monrovia, and commenced his work, he was attacked by the fever of the country, and went soon to his grave, with the heroic utterance in death; "Though a thousand fall, let not Africa be given up." Nor has Africa been given up. Spalding and Wright followed in the course of the succeeding year, the former to return with shattered constitution and utterly impaired health, and the latter sleeps in an African grave, by the side of his devoted predecessor. Subsequently, Barton, Seys, Chase, Stocker, Pingree, and Benham, brethren beloved, who "hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," at the call of the

Church gave themselves to the work on this distant and deadly coast. These faithful and zealous men met with true-hearted and ardent fellow-laborers among the emigrants to Liberia and Cape Palmas, and by their united efforts in the cause of Christ they have succeeded, after the labors of less than twenty-five years, in introducing into Africa a regularly organized branch of the M. E. Church, embracing a mission annual conference, including two states, Liberia and Maryland; four districts; twenty-one circuits and stations; twenty-two itinerant preachers, besides nearly as many assistants, including the wives of the missionaries; fourteen hundred and twenty-eight communicants. There is an academy in which classical and scientific education is given, together with several schools of lower grade. There are also a goodly number of Sunday schools. In these several schools are found facilities for educating the children of the citizens of the states, and of the natives of the country bordering on the coast. Thus it is clearly seen that a hopeful commencement has been made. Widely has the influence of these combined agencies been diffused. The future is full of hope. We have now in connexion with the M. E. Church a body of able and zealous ministers, who are actively and successfully engaged in "Preaching Jesus and the resurrection" among emigrant citizens, and native tribes along the African coast. I make the following extracts from a communication of Rev. Francis Burns, who writes under date of May 10, 1854. Among other things he says:—

"I spent the 29th and 30th of April at Robertsville, holding what I believe is called a *sacramental occasion*—that is, a quarterly meeting

in everything excepting the quarterly conference. It was an interesting season. One man, Joseph Ames, converted years ago, when young, now grown up to mature manhood, and head man of a town, said to me, 'We no have plenty preachers for help we now; sometime he come; so I try myself now. Dat ting I know I tell my people. Ebery night we have prayer-meeting in my town. I have one boy; him bin mission school, can read, and I go come to you for one hymn book and Bible, so he can read for me.' I urged him and others to put all they knew about Christianity to use, assuring them that God would bless their efforts in the conversion of their countrymen.

"During the intervals of the meeting I took opportunity to converse with several of them alone, on the subject of religion, in order, if possible, to ascertain the amount of Christian knowledge each one talked with had, and also to what extent those ideas pervaded the minds of the natives generally. George and Peter answered the questions as set forth in the following lines:

You profess to be a Christian man, George?

George. "Yes, I love God. I tink so."

I sit down often, George, and ask myself what your people think of this God-palaver? If I could satisfy myself on this point, I should know what to do. But I do not speak your language, and most of you do not understand mine; so I do not know always what step to take. What your people *heart* say about this God-palaver?

George. "Plenty people believe him—plenty."

What God-palaver be, George? Tell me what you think it is.

George. "Well, God bin make we

all. We all be him child. We all must try to do him work. S'pose we heart, we feel bad; we must pray to God: he can help we. S'pose we look troubled, we must tell God; he can help we out."

Well, what if a man has a bad heart?

George. "O; if we pray God, he can take that bad heart away, and give we one good heart."

Where that bad heart come from?

George. "Dat be devil part. Devil make him."

We can all die, *George*?

George. "O yes, we sably all man can die."

What if some man have bad heart then?

George. "He must go fire forever."

What becomes of our bodies?

George. "He lay ground. When God want, he call him up."

What your people do on Sunday?

George. "All man sit down town dat day. He be day God give we for rest."

(These questions were answered without the least preconception, as *George* did not know a moment beforehand what was to be asked.)

Don't you gamble on Sunday?

Peter. "No we don't let folks do that—that be devil work."

When your people are very sick and going to die, do they say anything about God then?

Peter. "Some talk, if they ain't too sick."

What do they say?

Peter. "They often say, 'Well, I go die now, I don't know what place I go. S'pose I go God, I don't know; s'pose I go devil, I don't know.'"

When there is no preacher at your place to talk to you, do you ever talk to your people yourself?

Peter. "Yes, but we don't get plenty people; all same when a

preacher come. But we often talk to our own people, and when our people come from long bush, and stop a few days with us, we talk to them what we know weself. When Mr. Sion Harris was killed by lightning, I took plenty my people, men, women, and children, there, and show dem how the house was broke by it, and told them how God palaver must be true. I think s'pose people no hear God now, he go come again."

"Peter is a very intelligent man, and head man of a small town on the St. Paul's River. He is a member of our Church. The few simple elements of Christian knowledge appearing in the answers to the above questions indicate a hopeful foundation—though but a day of small things. In the love-feast one said, "We too glad to see you 'merica people come to meety we place. God bin send you to this country for to teach we. We bin afraid you tire, then we tire too. Dat time we all go to God, he ask we which way we tire? We can tell him. Dem 'merica people you bin send for teach we be tire, den we tire too." Many other thrilling remarks were made during the meeting, the point and force of which we trust we shall never forget. I believe, most sincerely, that a great and effectual door is here opened for furthering the gospel of Christ and deepening impressions already made in former years. The seed here sown amid tears and prayers is not lost; it is springing up, and with careful, patient and methodical cultivation, I do not doubt, will yet abundantly reward the toil of every tiller, whether on earth now or with God, and compensate most fully the prayers and expenditures of the Church."

This valiant soldier of Christ adds:

"How I would delight to sit down here and labor! I wish it understood most distinctly, that if the authorities of the Church so judge, I am at their service for this work."

Would that we had scores like him. Then when the voice of the

Lord shall be heard, saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" there will be more than one to respond, "Here am I, send me." May the great Head of the Church raise them up, and thrust them out into the harvest.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Steam to Liberia.

NEW YORK, 16th Nov., 1854

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce :

GENTLEMEN:—The lull in the storm of political agitation affords a favorable moment for reminding the friends of Africa how vast a good to this country and humanity might be accomplished by a little earnest and united effort to place one hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the Directors of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, thus enabling it to open and establish regular steam communication with Liberia. It is clear that this single measure involves benefits to this Union and mankind, far surpassing those sought in seven-tenths of the controversies which fill our Journals, and excite and agitate our communities. If slavery is to be traced to the barbarism of Africa, in her civilization will be found the remedy; and if this institution be to our Union the only cause or occasion of danger, the combined efforts of the North and South for this civilization, by strengthening the bond of charity and opening the way for the removal of that cause or occasion, will prove our most effectual safeguard. Why, then, should the good and wise doubt or hesitate in this mighty enterprise, which, as Mr. Clay described it, is a "circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

Africa is no longer a mere wreck

clung to by struggling and perishing humanity, sending out even from the midst of the dark and stormy waves of despair which beat upon her, cries of woe to startle the nations; but a stately ship, set forth by God's good Providence, in her morning sunrise, on the calm tide of a more prosperous fortune and freighted with precious hopes. On her shore Liberty and Christianity have achieved permanent triumphs, and the foundations of republican government, of civilization, and the Church of Christ, are imperishably laid.

What a change in her condition, what a kindling up of her hopes, and wide brightening of her prospects; what a multiplication of agencies and instrumentalities for her deliverance and elevation, during the period (to the dawn of which the lives of some now living extend back) since 1787, when that profound and sagacious philanthropist, Granville Sharp, sent forth from their outcast misery in the streets of London a small company of American fugitive slaves, to rear their humble dwellings on the territory of Sierra Leone, to which he gave the name of the province of Freedom. What a vast change since the writer in 1824 first saw the ever verdant shores of Africa, and, standing in company with Mr. Ashmun amid the thirty thatched huts of Monrovia, looked out upon her desolations,

and discerned through the fearful gloom some faint but undoubted signs of her approaching redemption.

The law enacted by all christian nations against the slave trade, and the decay through their combined endeavors and other causes, to the very verge of extinction of the atrocious traffic; the wide-spread civilization of Southern Africa, and through Algeria of Northern; the wonderful growth and character of Sierra Leone, including representatives from 200 African tribes and nations; the unfolding of the gates of the whole continent to our explorations, arts, commerce, and the dauntless teachers of christianity; the numerous and rapidly increasing stations of the latter, their apostolic endurance in suffering, their sublime faith, hope and charity, their noble achievements; the one hundred or more well organized christian churches, standing the bright and everlasting monuments of their labors; the sacred graves of many missionaries; the monthly visits of English steamers to the civilized settlements, from the Gambia to the Gaboon; and more, the Republic of Liberia, a model state; the seat of justice, of social order, of christian schools and worship, the Pilgrim Home for the exiled and dispersed children of Africa in other countries, and the predestined light and hope of millions lost in darkness in their own—*one and all indicate the benevolent purpose and Hand of the Almighty Ruler of Nations, and solemnly forbid that we should yield to distrust, or withhold co-operation. If the opportunity and means of doing good be the measure of our obligation; if the inability of the distressed to recompense us afford, in the judgment of our Saviour, the highest motive for their relief; if to deny benefits to those from whom we have received them be reproachful ingratitude, the*

people of the United States can plead no excuse for declining to show themselves the friends and benefactors of the African race. Whether be considered the untold necessities and miseries of Africa; the competency of many of her children in this country, through constitution, native talents, moral habits and intelligent piety, to become her instructors and guides, to develop her resources and build up on her shores a republican and christian commonwealth; or the debt due to a land that has given her sons to enrich us by their toil, and convert our extensive wilderness into fruitful fields, we shall find it impossible to silence on her behalf the persuasive appeals of charity, or the more stern and by some perhaps deemed the more impressive demand of justice. Can we imagine, then, that the United States and Liberia Steamship Company will fail to realize, from the subscriptions of the rich and generous, not in the way of mere charity, but as a fund upon which an interest of 7 per cent. is to be paid, the small amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to enable them to prosecute their greatly beneficent enterprise? When I cast my eye along the fifth avenue of this city, adorned by private mansions, many of which cost nearly as much as the whole amount we seek; when I know that the evening amusements in New York for one month far exceed the amount sought; when I enter churches which, singly, have been reared at not less expense—reared by the disciples of Him who is the Redeemer of the world, who commands them to cherish his divine compassion, and in fidelity to his last words, in gratitude for his death, and in the spirit of his gospel, to gather all nations—the barbarians of Africa not excepted—into his fold; when I consider the unexampled prosperity of the good people

of the United States—I will hope, that while celebrating the divine favors during their entire history, and the rich blessings and abundant harvests of the past year, at this joyful season of Thanksgiving, they will hasten with glowing hearts to accomplish this greatest and most urgent measure of good to Liberia and the people of Africa.

I might speak of the mercantile experience and prudence of the Directors of this Company, of the rapidly increasing value of the African trade, of the encouragement, facility and comfort which the arrangement will afford to colored emigrants, and to missionaries; of the civilizing influences of commercial intercourse; of the sure and rich returns which Africa will make for our kindness and our gifts; and of the policy, not less than duty, of availing ourselves of the great advantages she is opening to our industry and enterprise; but, at present, I will not further extend these remarks.

One young and prosperous merchant of this city, to whom has descended the large philanthropy as well as ever honored name of his venerable father, has subscribed eight thousand dollars; several of his friends, and other gentlemen of kindred liberality, have pledged the amount each of one thousand dollars; two thousand are announced from the distant State of Florida; while a number of smaller sums are recorded on the books of the Company. Our appeal now is to all the ministers of the Gospel and Churches of Christ in this city, to all philanthropic Merchants, to the Press, to

the friends of Africa everywhere, to all men who have human consciences and human hearts. But our hope and trust are in God alone. He is the Father of the Human Race; and if this work be of Him, it shall not come to naught. If His spirit breathe upon nations, they obey His will; if it but touch the human heart, it becomes a fountain of charity; His smile will convert the deserts and wilds of Africa into an Eden, and raise up friends to rebuild her desolations from the haunts of obscurity, or even from the stones of the street. To Him be all the glory!

Most respectfully, your friend,

R. R. GURLEY, 27 Bond st.

P. S.—Subscriptions to the fund for establishing steam communication with Liberia, will be gratefully received by Anson G. Phelps, Cliff street; Isaac T. Smith, Wall street; by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore; by Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of said Society, Washington City; William Parker Foulke, Esq., Philadelphia; by Hon. T. W. Williams, New London, Ct., or Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Hartford, Ct.; by Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston; Robert Campbell, Esq., of Augusta, Georgia; the Rev. P. Slaughter, Fredericksburg, Va.; or by the subscriber, who will be happy to avail himself of opportunities to address the public, here or elsewhere, on the condition of Africa, her claims to American benevolence, and the means best adapted to promote her intellectual, moral and social renovation.

R. R. G.

The United States and Liberia.

PREVIOUS to the recent adjournment of Congress, a petition in reference to LIBERIA was presented in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on For-

eign Relations. This document, a copy of which, without the signatures, is subjoined, was prepared and circulated in our city by a warm and liberal friend of the African race,

who, though not connected with the Colonization Society, has thus sought to awaken and obtain objects dear to the members of that scheme throughout the entire Union. Thanks are due him for his voluntary and earnest effort to secure the long desired purpose of the memorial.

For many years Liberia was considered merely as an agricultural region, and almost the sole occupation to which it was expected emigrants would devote themselves, was the raising of crops, consequently, this policy has resulted in laying broad and deep the foundations of a prosperity which is now beginning to make itself manifest. And a people who, until recently, had as much as they could do to maintain a feeble existence, now demonstrate their acquisition of strength by aspiring to secure for themselves the trade of Western Africa. That this traffic must, at no distant day, become one of much importance, cannot be disputed. The population of Liberia now reaches two hundred thousand souls, having been swelled to that aggregate, not so much by emigration from the United States as by the subjection of the native tribes, their conversion to the principles of christianity and habits of civilization, and their employment as laborers. The same policy is extending itself, for the Republic having now acquired a name and an impetus, cannot help going forward. Several military enterprises against refractory chiefs, within a few years past, have fully established its power—and as a nation it is looked to with respect by the rude people by whom it is surrounded. With their small navy they have command of the coast and of the navigable rivers, and protect their own traders in their adventures. They are rapidly extending their connections with the

interior, and are carrying on a very lucrative trade with distant tribes and foreign countries. Their territory covers over five hundred miles of sea coast, enabling them to control many leading trade routes.

The Liberians are a peculiarly religious people, and the influence of true christianity prevades all their affairs. To this may be ascribed much of their power with the native tribes; for the elevating and refining influence of the religion of Christ needs only to be seen and known by them to be properly appreciated. Thus this Republic is one of the most effective missionary stations ever established, and has done more to extend the gospel through the benighted regions of Africa than all other efforts combined. In this light, it is worthy of the warmest encouragement and sympathies of the christian community, as it is of the philanthropic and benevolent.

A wise self-interest, no less than an enlarged and elevated humanity, should prompt the people and the government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of Liberia and to co-operate with all possible energy and despatch in opening communications and forming the closest relations of mutual good will and friendly associations with her. By either establishing a line of steamers or materially aiding such as might, by such inducement, be put on by private capital, emigration to that land would be much accelerated. That country is now prepared to receive a large number of her exiled children; and we are sure that if the proper facilities for their more regular and rapid transit were provided, than are now afforded, the free colored man would desire much more eagerly than at present, to change his anomalous position here, for an abode peculi-

arly adapted to his nature, and under whose republican institutions he would enjoy all the political and social happiness of a freeman, untrammelled by any natural or arbitrary distinction, separating him from entire assimilation and sympathy with the community in which he dwells.

Without going further into details, we hail this memorial as one of the sentiments, full of beneficence towards Africa, and hope to her dispersed and neglected children; nor less of a sagacious regard to an exceedingly valuable commerce, which must, in due time, enrich those who lay open the resources of Africa.—The expenditure of all the money required to carry the designs of the petitioners into effect, without any pecuniary return, would be amply compensated in contributions to science and knowledge, the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa, and the growth of those amiable qualities and sympathies between men of distant and different lands, which frequent intercourse and friendly commercial transactions never fail to produce.

MEMORIAL.

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania of different religious denominations and of different political opinions, respectfully and earnestly petition that the Independence of the Republic of Liberia may be acknowledged by the United States. The Republic of Liberia, modelled after our own government, and founded by citizens of the United States, has maintained an honorable existence as an independent nation for several years.

Your petitioners solicit the recognition of Liberia for the following reasons:

First, The foundations of Liberia were laid by the purchase of the ter-

ritory and by treaties with the native tribes, as in the case of the settlement of Pennsylvania by William Penn.

Second, The Republic of Liberia has been founded by those who have gone from our own shores, and who, copying our example, are bound to us by many ties.

Third, The Independence of Liberia has been already acknowledged by five governments, namely, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil.

Fourth, The influence of Liberia upon the continent of Africa has been highly favorable to the spread of christianity and civilization among the native tribes, and to the suppression of the slave trade for hundreds of miles along the coast.

For the above, and other reasons, your petitioners solicit the speedy recognition of the Independence of Liberia. Great Britain has presented the Republic of Liberia with a vessel of war, and France has presented a thousand stand of arms.—We respectfully suggest that our own act of recognition be rendered conspicuous by an appropriation of not less than \$20,000 per annum, for five years, to be placed at the disposal of the Liberian government, for the purchase of territory and for treaties with native tribes, with a view to suppress the slave trade and establish permanent colonies at important points.

We also respectfully suggest the propriety and importance of establishing a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liberia, to touch at Charleston or Savannah, going and returning.

We also respectfully petition that an appropriation may be made to continue the exploration of the continent of Africa, adjacent to Liberia, successfully commenced by Com-

mander Lynch. We think it not improbable that gold mines may be discovered among the mountains in which the rivers of Liberia have their source.

We believe the measures proposed would greatly promote our commerce and encourage the emigration of col-

ored citizens in a manner honorable to the United States and beneficial to the young Republic, whose flag may in coming years wave over millions in Africa.

Your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

[*Colonization Herald.*]

[Correspondence of the Vermont Chronicle.]
Vermont Colonization Society.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 20th, 1854.

LAST night the Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held. Dr. Tyng, of New York, it was hoped, would be present.— But not coming to attend the meeting of the Bible Society, the preceding evening, he was not on the ground. The meeting-house was crowded to hear him before the Bible Society, and the disappointment there prevented a large assembly on the evening of the Colonization Society. Besides, a large caucus was held at the same time. Cannot good men arrange their political meetings so as to allow two evenings during the session of the Legislature to objects of a benevolent kind, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be held at any other time than during the session of the Legislature? It seemed almost unkind in certain gentlemen to have so little thought about those who are seeking the good of the colored race. The meeting was held. Albeit the audience was small, it was fit. The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. A. G. Pease read a short passage from the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The President made a few introductory remarks, and the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Converse, read an able report, which is soon to be published. The Treasurer made his report, which, together with the report of the Agent, shows that about \$1,275 have been

collected during the year, besides the donation of Mr. Shedd, of Peacham, of \$2,000—one thousand of which were paid this year. The Agent spoke about ten minutes, giving some stirring facts of great interest relative to the progress of the cause. He was followed by Edward Kirkland, Esq., of Brattleboro'. Mr. K. began by taking up at large a point suggested by Mr. Mitchel, the Agent, viz: the economy of slave labor, or rather its prodigality, as compared with free labor; thence, by an easy transition, to the value of colonies in creating wealth, civilization, culture, and all that concerns the progress of the race. The historical illustrations were apposite, rich, various, beautiful, and full of force and power. They swept the audience as though they were coursing down the very current of the world's history, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at what colonization had accomplished for the race in past ages. Mr. K. then passed to consider what had been done by the Society, and without dwelling upon the facts, proceeded to speak of the results that could not but spring from such labors. He illustrated his point in a most full and vivid manner by the results of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Asia Minor—a few preachers, a few persecuted converts, the Armenians

excited, churches formed, political rights asserted, cabinets moved, armies and navies rushing to conflict. Such is the leaven of true and just principles as it works in Turkey, and as it will work in Africa by this Society! The speech was full of good, of excellent religious thought. It was delivered in an animated and most agreeable manner. It was listened to with deep attention and great admiration.

George W. Benedict, Esq., of the Senate, closed with a resolution, (see it in the Journal, I think) which he advocated with singular force and energy, with singular simplicity and beauty, and which was productive of deep and stirring emotions.

Daniel Baldwin, Esq., who has

been the Treasurer for twenty-eight years, resigned his office, and as a parting record of his deep interest in the Society, made a donation of twenty dollars, which he said he should repeat, if misfortune did not prevent, every year of his life.

Messrs. Editors, with all respect to the politicians of the Legislature, I do not think there will be found, during its present session, any occasion when the subjects discussed will be so profoundly political, so strongly and directly bearing upon the rights, duties, and characteristics of humanity, or so truthfully and eloquently discussed, as was seen at the meeting of the Colonization Society.

[From the National Intelligencer]

A Missionary Ship for Africa.

From the National Intelligencer :

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other expenses of his work. The contributions for this ship strikingly illustrated the attachment of the owners to the cause of missions and their Divine Author. Widows and orphans, servants and handmaidens, brought freely their generous offerings. A pious young lady on her death bed gave her whole property, 3,000 thalers, and a pious landowner felled all his timber to aid the work. Some unknown person sent 150 thalers from America. A special train of cars brought pastor Harrus and 400 members of his congregation on the 27th of September to see the *Candace* launched forth upon the waters, through which they look for it to convey tidings of great joy to remote and barbarous nations.—The vast congregation united in loud hymns of praise to the great Father of Mercy. Pastor Harrus delivered a discourse, in which he gave a history of the enterprise, ascribing all the glory to God for His

success, and then kneeling down with his devout people and friends, he fervently implored Him who calmed by his rebuke the stormy sea of Gallilee to take charge of the ship now wholly dedicated to his service, and conduct it in safety to its destined port. This ship was expected to leave Hamburg on the 23d of October with a company of missionaries who have chosen Eastern Africa as the district of their christian labors.

Is it unreasonable to expect the Government and Congress of this Union, with a surplus revenue of more than twenty millions, to do as much for the civilization of Africa as Pastor Harrus and his obscure congregation in a little German village—that is, give one ship for her benefit? What is the amount of our national debt to Africa?

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, truly your friend,

R. R. GURLEY.

Letter from Dr. Roberts, (via England.)

MONROVIA, Liberia,
November 13th, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—By the English Mail Steamer I write to acquaint you of the present state of the last company of emigrants, per Sophia Walker, many of whom are making preparations for the clearing of their lands and the erection of their buildings.

Enclosed—I am thankful—you will find no list of deaths by this company, resulting from their acclimation.

About eighty-eight were landed here under my charge, and with the exception of the three children, I wrote you, by the return of the Sophia Walker, that died three or four days after their landing—they having the diarrhea very bad when landed—none of the number under my charge have died.

This I know you will be pleased to hear, as it is most gratifying to me to communicate any success I may be blessed with to my esteemed and worthy preceptor.

I have at present not one of the company that cannot sit up and walk around the room, at least; and not over four that cannot, if they felt so inclined, walk down town. Notwithstanding, some of them have

been very ill indeed, and more than once I have wellnigh come to the conclusion that I should lose three or four of the sickest of them. But, thank God, I do not apprehend the loss of any of this company from the effects of fever.

My dear Doctor, I am more and more convinced of the propriety, and indeed the absolute demand of the erection of a Hospital in this city. One house, it is quite evident, will not be capacious enough for the emigrants, unless it is very large—about twice the capacity of the Old Virginia Receptacle. Now I suggested to Rev. William McLain the propriety of erecting a couple of buildings, one in the *City of Monrovia* and the other on the banks of the St. Pauls. I feel assured that at least one-third, if not one-half of the mortality might be prevented by the emigrants acclimating in the *City of Monrovia*. This is, I think, a consideration of vast moment—the lives of the people.

You have, of course, heard of the arrival of the President in England. We fondly hope he has safely arrived, but have not as yet heard thereof.

The health of the town of Monrovia is pretty good at present, but recently considerable sickness.

Mrs. Caroline Payne, consort of Rev. James S. Payne, died at Cape Palmas on or about the 15th of September last.

Rev. Mr. Horne of the Episcopal Mission is dead. He also died in September—about the fifth. He is

the brother of Rev. Jas. W. Horne, the principal of the M. E. Seminary, Monrovia.

Permit me to close by remaining yours, very respectfully,

HENRY J. ROBERTS.

Letters from Wm. C. Burke and his Wife.

THE following letters, addressed to Col. R. E. Lee of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lee, were sent to us with permission to insert them in the Repository. The writers of these letters and their four children were emancipated by Col. Lee, and emigrated to Liberia in the ship *Banshee*, which sailed from Baltimore in November, 1853.

LIBERIA, AFRICA,
Aug. 20th, 1854.

DEAR MADAM AND SIR:—It is with much pleasure, that I take my pen in hand to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, which gave both Rosabella and myself great comfort to hear from you all.

We receive very few letters from our colored friends and relations. We have been here eight months, and we have all been very sick, with the fever, but, I am happy to be able to say that we are still alive and enjoying as good health, as we might expect. For four or five months after we arrived in Africa, my children looked better than I think I ever saw them; they were so fond of palm oil and rice, and eat so much of it, that they fattened very fast. Myself and Rosabella also, enjoyed very good health for four or five months of our residence in Liberia. I must now try to tell you something in regard to how we are getting on, up to this time; as I have

no doubt, you will like to hear. You inquire in your letter, what I brought out, and if they were the right sort of articles. When I arrived in Baltimore, preparatory to sailing, I had, with what you gave me, a little over one hundred dollars, but after paying board for two weeks, and buying some things necessary for house keeping, and paying off all my accounts for moving, and getting a few things to the amount of \$10, I found, that when I got on board of Ship, I had only \$33 left. When I arrived, I spent two months at Monrovia, which is a very expensive place to live in, having to pay for your wood and water. I found *this* would never do for me, so I got the favor of the agent to allow me a room, up the St. Pauls' river, where I was to settle for the balance of the six months. When I was moved, I had only \$3 in cash. The health of myself and family being quite good, at that time, I went to work to cut down my lot and clear a spot for a house, not knowing at that time how I should go about it, having no means. Many persons however advised me to go to *shoemaking*, as it would not do for me to be out from eight till four o'clock. I took their advice, and when the six months were out, I had a house of my own to live in. It is 22 by 13 feet and though very rough, yet it is very comfortable. I have found my trade to be very valuable to me indeed. I do not know what I should have

done without it. The greatest drawback, is the want of *leather*.

If the Lord continues to bless me with health, I have no doubt that my hands can administer to all my temporal wants. Everything in this country, as I suppose is the case in all new countries, is very high and very hard and inconvenient to get. A little money here, can do but little with regard to farming, and that is certainly the surest and best avenue to wealth, ease and comfort. The only farmers here who are making anything for sale, are those who come to this country with money. Farming is more difficult now than it has been, as all the land on the St. Paul's river has been bought and the emigrants now, have to go back in the forest, some two, three and four miles, and whatever they may plant, is destroyed by the wild hog, the wild cow and many other wild animals. We hope, however, that the time will soon come, when persons will venture to settle a little back from the river, and beasts of burden will be brought into use. At present, there is not one of any kind. In telling you about my house, you might think I was in debt for the whole. It cost from \$0 to \$100, and I owe about \$12 on the whole. I hope soon to be able to live much cheaper than I do at this time, having now everything to buy. I have commenced gardening, raising fowls, &c., and hope soon to be independent, in the way of chickens, vegetables, and bread stuffs. Measles has been the sufferings and mortality among the emigrants, who came out with us. There are many causes for it, which may not be interesting to you to know, nor my business to write. I could write a pamphlet of considerable size of what perhaps might interest you, but as writing is not good

for me, passing through the fever, I must conclude for the present. I am very much obliged to you for your corrections in my writing—please correct me always, as I am a self-taught writer. Please present our kindest remembrances to the young ladies and gentlemen and the children. Please write to us by every opportunity and let our friends and relations at Arlington hear from us, when you write to them.

WILLIAM C. BURKE.

LIBERIA, AFRICA.

Aug. 21st, 1854.

DEAR MADAM:—According to my promise, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines, to let you know how I am getting on and how I like the country, &c. During my stay of two months at Monrovia I was very much pleased, except that the people were too gay and fashionable for me, I being not able to rank with them. I was honored with an invitation from the President to a tea party, which we accepted and were highly gratified. I was, however, much better satisfied when we got up the river, as we were anxious to be making some preparations for the future, knowing that the sooner the better. I am very much pleased with the little town that we are now making. It is known at present by the name of Clay-Ashland. We have quite a good sort of people about us at present, and we have a lot and house upon a beautiful hill in the township, which we have named Mount Rest. It is about 200 yards from the river, looking down in the river, and overlooking the town. Around the house, where we are making our garden, the ground is so full of white flinty rocks that it is with difficulty that we can make a garden. I have no doubt it will be a healthy spot. We have

a plenty of churches—one very fine Episcopal Church, one Baptist, one Methodist and one Presbyterian—and on the way to them four schools, though I am sorry to say that they are very badly taught. I have not sent my children to school as yet, as they are acclimating, and I thought it best to wait till they got quite well. We have all been blest, so far as regards our health. We have all had the fever, but not very badly or long at a time. The baby got along finely, and was almost walking, until he took the fever—

since that he has lost nearly all his strength—the rest of the children are tolerably well. The things I brought out were not exactly the right sort, though they have been useful to me. I wish I had brought more calico, bleached and unbleached cotton—it would have been much more profitable. I was much disappointed in not hearing from sister; when you write please let us know her whereabouts.

From your humble servant,

ROSABELLA BURKE.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Colored Convention at Cleveland.

THERE is a movement at the West among the colored people, on the subject of "emigration" or colonization, which promises well.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eighty pages, doubtless from headquarters, entitled "Proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1854." Upon its face, it is evidently a genuine article, not prompted or put together from without, and manifests on every page sincerity and originality of purpose not at all secondhand. If the colored people were allowed habitually to act and speak for themselves, similar expressions of opinion would oftener come to light.

The occasion brought many together from different places in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, as appears by the list of "delegates." How far it was properly a Convention we are unable to say. There was clearly a great gathering of colored men, collected with a definite purpose, and prompted throughout as well as managed by

themselves. The forms of a Convention were observed, and the proceedings enlivened, we are assured, by a speech of "the most withering sarcasm," and one "lengthy and rhetorical," "replete with classic elegance," not unusual at gatherings of the sort. The assemblage altogether was all its promoters claim it to have been—"of vastly more importance than any other similar body of colored people ever before assembled in the United States."

"The Platform or Declaration of Sentiments," sets forth things very much to the point—among them, that the colored people of the Union have been looking, hoping, and waiting in expectation of realizing the blessings of civil liberty, depending upon their "white fellow-countrymen" to effect for them that desirable end, but in vain; "instead of which they have met with disappointment, discouragement, and degradation;" "that no people can have political liberty without the sovereign right to exercise a free-man's will;" "that a people who are *liable*, under any pretext or cir-

cumstances whatever, to enslave-ment by the laws of a country, cannot be *free* in that country;" that, as a people, *they* will never be satisfied or contented until they are acknowledged "a necessary *constituent* in the *ruling element* of the country in which they live;" "that the liberty of a people is always insecure who have not absolute control of their own political destiny;" that they shall ever cherish "their identity of origin and race, as preferable," in their estimation, "to that of any other people."

The "Report on the Political Destiny of the Colored Race," after discussing quite elaborately the condition of that race *here* and elsewhere, says: "Having glanced hastily at our political position in the world generally, and the United States in particular—the fundamental disadvantages under which we exist, and the improbability of ever attaining citizenship and equality of rights in this country—we call your attention next to the places of destination to which we shall direct emigration." They desire it "distinctly to be understood, that in the selection of (their) places of destination, (they) do not advocate the *Southern* scheme as a concession, nor yet at the will or desire of (their) North American oppressors; but as a policy, by which (they) must be the greatest political gainers, without the risk or possibility of loss to (themselves)." They say: "In no period since the existence of the ancient enlightened nations of Africa, have the prospects of the black race been brighter than now." * * * "We must take advantage of these favorable feelings, and strike out for ourselves a bold and manly course of *independent action* and *position*." * * * "Can we be satisfied, amid the advantages which now present themselves to

us, with the degradation and servility inherited from our fathers in this country?" * * * "A secondary position was all they asked for; we claim entire equality or nothing." * * * "No! neither is it true that the United States is the country best adapted to *our* improvement." * * * "But that country is the best in which our manhood—morally, mentally, and physically—can be *best developed*, in which we have an untrammelled right to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty." * * * "When the condition of the inhabitants of any country is fixed by legal grades of distinction, this condition can never be changed except by express legislation. And it is the height of folly to expect such express legislation, except by the force of some irresistible internal political pressure. The force necessary to this imperative demand on our part we can never obtain, because of our numerical feebleness." * * * "The rights of no oppressed people have ever yet been obtained by a voluntary act of justice on the part of the oppressors." * * * "Where, then, is our hope of success in this country? Upon what is it based? Upon what principle of political policy and sagacious discernment do our political leaders and acknowledged great men—colored men we mean—justify themselves in telling us—and *insisting that we shall believe them, and submit to what they say*—to be patient, remain where we are; that there is a 'bright prospect and glorious future before us in this country!'"

These extracts express the sentiments of the Cleveland Colored Convention more faithfully than could any comments of ours upon the contents of the pamphlet. The "Report" inclines to favor "the South—Central, South America, and the West Indies," for reasons pecu-

liar and peculiarly stated—as the direction in which the proposed emigration should take place; but “should anything occur to prevent a successful emigration” thither, they “have no hesitancy, rather than remain in the United States, the worst subordinates and serviles of the whites, should the Canadas still continue *separate* in their political relations from this country, to recommend to the great body of (their) people to remove to Canada West.” The selection of a locality, however, is left to commissioners to be chosen to visit and investigate for them.

They indeed appear to set their faces, as “Africo-American sons of the Western Continent,” against Africa: “Upon the American Continent, then, we are determined to remain, despite *every opposition* that may be urged against us.” Here is plainly exhibited the perverse impression, produced upon portions of the colored race in this country by enemies of Colonization, who, unable to refute the arguments, or discredit the policy of the Society on the merits, assail the motives of its patrons, representing them as leagued to regard and treat the colored man as an *alien enemy*, and remove him from the country under false pretences. Would that a spurious sentiment, produced by systematic misrepresentations, of the sort, had not obscured the reason of the black man, and rendered him, for the time, unable to appreciate that entire respect and sympathy for his race and its trials, which seeks, with constant anxiety, to elevate his condition by advising and leading him aright.

It is very evident from the fact of the Convention, the proceedings of which we have touched upon, and from other plain indications continually greeting us from the press, particularly of the West, that a new

impulse, one of enquiry, has arisen, and is on its way among the free colored population in that region, towards emigration or colonization. It has been assailed by our old enemy, but so far in vain. A sort of opposition gathering, or “Anti-Colonization Meeting,” we see was held in Cincinnati on the 5th ult., the parentage of which is quite apparent in the resolutions and proceedings. In the former the Society is mentioned as “that foul libeller, bitter persecutor, and steady enemy of the elevation of the colored man.”

We are probably right in supposing that the new Colonization Society in Ohio, the organization of which was fully noticed in the *Journal* for October, sprung up, at least partly, with reference to the pending agitation there among colored men on the subject of emigration, and with the intention to avail themselves of it for their good.

Many are ready to regret any want of unity in action, where there is entire community and harmony of purpose. At the West, Ohio has been a stronghold of Colonization. At an early day she gave in her adhesion to the principles of the National Society. Year after year she was represented at Washington by delegates from more than one of her auxiliary bodies, and in 1829 reported to the parent society twelve separate county and state organizations, besides the more considerable body at Cincinnati.

The legislative bodies of the State have been equally zealous and prominent in the cause. In 1828, by resolution, they expressed emphatically their approbation of the Colonization Society, (there was then but *one*,) and recommended it to the patronage of the general government as “eminently calculated to advance the interests of our common coun-

try." Even previous to that by five years, in 1824, in the very infancy of the whole movement, Ohio, by legislative action, had recommended the gradual but entire emancipation of slaves and a system of foreign colonization, recognizing the evil of slavery as a national one, as well as the principle that all the States should share in the duties and burdens of removing it. In 1850 she recommended the general government to acknowledge the Independence of Liberia, and in 1851 her State Constitutional Convention, then in session, memorialized Congress in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

Some of the most munificent friends of the cause belong to Ohio. By the noble liberality of a citizen of Cincinnati, not long since, a large tract of territory, north of Monrovia, was purchased, and placed at the disposal of colored emigrants from Ohio.

As late as 1853, her State Society acted with the American Colonization Society, and was represented by delegates to the Board of Directors.

We now recall these facts with a purpose: To show the steady support Ohio has given to the colonization cause on a national platform, and, by inference, the almost certainty that a course so consistent deviates for a time, only to meet requirements of her position at home, which we are able in some degree to appreciate.

We conclude with a remark, which has already suggested itself to many readers, that the streams of emigration to Liberia now, however diverse, must all prove healthful if they bear thither the right class of emigrants. There *they* cannot but unite as citizens of the same republic.

The Snowy Mountains of Eastern Africa.

It is now upwards of four years since intelligence reached Europe of the discovery of snowy mountains in Eastern Africa. The discovery was in itself so remarkable, that the report, appearing as it did in rather an unscientific dress, did not at first gain universal credence. It was, however, subsequently confirmed by repeated journeys in that region.

It need scarcely be added, that the mountains here alluded to are Kilimanjaro and Xenia, discovered by the missionaries Rebman and Krapf, stationed at Rabbai Empia, near Mombas. Kilimanjaro lies in about 3 1-2 degrees south latitude, and 37 degrees east longitude, and about 160 geographical miles west-north-west from Mombas; and is an isolated, very conspicuous peak somewhat like Mount Ararat—prob-

able connected on its western side with the table lands of Inner Africa. The missionaries have become acquainted with its eastern, southern and northern aspects—whereas the only peak, Mount Kenia, has been seen only from the south, at a distance of six days' journey, or about 80 geographical miles. It lies in about 1 degree south latitude and 28 1/2 degrees E. longitude. Whether it forms an isolated peak similar to Kilimanjaro, or is connected with other mountains in the north remaining unknown to Dr. Krapf.

* * * * *

Though the existence of snow in the Tropical regions of Eastern Africa is a feature of great geographical interest—that region would, even without snow, be still of the same geographical and commercial

importance. Of the vast unknown interior of Africa, the portion immediately to the west of the snowy mountains under consideration is probably the most interesting, as comprising the heads of the Nile and other large rivers, the famous mountains of the Moon, and in short, the very nucleus of those geographical phenomena which, from the days of the builders of the Pyramids down to the present time, have been questions of exciting interest—as little solved now as in the age of Ptolemy. Travellers endeavoring to penetrate from Abyssinia or from Nubia up the Nile, from Lake Tsad, or the western coasts, have found insurmountable obstacles. It has been either the great distance, the nature of the climate, or the character of the inhabitants, which offered those obstacles. Even that fearless and successful traveller, Dr. Barth, found his means insufficient to undertake the journey towards that region; for to him the chief and almost only difficulty was, to force his way beyond the border territory of the Pagans who consider those coming from the neighboring Mahommedan States as their bitterest enemies—and this required a greater number of persons than were at his disposal.

The coast of Zanzibar offers, indeed, the most accessible and advantageous points to reach that interesting region. A journey to Mount Kilimanjaro is alone worthy the highest ambition of an explorer. Such a journey can scarcely be called more than a pleasant trip in these days of rapid locomotion, and is not beyond the means of private persons. It reduces itself into two portions—from Southampton via Aden to Mombas, and from Mombas a further distance equal to that from London to the mountains of Wales.

Mombas is easily reached, with little outlay and in a short space of time. From Mombas, Kilimanjaro may be reached in eight or ten days without any unusual delay or great exertion. Surely, if the missionaries had travelled that distance repeatedly, armed with nothing but "an umbrella," professional travellers, well equipped, may very easily accomplish the same feat, and when it is considered, as Sir Roderick Murchison has declared, "that the adventurous traveller who shall first lay down the true position of these equatorial snow mountains will be justly considered among the greatest benefactors of this age to geographical science," it must be a matter of surprise that no one has yet come forward to undertake the journey, were it but to gain the laurels so readily and temptingly offered. The character of the inhabitants seem far more favorable in their conduct to travellers than in other parts of Africa; and as to the climate, from the experience of the missionaries, it must be exceedingly favorable. When approaching towards Kilimanjaro, the fine bracing air recalled to the missionaries that of Switzerland; and Krapf mentions that the climate of Usambara, a country near the sea, where another missionary station was in progress of being founded, was as fine as that of Shoa. Indeed, the sojourn of the missionaries in Mombas (now upwards of six years) seems to have been connected with less difficulty than their previous travels in Abyssinia and Shoa; than which there is no other part of tropical Africa which has of late been visited by so many explorers—the number of European travellers in Abyssinia within forty years being no less than forty-two. The immense field opened out by the missionaries to the west of Mombas is worthy the attention

alike of the scientific man bent on geographical discovery, and of the ordinary tourist thirsting for novel adventure. The Imaum of Muscat, under whose dominion are the coasts of Zanzibar is very kind to Europeans, and particularly to the English.

In fine such a journey as proposed would be of the highest interest and importance, whether to borrow the words of Dr. Beke, who has so much exerted himself in this cause—"as concerns the solution of a geographical problem which has in all ages

been deemed worthy of the attention of princes not less than of philosophers—or whether as regards the opening up of a portion of Africa which enjoys a climate of a character directly opposite to that of the unhealthy regions on the western coast, and which is inhabited by millions of our fellow-creatures who appear to be far more fitted to receive the blessings of christian civilization than those in most other parts of that vast continent."—*London Athenæum.*

New African Exploration Society.

A society has recently been formed in London for the purpose of exploring Central Africa with a view to its evangelization. It is intended that the attainment of this object shall be sought chiefly by means of a native African agency, especially trained for the purpose, and that with a view to the preparation of this agency, a training school should be established in Tunis, to be conducted by medical, scientific, and religious teachers, sent from the United Kingdom, who shall have previously undergone a course of instruction in medicine, Oriental literature, and general science, under the superintendence of the society. The society intends to employ a native African agency, and to disseminate throughout the Sahara that genuine civilization which is based upon revealed truth. Through the same instrumentality it will endeavor to further legitimate commerce so as effectually to eradicate the nefarious and unnatural traffic in slaves:

to be useful in promoting the interests of geographical and other science, and in various ways to secure the real welfare of the numerous inhabitants of Central Africa. The African Exploration Society will thus combine those important elements which have hitherto been studiously kept asunder—the christian, the mercantile, and the scientific.—Through Africa's own sons, who now carry merchandise into the heart of her wild deserts, and traverse periodically with comparative ease her oceans of sand, the society will seek effectually to benefit that mysterious continent, and to secure information which the civilized world eagerly desires. Several influential persons, both in the religious and scientific world, are associated in the enterprise, among whom are Sir David Brewster the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Austin H. Layard.—*C. Adv. and Journal.*

African Traveller.

News of Dr. Barth, from Timbuctoo, has recently reached his father at Hamburg. Dr. Barth's letters,

dated in December last, were transmitted across the desert in caravans to the Mediterranean shore of Afri-

ca. One of them commences thus: "I am still kept here in this city with its mixed and varied population and its numerous masters, each of whom strives to assume as much authority as possible. Like a helpless vessel drifting on the ocean, am I thrown about in a sea of uncertainty, between the power and passion of contending parties, without possessing a moment's rest or quietness. Every day brings with it something new, now of a satisfac-

tory character, then again the reverse. Death, captivity, safe return home, are my visions by turns, and it is yet impossible to say which of the three will be my fate." Dr. Barth was in good health and spirits, and having shortly to start, under the efficient escort of 100 Tuarick horsemen, backward down the Kowara. The Tuaricks are disposed to trade with England, and would protect any English vessel going up the Kowara.—*C. Adv. and Journal.*

Five Years Residence in Liberia—Extracts.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

VISIT TO MILLSBURG AND WHITE PLAINS— MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

January 31, 1844.—This evening I returned from a visit to Millsburg and White Plains, whither I went yesterday in company with Governor Roberts, his lady, and Mrs. David Moore. Our boat was manned by eight athletic Kroomen, who kept up their country songs nearly all the way going and returning. Their discordant music sounds very strangely to one who is not accustomed to hear it; but I have heard so much of it since my arrival in this country, that I have become familiar with the wild warbling of these untutored sons of Africa. Though they seem to regard neither rhyme nor rhythm, yet their unmusical exhibitions are not disagreeable, especially as they tend to relieve the tediousness of the journey. The day was fine, and we had a very pleasant trip up the Stockton Creek and the beautiful St. Paul's. The banks of the creek are lined with mangroves, bamboos, and dragon's blood, and are almost on a level with the water; but those of the river are considerably elevated, in many places from ten to twenty feet above the water, and covered with lofty forest trees, except in places that have been cleared; presenting many handsome sites for residences. We

reached Millsburg about 2 o'clock, after having stopped at several places on the way. This is the most interior of the Liberian settlements, being about twenty miles from Monrovia, and about fourteen miles from the mouth of the river. The town is located on the northern side of the river, and is composed of comfortable framed houses and cultivated lots on both sides of the principal street, the extremities of which are about two miles apart.—The location is decidedly handsome; and the soil appears to be rich and arable.

White Plains, on the opposite side of the river, is a beautiful location. It is one of the missionary stations of the Methodist Episcopal mission. At this place is a manual labor school, composed of about twenty native boys, whose parents or guardians have bound them to the superintendent of the mission, or of the school, for a term of years. Part of their time is occupied in the school-room, and part in mechanical and agricultural employments. A stipulated amount, in trade goods, is usually paid to the parents or guardians for the entire care and control of the boys, for a certain length of time. The parents generally visit their children occasionally; at which times, they receive something additional—a "*dash*," as it is called; and this system of dashing has to be kept up,

to render the previous contract more binding on the part of the parent. And thus, instead of having to pay for the education of their children, they receive pay for allowing them to be educated, besides being relieved of the expense of their maintenance. The boys appeared to be cheerful and happy, and some of them exhibited evidence of considerable intelligence, and remarkable docility.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.

The natives on this part of the coast are generally shrewd, cunning, and deceitful; and, in trading, they generally ask an exorbitant price for their articles of trade.—When, however, they find that they cannot get their price, they will take what they can get—sometimes less than one-fifth of what they at first asked. One who is not accustomed to trading with them, and who does not understand their system of trade, is apt to be cheated. They are always glad to get hold of a “new man,” and they seldom fail to make him pay for his experience. Although they are ignorant in regard to letters, yet most of them are good physiognomists. They can discern human character with a wonderful degree of exactness. Every expression of the countenance, every gesture, and every little circumstance, is observed minutely, and carefully considered; and they seldom fail to form a pretty correct idea of the disposition and qualifications of the individual who may be the object of their scrutiny. They adhere so tenaciously to the superstitious and customs of their fathers, that it is exceedingly difficult to induce them, from any considerations, to

abandon them. They seem to have the impression that a line of demarcation exists between themselves and civilized nations—that they are doomed by inevitable fate to a condition of moral and intellectual inferiority. Hence, they are willing to acknowledge the great superiority of the habits of civilized life, to their own degrading customs; and generally they are willing to accede to the divine truths of christianity; but it is difficult to induce them to believe that the principles and precepts of the christian religion were designed for them. One might almost as well attempt to impart moral and intellectual instruction to the crocodiles that bask in the sunshine on the banks of these rivers, as to try to persuade the old, hardened, superstitious natives, to renounce their nonsensical practices, and adopt habits of civilized life. Hence, the great importance of schools for the intellectual and religious training of the young. Though this is a slow process, and one which requires much labor, as well as patience, on the part of christian teachers; yet, from the great good that has already resulted from the labors of missionaries and christian colonists, in the instruction of the young, the prospect is encouraging. And though many years, and even centuries, may roll around before the darkness which now envelops the minds of the great mass of Africa's degraded sons and daughters, shall be dispersed by the light of civilization and christianity; yet the time will come when Africa shall be redeemed from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition, and when the banner of the cross shall be borne in triumph throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula. And in this great work, I doubt not that the government and citizens of Liberia are destined, in the order of Divine Providence, to perform an important part, if, indeed, this infant commonwealth shall not become the chief instrumentality in carrying out the wise purposes of the Almighty with reference to this benighted land.

Africa—A Remarkable Traveller.

AN officer of H. M. S. Pluto writes under date Fernando, July 25th :

We have had a most exciting cruise; after leaving this place and communicating with the senior officer at Loanda, we were sent up the river Congo to settle a dispute between the master of an English merchant brig and some Portuguese. After this was arranged, we returned to Loanda for our

letters; but, the Polyphemus not arriving in time, the ship sailed again for the Congo, and I was left behind in one of our gigs, with four Kroomen, for the mail.—During our stay, I met, at the house of one of the commissioners, one of the most extraordinary men I have ever seen—Dr. Livingston; he had just arrived from the Cape, overland—a most arduous under-

taking, and one never accomplished before, though often attempted. His plan of proceeding differed materially from any of his predecessors'. Instead of setting out with half a hundred attendants, horses, bullock-wagons, &c., he commenced his journey, taking with him only a sextant, gun, chronometer, tent, four servants, and as many days' provisions, relying on Providence and his gun for a supply when these were gone.

After leaving Cape Colony, he had to travel a long way to the north-east, in order to avoid the deserts and hostile tribes in their vicinity that lay on his left—crossing in this route a great many branches of the river Zambegi, and others, the names of which I have forgotten, till he arrived at a large town; there, as the chief was very hospitable, he remained a short time to recruit his health, having been nearly drowned and starved half-a-dozen times during the nine months it took him to perform this part of the journey, and his arm badly broken in two places by a lion. It appeared he had wandered one evening from his attendants, after they had pitched their tents, in quest of game, when he came suddenly on a large lion crouching down ready for a spring at him; without waiting a second he fired, and must have been knocked down at the same moment and stunned, as he remembered nothing from the time he fired till he was found by his servants next morning, when they came up and found the Doctor insensible, and the lion lying dead alongside him.

When he left the chief, who was very desirous of finding a route to the westward for the transmission of his ivory, gave him twenty-four of his people to assist him on his journey. After leaving, he again travelled to the north-east, until he arrived in the parallel of Loanda. Now came the tug of war. He had upward of a thousand miles to travel across the unexplored countries of our charts—a tract never hitherto trodden by any white man, and wholly unknown even to the blacks he had seen as yet; however, this part of their journey proved to be the easiest, and it was not until he arrived near Cassanga, on the Por-

tuguese frontier, that he met with any molestation.

The country he found to be thickly populated and the inhabitants very peaceably disposed. From their never having seen a white man before, you may fancy what an object of curiosity he became to them. Wherever he stopped, the people from far and near flocked around him with the utmost astonishment pictured on their countenances. As the Doctor was very much sunburnt, his color did not so much surprise them as his hair, which was very long; this was the great object of attraction wherever he went, and highly favored were those who became the possessors of a lock of it. Every tribe he met with had some idea of one Supreme Being and a future existence, though they all worship, in addition, various animals that they hold sacred.

At every place where he stopped they supplied him liberally with provisions, and it was not, as I mentioned before, till he arrived near the Portuguese territories that he met with any trouble. There the inhabitants have been in the habit of kidnapping the people further inland to sell to the Portuguese for slaves; and fearing, should a road be opened that way, it would spoil their traffic, they became very troublesome, and wanted the Doctor to pay toll nearly every step he took. However, by putting on a bold front, he managed to make his way through, and arrived at Loanda safely in the beginning of June—making it exactly two years since he left the Cape.—The Doctor is very much emaciated from the hardships he has undergone, and has not recovered the use of his arm perfectly yet, but as soon as he is well he is determined to return, trying this time to find a shorter road than the one he came by.—We had the whole of his attendants on board, and showed them over the ship. Having never seen salt water before, or any thing afloat larger than a canoe, they were very much surprised and delighted, though they told the Doctor they would never be able to get any of their people to believe them on their return, so perfectly astonishing did everything appear to them.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November to the 31st of December, 1854.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Bangor.—Collection in Hammond
Street Church \$21; Mrs. John
Bradbury, \$1; John and Mary

Ham, each \$5; towards con-
stituting Mrs. Harriet Larabee
a life member of the A. C. Soc.
N. Yarmouth.—Rev. Caleb Hob-
art, 4th payment towards life

32 00

membership Am. Col. Soc. for Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart.....	5 00	Brooks, Eli Butler, J. S. Butler, H. Merriman, each \$5....	50 00
<i>Freeport</i> .—Nathan Nye, Mrs. E. F. Harrington, each \$5; 2d payment towards lite membership Am. Col. Soc. for Mrs. Hannah B. Nye.....	10 00	<i>Litchfield</i> .—Mrs. Lucy Beach, \$20; Miss Pierce, Miss Ogden, Origen S. Seymour, each \$5..	35 00
	47 00	<i>Westport</i> .—R. H. Winslow.....	50 00
		<i>Norwich</i> .—John Dunham.....	3 00
			344 43
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		NEW YORK.	
By Capt. George Barker :—		<i>Cambridge</i> .—Donation from "A Friend" by Wm. S. Smart, Esq.,.....	50 00
<i>Chester</i> .—Mrs Persis Bell, for 1854-'55.....	10 00	<i>New York</i> .—New York State Col. Soc. for the passage to and six months support in Liberia, of George Wright, an emigrant..	60 00
VERMONT.			110 00
<i>Bradford</i> .—Naphthali Slaw.....	43 00	NEW JERSEY.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Newark</i> .—New Jersey Col. Soc. a donation.....	277 00
<i>Boston</i> .—Mass. Col Society....	500 00	PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Newburyport</i> .—Part of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Wm. B. Banister of Newburyport, Mass.....	4,522 40	<i>Shippensburg</i> .—Contribution by the members of the Session of the Presbyterian Church at Middle Spring, to constitute the Rev. J. N. Hays, their Pastor, a life member of the Am. Col Society by Samuel Wherry, Esq.....	30 00
	5,022 40	<i>Philadelphia</i> .—Penn. Col. Soc. for the passage to and six months support in Liberia of Sanders Campion and Wife, emigrants.	120 00
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Pittsburg</i> .—Balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Thomas Hanna, of Pittsburg, Pa. by J. P. Hanna, Esq.	800 00
By Capt. George Barker :—			950 00
<i>Pawtucket</i> .—Rev. C. Blodget....	3 00	MARYLAND.	
<i>Newport</i> .—Dea. Hummet, \$1; C. Devans, \$2.....	3 00	<i>Baltimore</i> .—From the Maryland State Col. Soc. for the passage of one emigrant to Liberia, in the Euphrasia &c, by James Hall, M. D., Agent.....	31 00
<i>Bristol</i> .—Moses B Wood.....	3 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Providence</i> .—Prof. R. P. Dunn, \$5; Prof. A. Caswell, \$2.....	7 00	<i>Washington City</i> .—Dr. L. A. Edwards, by Rev. C. Kingsbury.	7 50
<i>Hamlet</i> .—George S. Wardwell..	5 00	VIRGINIA.	
	21 00	<i>Salem</i> .—John B. J. Logan.....	5 00
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Richmond</i> .—Virginia State Colonization Society, for passage in the Euphrasia, and six months support in Liberia, of emigrants from Virginia.....	3,000 00
By Rev. John Orcutt :—			3,005 00
<i>Middletown</i> .—Samuel Russell, \$30; Henry S. Ward, H. G. Hubbard, each \$20; Col. Mansfield, U. S. A., E. Jackson, each \$10; E. F. Johnson, \$6; Mrs. Lucy Alsop, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, each \$5; Mrs. J. R. Crane, \$3; Rev. Jas. B. Crane, Rev. J. L. Dudley, Dr. Woodward, Miss Alsop, B. Douglass, S. Brooks, Mrs. N. Boswell, each \$2; Mrs. R. Rand, W. H. Atkins, each \$1; Mrs. P. Rand, 50 cents, A Friend 25 cents, Middletown Female Col. Soc. \$17 68.....	143 43	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Greenwich</i> .—Miss Sarah Lewis, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Miss Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead, each \$10; R. W. Mead, Zenas Mead, each \$5; C. H. Seaman, \$3; Sol. Mead, P. Button, W. L. Lyon, J. D. Steele, each \$2; L. Mead, Rev. Dr. Linsley, each \$1.....	63 00	<i>Lewisville</i> .—Josiah Moffatt to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
<i>Meriden</i> .—Chas Parker, \$20; J. and E. Parker, \$10; J. S.			

ALABAMA.			
<i>Mobile.</i> —Thomas P Miller, Esq.,	20 00	Halsey, each \$1; Mr. Ward,	
KENTUCKY.		\$2.....	38 00
<i>Frankfort.</i> —From the Kentucky		<i>Edinburgh.</i> —Lucretia Collins,...	2 00
Col. Soc. on account of three		<i>Cincinnati.</i> —Collection in Christ	
emigrants from that state to sail		Church, per Rev. Mr. Gray.	
in the General Pierce for Libe-		\$33 90; Christy Chapel, per	
ria, by Rev. A. M. Cowan...	105 00	Rev. Mr. Conrey, \$12; First	
TENNESSEE.		Presbyterian Church, per Rev.	
<i>Blountsville.</i> —Samuel Rhea.....	10 00	Mr. Wilson, \$36 36; Seventh	
OHIO.		Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr.	
By David Christy:—		Lord, \$17 20; Ninth Street	
<i>Cincinnati.</i> —S. P. Bishop, \$20;		Methodist Episcopal Church,	
S. Steton, Geo. Carlisle, J. C.		per Rev. J. W. Fowble, after	
Culbertson, T. Neane, A. M.		Lecture by Agent, \$90.....	189 46
Taylor, John Shillito, L. An-		<i>Greenville.</i> —Serenio Wright, \$10,	
derson, Tyler Davidson, W.		annual subscription, H. L.	
W. Scarborough, Wm. Neff,		Bancroft, Ralph Granger, each	
T. G. Gaylord, W. S. Groes-		\$5; G. B. Johnson, Dea. T.	
beck, each \$10; G. K. Shoen-		M. Rose, each \$3; Dr. S.	
berger, J. Strader, each \$25;		Spelman, \$2; J. L. Huggins,	
Dr. Richards, J. M. Johnson,		A. P. Pritchard, each \$1.....	30 00
R. Buchanan, James Taylor,		Collection by Rev. B.O. Plimp-	
Miller and Brown, James Lupt-		ton, viz. In <i>Berlin</i> , \$2 25;	
on, each \$5; G. W. Burnett,		<i>Ellsworth</i> , \$3; <i>Canfield</i> , \$1 50;	
\$30; Wm. Caldwell, \$3; from		<i>Boardman</i> , \$1 75; <i>Poland</i> , \$2	
a friend, per Rev. J. F. Wright,		37; <i>Kingsville</i> , \$6 50; <i>Munroe</i> ,	
\$20 ;.....	273 00	85 cents; <i>Sheffield</i> , \$1 75;	
<i>Walnut Hills.</i> —Miss M. and M.		<i>Mountville</i> , \$1 75; <i>Charlestown</i> ,	
Overaker, \$20; G. Tichenor, \$5;	25 00	\$5 70; <i>Newton Falls</i> , \$1 98;	
<i>Columbus.</i> —Dr. L. Goodale, \$10;		<i>Braceville</i> , \$2 22; <i>Warren</i> , \$9;	
R. Neal, J. Ridgway, R. W.		<i>Edinburgh</i> , \$6; <i>Roostown</i> , \$6;	
McCoy, each \$5; Mr. Good-		<i>Atwater</i> , 75 cents; <i>Randolph</i> , 50	
in, \$3; D. H. Haft, Armstrong		cents.....	53 88
and Gordon, each \$1.....	30 00	By John C. Stockton, Esq:—	
<i>Dayton.</i> —R. W. Steele, \$20; T.		<i>Millersburg.</i> —J. Tidball, G.	
Parrott, \$30; J. G. Lowe, S.		Knight, C. Brumbay, G. W.	
B. Brown, each \$10; J. Barnet,		Cary, Bray and Yates, S. R.	
W. Parrott, Mrs. Phebe Steele,		Weirick, Rev. J. M. Boggs,	
each \$5; J. D. Loomis, \$3;		W. B. Tidball, J. Cherryholmes,	
Dr. Haines, N. S. Lockwood,		J. A. Cameron, B. C. Brown,	
Estabrooks & Phelps, each \$2;		A. Barton, D. P. Leadbetter,	
D. Stout, J. Garner, D. M.		Rev. J. Hellsell, E. G. Loveland,	
Curtis, each \$1.....	97 00	Hon. M. Hoagland, J. Mc	
<i>Troy.</i> —Mrs Lucy Telford, Dr.		Dowell, Wm. Robinson, W.	
Telford, B. F. Powers, T. B.		S. Taneyhill, each \$1; J. Giv-	
Kyle, Wm. Cottingham, James		en, Reese Lewis, E. H. Hull,	
Telford, S. R. Ewart, each \$1;		R. S. Saunders, B. Allison, L.	
J. T. Thompson, 50 cents....	7 50	Purdee, W. N. King, R. W.	
<i>Piqua.</i> —Collection in St. James		Bevington, each 50 cents.....	23 00
Church, per Rev. C. W. Fitch,		<i>Palmyra.</i> —F. A. Gregg, 75 cents	
\$4; J. Sawyer, \$5; J. Stanett,		N. Smith, \$1; Peter Hoke, 50	
\$2; Mrs. Campbell, J. D.		cents.....	2 25
Holzerman, Samuel Davis, M.		<i>Shelby.</i> —J. Swanner, G. P. Rouly,	
T Rodgers, J. R. Wallace,		W. Cummines, H. R. Lybar-	
each \$1.....	16 00	ger, H. Mickey, Treat Orton,	
<i>Springfield.</i> —Samuel Barnett \$10;		J. Kuhn, Aaron Rambo, each	
J Barnett, Rev. Mr. Bohrnes,		\$1; Mrs. E. Rambo, Harry	
Mrs. Wardner, J. T. Ward-		Ayres, J. Baughman, Henry	
ner, each \$5; Mr. Spencer, N.		Williams, Miss. H. M. Ayres,	
F. Stone, Gen. Anthony, Dr.		each 50 cents; Dr. Samuel Mc	
Rodgers, W. A. Barnett, Judge		Millen, John Dempsey, D. W.	
		Funk, S. Saltgaber, each 25	

cents; J. Smiley, A. D. Anderson, D. S. Marvin, each \$1; <i>Cresline</i> .—E. B. Shaw, \$1; J. Miller, E. Warner, W. Knisely, M. Livingston, Mrs. R. Livingston, each 50 cents; D. G. Branett, Dr. L. B. Miles, Dr. Kernahan, each 25 cents.....	14 50 4 25		
	805 84		
INDIANA.			
<i>Manchester</i> .—Mrs. Wicks, by David Christy.....	10 00		
ILLINOIS.			
<i>Lebanon</i> .—From the Southern Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, by the Rev. P. Akers. By Rev. James Mitchell:	30 00		
<i>Springfield</i> .—Collection \$10, less \$6 paid for circular.....	4 00		
<i>Bloomington</i> .—Dr. Taylor, Mr. McGowan, Rev. W. T. Major, and J. Allen, sen'r, each \$5, Mr. Wallace, \$3, R. O. Warren, \$1.....	24 00		
<i>Chicago</i> .—O. J. W. Waughap, Dr. Evans, each \$5.....	10 00		
<i>Decatur</i> .—R. J. Oglebay, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.....	30 00		
Sundries.....	18 38		
	116 38		
MISSISSIPPI.			
<i>Rodney</i> .—David Hunt, Esq., annual subscription, by Thos. Henderson & Peale.....	500 00		
WISCONSIN.			
By Rev. James Mitchell:			
<i>Milwaukee</i> .—Mr. Martin.....	25 00		
<i>Madison</i> .—Collection in the Presbyterian Church.....	15 20		
	40 20		
Total Contributions.....	\$2,867 35		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Bangor</i> .—Amos Jones, to August, 1855.....	1 00		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>North Haverhill</i> .—John Carr, Jr., to October, 1854, \$1. <i>Bristol</i> .—Wm. Green and Miss Harriet M. Cavis, each \$1, to Oct., 1855..	3 00		
VERMONT.— <i>West Milton</i> .—Arthur Hunting, \$1, to September, '55. <i>Norwich</i> .—Aaron Loveland, \$2, to January, 1855. <i>Bradford</i> .—J. A. Hardy, \$1, to December, 1855; Thomas E. Shaw, \$7,			
to June, 1855. <i>Wells River</i> .—A. B. W. Tenney, \$1, to Dec., 1855; Edward Hale, \$6, to May, 1854. <i>Newbury</i> .—P. W. Ladd, \$1, to October, 1855; Mrs. A. Atkinson, Joseph Atkinson, H. S. Atkinson, each \$1, to December, 1855.....		22 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lezington</i> .—S. Burbank, \$2 50, to January, 1855. <i>Medfield</i> .—Johnson Mason, \$1, to July, 1854. <i>Haverhill</i> .—Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, \$1, for 1853. <i>Auburn</i> .—Benj. Wiser, \$1, for 1853. <i>Springfield</i> .—Josiah Hooker, \$2, for 1854-'55; S. Smith, \$2, for 1853-'54; E. Palmer, \$1, for 1854.....		10 50	
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Newport</i> .—Geo. Bowen, Hon. E. W. Lawton, each \$1, to September, 1855; Wm. A. Clarke, to January, 1856, \$1; Dea. Hammet, \$1, to Aug. '55.		4 00	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Greenwich</i> .—Zenas Mead, to January, 1846.....		2 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Georgetown</i> .—Miss Kate Redin, to April, 1855.....		1 00	
VIRGINIA.—By Rev. William H. Starr:— <i>Richmond</i> .—W. F. Taylor, to 1st January, 1855.....		10 50	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Forestville</i> .—Philomathesian Society, Wake Forest College, \$4 75, to Nov., 1854—by John C. Pitchford, Cor. Sec. <i>Gold Hill</i> .—Joseph A. Worth, \$4, to January, '55. <i>Wilmington</i> .—Miss Mary C. Moore, \$4, to July, 1854.....		12 75	
GEORGIA.— <i>Penfield</i> .—Rev. J. G. Hillyer, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Albany</i> .—Rev. C. D. Mallary, \$1, to June, 1854.....		11 00	
ALABAMA.— <i>Montevallo</i> .—Rev. Benj. O. Watrous, to November, 1855.....		1 00	
KENTUCKY.— <i>Henderson</i> .—Isaac Shaffer, to October, 1855.....		1 00	
OHIO.— <i>Shelby</i> .—Thomas Clark, for 1855.....		1 00	
WISCONSIN.— <i>Dodgeville</i> .—Rev. Eli C. Jones, to January, '55.		2 00	
Total Repository.....		72 75	
Total Contributions.....		2,867 35	
Total Legacies.....		5,322 40	
Total for Emigrants.....		3,316 00	
Aggregate Amount.....		\$11,578 50	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1855.

[No. 2.

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

JANUARY 16, 1855.

At the close of a year, which has been remarkable in its general history, it is our privilege to refer to the gracious providences which have surrounded our enterprise, and to present our meed of praise to the Ruler of the Universe for his guardian care and continued blessing. Many cities and districts in our widely extended country have felt the desolating power of the "pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the destruction which wasteth at noonday." Great excitements have agitated the public mind, and sent the unnerving streams of their influence through all the ramifications of society. Financial embarrassments and commercial disasters have touched with appalling power many of the great enterprises of business, and spread alarm and anxiety through the wide circle of society! We, in common with all others, have felt the shock and been embarrassed by the prevailing depression, and the impending prospect that "the end is not yet!" But in no individual instance, in no signal manner has our enterprise been singled out as one destined to suffer, or marked by special disfavor. On the contrary, the descent of blessings upon us has been gentle and refreshing as the dews of Heaven, and the tokens of favor from on high have been cheering to the heart, and ever beckoning us onward.

By reference to the long list of distin-

guished Vice Presidents and Life Directors of this Society, it will be perceived that only two names have been removed during the year—Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, Mass. Mr. Cresson was for over a quarter of a century an ardent advocate of Colonization, devoting a large portion of his time, in this country and Great Britain, in gratuitous labors in its behalf. His liberal contributions in life, no less than his remembrance of the cause by will, evinced the sincerity of his professions. Dr. Woods was an earnest advocate of colonization for many years, and has left evidence in his will of his desire for its future success and enlarged prosperity.

By reference to the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the year, herewith presented, it will be perceived that all our available means have been exhausted, and that the treasury is now empty. We commenced the year with a debt of \$24,844 43. We end it with this debt increased by \$7,293 58; making our present indebtedness, including bills payable and current accounts, \$32,138 01.

The whole amount of our receipts are *sixty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents*, (\$65,433 93.) This amount falls short of that received

the preceding year by \$16,964 32. We record this fact with sorrow, because we have been deficient of the means necessary to accomplish a certain amount of good. We have been called upon for enlarged operations and more extended improvements necessary to the successful prosecution of the enterprise, but we have been obliged to hold back for the want of means. We have been compelled to say to persons applying for a passage to Liberia, you must wait. We cannot accommodate you now. Our means are exhausted!

In this light it is matter of deep sorrow that our income has been so small. We are not however discouraged by it. We are not disposed to complain that our friends have deserted us, or that they have been less liberal than we had a right to expect. We have not seen evidence anywhere that the interest felt in Colonization was dying out, or that the channels of benevolence were dried up forever. On the contrary, when all the attendant circumstances are considered, we are constrained to say that the year has closed upon us with a brighter showing than we could have anticipated. We have not mistaken the benevolent spirit of our country in supposing that this only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object demanded alike by philanthropy and religion, can never fail for the want of funds! It may be checked in its progress; it may be limited in the extent of its usefulness, as it has been the past year, but in the very causes which have produced this limitation we behold the most cheering evidences that it is instinct with vitality; that it is inwrought into the very life and soul of the noblest body of friends, whose hearts and hands are ready to sustain it in every hour of peril or embarrassment. We have seen how its appeals come home to the bosoms and the consciences of

men. When embarrassments beset us, and clouds and darkness were round about us, our friends have come to cheer and sustain us. They have said, fear not; we will stand by you; go on with your work; we know the times are hard; we feel the pressure and find it very difficult to command the money we need to sustain ourselves; but one thing we have settled, and that is that retrenchment shall not begin by our withholding our contributions from your Society! It is true we have many calls for charitable purposes; we are obliged to economise, and make our little means go as far as possible, but we are with you, heart and purse, to the end!

These and such as these are the sentiments which have come to us from all parts of the country, and have cheered and encouraged us in the most delightful manner. We should do injustice to every sensation of our hearts, as well as to the benevolence of our friends, were we in this connection to refrain from expressing the high sense of our gratitude to them for their unwavering attachment, and their ever prompt and generous liberality! When in any case of emergency, we have made a special call for funds to accomplish any specific good, we have only had to touch the sympathetic chords in order to send a thrill of feeling through many hearts, and then suddenly we would hear the responsive notes rolling back upon us from many a crowded city, from many a hill and valley, and secluded country dwelling! For example, to send a family of *seventy-one* persons to Liberia, we needed to raise, by special effort, \$4,260, and we asked 426 of our friends to give us \$10 each for this purpose. We sent to them letters explaining the case, and it would do anybody's heart good to read the answers they returned us! In a very short

space of time we received responses from 350 of them, with \$7,164 18, which was just \$2,904 18 more than we asked them for, with the most encouraging assurances that their donations were made with a right hearty good will and the most generous feelings. To such an extent was this the case, that many of the contributors were not satisfied until they had assured us that they would be happy to be called upon again in like circumstances. Many of them sent us many times more than the amount we solicited. Many of them spoke with their friends on the subject, and forthwith they desired to have a share in the work. One gentleman having sent us \$255, says, "nearly all that I have sent you I have collected in the cars or ferry-boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country!" thus affording a beautiful illustration of the ease and facility with which a great amount of good may be done in a quiet way!

It is worthy of remark that these liberal donations were made at a time when the pecuniary embarrassments were at their height—while money was scarce and calls were numerous. In them therefore we see an illustration of the kind of benevolence which is enlisted in this cause, and a sample of the exertions which men are willing to make to carry it forward.

It is also worthy of remark that our contributions came from no particular section of the country—from no one sect in religion or party in politics. There is a sense in which colonization may be considered an *orphan*. Almost every other benevolent society has some denomination of christians who feel bound to support it, and to which it can appeal with all the confidence of parental love! But colonization, as a scheme of benevolence, originated in the broadest philanthropy, and

appeals to the most enlarged and unselfish principles for support. It belongs to no sect—to no party—which is bound to support it at all hazards and any sacrifices.

But there is still a noble band of men and women, unknown to each other, and separated by many a league or clashing interest, but united in considering this a cause of strict and pure benevolence, intimately connected with the great principles of humanity; bearing upon the general welfare of society; closely linked in with, and embracing all the other great schemes of benevolence; involving some of the most important destinies of our own magnificent country; presenting the chief central hope for the millions of Africa; and that in its onward progress it is accomplishing a train of good results which no other plan of operations has ever yet been able to achieve! Therefore it ought to be sustained and carried vigorously forward, and to this work they have pledged themselves in high and holy covenant!

We desire to call attention particularly to a proposition made by a gentlemen in Buffalo, N. Y., in his reply to our special appeal for the \$4,260, above alluded to. He says:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit, that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, (\$1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, (\$1,420,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We have been looking for two or three gentlemen, who would join our Buffalo

friend in his generous proposition, and thus place an amount of funds in our Treasury which would somewhat relieve us in our present time of need. Several persons have had the matter under consideration, and we hope yet to receive a favorable response from them, or from some others.

The following statement will show the amount which each of the several States has contributed.

Maine.....	1,724	89	Alabama....	710	50
N. H.....	1,528	48	Florida.....	1	00
Vermont...	1,660	83	Louisiana...	794	00
Mass.....	12,790	19	Miss.....	2,195	25
R. Island ...	825	34	Kentucky.	2,916	80
Conn.....	6,508	08	Tennessee.	1,558	50
N. York...	2,617	55	Ohio.....	2,960	61
N. Jersey,	1,674	92	Indiana...	1,112	37
Penn.....	3,063	59	Illinois....	523	58
Delaware...	398	92	Missouri....	965	85
Maryland...	458	16	Michigan...	16	00
Dis. Col...	1,235	28	Wisconsin...	54	20
Virginia...	12,604	52	Texas.....	5	00
N. Carolina..	128	75	C. Nation....	17	50
S. Carolina...	41	00	N. Bruns'k..	10	00
Georgia.....	680	00			

The total amount received from legacies left to the Society, the past year, is \$9,861 16. But of this amount we only had the use of \$5,298 76, the balance having been paid to relieve the bequests from incumbrances imposed by the testators. This small amount of legacies will in part account for the difference between our general receipts this year and preceding one.

With a limited treasury to draw upon,

we have been able to accomplish only a limited measure of good. In defraying the contingent expenses of the Society we have used every possible economy, and made retrenchment wherever the nature of the case would allow. Still the salaries of agents and officers had to be paid as usual, both at home and in Liberia, while increased accommodations for emigrants were needed, and other improvements had to be made. Hence the chief curtailment had to be made in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia. The whole number sent this year is only 553, while in the preceding year we sent 783, thus showing a difference of 230. To have sent these would have required \$13,800 more than we received, which is nearly the difference between the receipts of this and the previous year. Had we received twenty or thirty thousand dollars more, we could have sent the comparative number of additional emigrants without any increase of what may properly be called contingent expenses. The agencies employed and means in operation could have accomplished the additional work, without any additional cost for their support.

The following table will show the number of expeditions, the states from which the emigrants went, and their respective ages and character.

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purch. themselves.	WHERE FROM.												
						Mass.	N. Y.	Pa.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Kv.	Tenn.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	La.	TOTAL.
1	Ship Sophia Walker.	27 May.	67	180	5	6	-	-	123	15	5	44	28	-	-	-	-	252
2	Brig Harp.	11 June.	2	23	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	25
3	Bark Estelle.	26 Oct.	26	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
4	Ship Euphrasia.	6 Nov.	50	111	7	-	-	2	151	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	168
5	Brig Gen. Pierce.	16 Dec.	16	49	17	-	1	-	-	-	54	3	17	7	-	-	-	82
			161	360	29	6	27	3	273	15	62	47	66	7	15	29	3	553

To some it may seem a small thing that only this number of persons have been sent to Liberia, during a whole year! And so it is, if the mere fact of taking them from this country, and locating them in that, was all. But this is a very narrow and partial view of the subject. It meets not at all the grandeur and far reaching good which has been accomplished.

Ever since the formation of this Society and the founding of Liberia, the work has gone on in this same quiet and limited manner. There has been nothing grand or imposing, such as ordinarily attends upon a nation's movements. The resources have been small, the progress has been slow. But something has been accomplished, which promises further results and leads on to ulterior ends. The foundations of a free and happy nation have been laid; all the appliances of education and religion have been put in motion, so that Liberia holds out to the colored man brighter prospects than are visible in any other quarter of the globe. A substantial good is therefore done to every person who is removed to that land, and placed in circumstances where he is relieved from the civil and social disadvantages which overhang him in this country! For himself alone, and as an isolated individual, this good is immeasurable. But this is not all. He there becomes an integral part of a great community. He sheds around him an influence and puts forth an agency, tending to spread over the whole western coast of Africa and diffuse among the numerous tribes of the interior all the arts and comforts of civilized life! The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony on a foreign land and the organization of a republican government, have already been so far overcome, that now the way is open for

advancement, and every new company of emigrants have only to address themselves to the completion of that which has already been so well begun. If it is the design of a wise and far-seeing Providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over the surface of the earth, then without doubt our present feeble labors are connected with other lands and coming generations in a manner more intimate and important than is generally believed. "Colonies on a heathen shore," it has been well remarked, "are like trees around a new house, or a hedge around a prairie. They are to be planted once, not forever. The tree of liberty and civilization once planted on African soil in due abundance, and guarded a little at first, will grow, and bloom, and bear, and propagate henceforth without help." And who can measure the results to be expected in all future time, from this community of Americanized Christian Africans on the destinies of Africa?

"The good begun by them shall onward flow,
"In many a branching stream, and wider grow:" till the "final wreck of matter and crush of worlds" has wound up earth's destiny.

Now look but for a moment, at the *only* five hundred and fifty-three persons we have the past year sent to Liberia. Some of them will doubtless not live through the acclimating process. They will go to an early tomb! But the mould shall live fresh upon their graves, and the flowers planted over them shall flourish in perpetual bloom, for they died in a holy endeavor to rekindle the extinguished fires, and rebuild the shattered fortunes of their race!

Others of them shall live, and their children, and their children's children—and still theirs again and again, increasing in number as they go—until far along the coast, away back into the now unknown

interior, far up along the mountain side, away down in the valley's depth, along the shores of many a winding stream, around the long sought sources of the Niger, skirting Sahara's desert plain, and on the shores of lake Tchad, shall be found the descendants of this little company—some of them tilling the soil and showing the natives how—some of them pursuing the mechanic arts and illustrating the just application of science to the affairs of every day life—some of them instructing the rising generation in the English language, some of them making laws for free and independent states and some of them unfurling the banner of the Cross and bringing millions of the outcast heathen to a knowledge of the Savior, and each and every one of them constituting a bright and powerful centre of light and love, conferring happiness and salvation on hosts of human beings, who would, otherwise, and but for our having, this year, sent this little company, have been lost forever!

It is not therefore in vain that we have planted "this handful of corn in the earth on the tops of the mountains, for the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the City shall flourish like grass of the earth."

Turning from the operations of the Society in this country to the history of Liberia during the year which has just closed, it is our privilege to report that there has been a general advancement in all that constitutes her prosperity. Peace has prevailed with the native tribes in her vicinity. Some of the neighboring chiefs and head men, who had been rebellious and hostile, because they were compelled to abandon the slave trade, are becoming reconciled, by the superior advantages presented to them in lawful commerce and the industry and arts of civilized life. President Roberts has been on a visit to Europe touching business growing out of

the friendly relations of the Republic with the leading governments which have acknowledged their independence, and interceding with the English government for the transfer of Sierra Leone to Liberia. During his absence the duties of the office have been performed by the Hon. S. A. Benson, Vice President. A growing interest is felt in the cultivation of the soil. The steam saw-mill on the Junk river has been put into successful operation. The general health among the acclimated citizens has been good. Some of the companies of newly arrived emigrants have suffered considerably during their sickness, with an unusual mortality, resulting from causes which we could not control. Other companies, however, have enjoyed a very encouraging measure of health. Dr. Roberts says, in his letter dated November 13: "By the English mail steamer I write to acquaint you of the present state of the last company of emigrants, per *Sophia Walker*, many of whom are making preparations for the clearing of their lands and the erection of their buildings.

"Enclosed, I am thankful, you will find no list of deaths in this company, resulting from their acclimation.

"About eighty-eight were landed here under my charge, and with the exception of the three children, I wrote you by the return of the *Sophia Walker*, that died three or four days after their landing, (they having the diarrhœa very bad when landed,) none of the number under my charge have died."

President Roberts, in his last message to the Legislature, says: "During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of the Divine favor and

approbation. No pestilence has visited our land ; but on the contrary an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time. In no year of the Republic has the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state. Our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce, and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending those branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging.

“Our educational interests have also been blessed. The educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprises and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities, who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of his churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion, thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

“We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty’s government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French government we are also receiving *tangible* proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future pros-

perity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly, as we are advised by our agent in Paris, by an equal number of equipments for our military.

“I regret to have to acquaint the legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander LYNCH of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

“I am aware our fellow citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise on the part of the United States government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project, whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and christianity, that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States.”

We have quoted at length the remarks of President Roberts upon the subject of exploration, in order to exhibit more clearly the discouraging effect produced by the delay of so important a measure. But we have the gratification of hoping that this delay has been occasioned by special causes, and that the government of the United States will not unnecessarily postpone a work which promises so much for the interests of our own country.

In a late number of the Liberia Herald the editor remarks : “It is with increased

interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship builders, and mechanics in every department of their profession, including the husbandman, the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years, it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago.

Two large vessels are on the stocks in Monrovia, and nearly finished.

Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup are brought to market by the farmers of St. Pauls.

The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate. European and American trade goods are abundant, and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high. Palm oil is commanding high prices. Camwood is at fair rates. A volunteer company has been raised here—it is called, "Johnson's Guards"—and will show itself for the first time in full uniform, on the 26th of this month. An artillery Company has also been formed. Contracts have been entered into for building a new and capacious "Light House." Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The mail Steamer is behind her time, more than a fortnight. The health of the City is good, notwithstanding the severity of the wet season. The latest news from the leeward counties, represents the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition and that peace prevails. The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner" arrived here on the 9th July, bound home.

She had her complete compliment of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce. A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger, passed here, on her way down, a few days ago. The British mail steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best of her way under sail to Sierra Leone."

Further extracts are unnecessary. These give a general view of the present condition of affairs in Liberia.

The Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, has become an independent State. This measure was almost unanimously desired by the citizens thereof, and was readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the colony was founded. It had been proposed by some that the Colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the Republic, and form one of its counties, on the same terms as Sinou or Bassa. But a majority of the citizens thought otherwise. We wish them all the blessings which they need, and will be most happy to see their numbers increasing and their influence extending far and wide.

Dr. Daniel Laing and Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, of Boston, Massachusetts, having completed their medical education under the care and patronage of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, embarked for Liberia in the ship *Sophia Walker*, the 27th May. We have engaged them as physicians, on competent salaries, to attend our emigrants during acclimation, the one, Mr. Snowden, in Sinou county, and the other, Dr. Laing, on the St. Pauls. From the proceeds of their labors, they are to refund the Society from time to time, as they may be able, the money advanced to them while pursuing their education. They have been considered men of fine talents and good character, and

their medical knowledge and ability are believed to be equal to the generality of young physicians.

We have now four physicians in the employment of the Society, two of whom, Drs. Roberts and Smith, have proved themselves well furnished for their work. They will be able to render all needful attention to even a much larger number of emigrants than we at present have the prospect of means to send out.

In closing this report we feel called upon to make a special appeal to the several

Statesocieties, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions, to give increased impulse to the cause during the present year. We commence the year under the pressure of a too heavy debt. Extensive improvements must be made in Liberia. Numerous applications have already been made for a passage in our regular spring expedition, which it will be utterly impossible for us to accommodate, without greatly enlarged resources are placed at our command.

Proceedings at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

TRINITY CHURCH, Washington City.

Jan. 16, 1854, 7 o'clock P. M.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, the Rector of the Church.

The Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report.

Addresses were delivered by Gov. Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Captain Foote, U. S. N. After which, volunteer speeches were made by a gentleman from New York, and by the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the lecture room of the church at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

LECTURE ROOM,

Jan. 17, 1855, 12 M.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was taken up and referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was elected President of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.

3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.

7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.

8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev Wm Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D.,

Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

11. William Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.

13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.

14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,

16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.

17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.

18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.

19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.

20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.

21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1840.)

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

34. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

35. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
36. Moses Shepard, Esq., of Md.
37. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D. of O.
38. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
39. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Ind.
40. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

41. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
42. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
43. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

44. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
45. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
46. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
47. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

48. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
49. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Ga.
50. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

51. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
52. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
53. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

54. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
55. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
56. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

57. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
58. John Beveridge, Esq. do.
59. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.

60. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
61. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

62. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
63. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
64. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do
65. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
66. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
67. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey
68. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do
69. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
70. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do.
71. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
72. Hon. Edward Coles, do.
73. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
74. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
75. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
76. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do
77. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
78. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
79. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

80. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
81. Hon. William Apaleton, of Mass.
82. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.
83. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
84. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
85. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
86. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
87. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
88. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
89. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
90. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
91. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
92. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
93. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
94. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
95. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
96. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
97. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
98. Rev. Jas C. Finley, of do.
99. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
100. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
101. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
102. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
103. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
104. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.

(First elected in 1855.)

105. Gov. H. Dutton, of Conn.

After which, the Society adjourned to meet the 3rd Tuesday in January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. McLAIN,
Secretary

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 16th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., in the basement of Trinity Church, City of Washington. The Hon J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Haight of New York, on motion, Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. J. Tracy, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, were appointed the Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board, which were approved.

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to prepare By-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was adopted :

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1855.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S. :

The Committee appointed to prepare by-laws for the conduct of the business of the Board of Directors at its annual meetings, have the honor to present the following Report :

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
W. MCLAIN.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AM. COL. SOC.*Touching the duties of the Presiding Officer.*

I. The President of the Society shall preside, when present, at the meetings of the Board of Directors

II. In the absence of the President of the Society, a chairman, to be chosen by the Board of Directors, shall preside.

III. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to call the members to order at the hour to which the Board shall have adjourned at their last meeting. Should neither the President, nor a chairman pre-

viously appointed, be present, the members shall be called to order by the Secretary of the Society, when their first business shall be to choose a chairman.

IV. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to other members ; and shall decide questions of order ; subject to an appeal to the Board by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Board.

V. The presiding officer shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

VI. All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer, unless otherwise specially directed by the Board, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, when a majority of the votes taken shall be necessary for an election, and the balloting shall be continued until such majority be obtained.

Of the Order of Business of the Annual Meetings.

VII. If the President of the Society be present when the members assemble according to adjournment of the last annual meeting, he shall call the members to order at the hour appointed, when their first business shall be to choose a Secretary to the Board.

In the absence of the President of the Society, their first business shall be to choose a Chairman, and after that a Secretary to the Board.

VIII. The Board being organized, a committee on credentials, consisting of three members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the qualifications of members.

IX. The proceedings of the last annual meeting shall then be read ; after which,

The Annual Report shall be read by the Secretary of the Society charged with its preparation, and shall be referred to the standing committees of the Board according to its several topics, or to special committees, should the subjects mentioned therein require it, and the same be asked for and agreed to by the Board.

X. The Annual Report having been read, statements or communications from the Executive Committee shall be next in order.

XI. After which, the presiding officer shall call for the reports of committees hold-

ing over from the last annual meeting, in the order in which they appear upon the journal of proceedings, and after the reports have been presented, shall call for the reports of the agents of the Society.

XII. The presiding officer shall appoint, at the commencement of each annual session, the following standing committees:

1. A Committee on Foreign Relations.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Auxiliary Societies.
4. A Committee on Agencies.
5. A Committee on Accounts.
6. A Committee on Emigration.

The duties of these committees shall be to take charge of and report upon the subjects indicated by the letters of the committees respectively, as the same may be referred to them.

Of the Order of Business of the day.

XIII. The business of each day shall be opened with prayer, to be offered by such person as may be designated by the presiding officer.

XIV. Subject to the priorities of the order of business indicated under the head of "Of the order of business for the session," the order of each day's business while the Board is in session shall be as follows:

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the correction, if need be, of the same.

2. Reports from Standing Committees.
3. Reports from Special Committees.
4. Resolutions
5. The orders of the day.

XV. All reports and resolutions shall, as presented and read, be laid upon the table of the presiding officer, to be called up and acted upon in the order of business.

XVI. No report or resolution otherwise ready to be acted on, shall be taken up out of its order unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

XVII. The business on the table of the presiding officer shall be gone through with, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, in the order already indicated.

XVIII. All motions and resolutions, before being offered, shall be reduced to writing.

XIX. When not otherwise provided herein, and so far as they may be applicable for the preservation of order and facilitating the business of the Board, the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be in force during the annual meetings of the Board of Directors.

XX. These by-laws shall not be altered

except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Board present when such proposition to alter them shall be read.

The Secretary of the Society read the Annual Report.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the abstract of the Annual Report to be read at the meeting of the Society this evening, be referred to a committee for revision.

Messrs. Jones, Maclean, Foulke, Phelps, and Stoddard were appointed said Committee, to which, on motion, the name of the President was added, as chairman.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer is requested to prepare and present to the Board at its next session a schedule, exhibiting under convenient heads, the particulars of expenditures which have been reported as basis of representation for the State Societies respectively.

The Committee on credentials reported the following delegates from State Societies:

Vermont Colonization Society.—Gen. William Nash,* Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. William Mitchell.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. S. H. Walley,* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,* William Ropes, Esq., Dr. William R. Lawrence, Hon. James Adams,* Hon. Luther V. Bell, Peter Hubbell Esq., John O. Bradford, Esq., Hon. Samuel L. Crocker,* Hon. Edward Dickinson,* Rev. Joseph Tracy. (Eleven vacancies.)

Connecticut Colonization Society.—Hon. H. Dutton,* Hon. John A. Rockwell, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. Nathan Belcher, Commander A. H. Foote,* William Williams, Esq., W. D. Shipman, Esq.*, Eli Whitney, Esq.*, Hezekiah Huntington Esq., James B. Hosmer, Esq.*, Rev. John Orcutt.*

Those marked thus () were present.

New York State Colonization Society.—Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.*, Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D.*, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. D. S. Gregory,* D. Meredith Reese, M. D.*, G. P. Disosway Esq.*, Anson G. Phelps, Esq.*, H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., J. C. Deveraux, Esq. (Six vacancies.)

New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. William L. Dayton, Richard T. Haines, Esq.*

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—W. Parker Foulke, Esq.*, William V. Pettit, Esq.*, Rev. John Miller,* President W. H. Allen,* Paul T. Jones, Esq.*, William Coppinger, Esq.*

Colonization Society of D. C.—Rev. J. N. Danforth J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.*

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. P. Slaughter,* Rev. G. W. Leyburn, Rev. W. H. Starr,* Rev. Dr. Sparrow,* Rev. Dr. Harrison, Rev. G. D. Cummins,* Rev. Charles A. Davis,* Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D.*, Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. James D. Coulling, Dr. Ashby S. S. Baxter Esq. Hon. J. S. Caskie Hon. William Smith, Hon. John Letcher, Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Millson, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. W. W. Bennett,* Wyndham Robertson, Esq., L. P. Bayne, Esq. P. V. Daniel, Jr., Esq., Frederick Bransford, Esq.*

Georgia Colonization Society.—Rev. H. M. Blodgett.*

Mississippi Colonization Society.—Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D.*, Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn,* Samuel Hanson, Esq.*, Grafton D. Hanson, Esq.*

Louisiana Colonization Society.—William L. Hodge, Esq.*

Illinois Colonization Society.—Rev. Jas. Mitchell.*

Missouri Colonization Society.—Hon. J. G. Miller.

Those marked thus () were present.

Life Directors present.—Rev. W. McLain of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J., James Hall. M. D., of Md., Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.

Executive Committee present.—Hon. E. Whittlesey, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, this P. M.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The annual statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the Government of the United States," presented the following Report:

*To the Board of Directors
of the Am. Col. Soc.*

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Board, duties were assigned to the President that are, properly, the subject of a report.

On the 18th January, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved that a committee be appointed by the President of which the President shall be the chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States."

The committee appointed were, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Mr. Williams of Connecticut, Mr. W. C. Rives, of Va., Judge Underwood of Kentucky, and Dr. Stephen Duncan of Mississippi.

The names of the committee were not published in the proceedings, because it was deemed proper first to ascertain whether the parties would consent to serve.

Full and explanatory letters were at once addressed to Mr. Rives, Judge Underwood, and Dr. Duncan

The reply first received was from Judge Underwood, who, writing on the 14th February, gave at length his reasons for holding it to be impolitic to apply to Con-

gress for recognition; and suggesting whether it would not be proper in this regard, to observe the Parliamentary rule, and place no one on the committee, who did not thoroughly favor, in every mode, the object for which it was raised.

Before hearing from Judge Underwood, the President had obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Whittlesey, who made the appointment, an interview with Mr. Clayton, who was known to be a friend of African Colonization, and who had, when Secretary of State, sent Mr. Gurley to Liberia, to report upon the condition of the Republic.

The consultation with Mr. Clayton was frank and full. He gave it as his very decided opinion that the most judicious course would be to bring the matter before the Senate in the shape of a treaty, which could be made by the President on the one part, and Mr. McLain, already authorized to this end, on the other. The making and ratification of such a treaty would, Mr. Clayton suggested, be as ample a recognition as Liberia could desire. When the measure came before the Senate, he promised that it should receive his earnest advocacy.

After seeing Mr. Clayton, and in the absence of any replies from the Southern members of the committee, it was deemed prudent to call upon Mr. Moses Corwin of Ohio, who had introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, where it was then lying, waiting to be called up for consideration,—suggesting that he should let the subject rest for the present, as it was, in that body. The kind services of Mr. Whittlesey were here again called into requisition, and the interview with Mr. Corwin that was obtained through his introduction was entirely satisfactory.

When, therefore, the letter of Judge Underwood was received, objecting to an application to Congress, it was at once replied to, with a statement of what is here detailed; the objections of Judge Underwood were removed, and he authorized the use of his name on the committee under date of March 4th.

This was so far satisfactory, that it gave the weight of Judge Underwood's opinion, in addition to Mr. Clayton's, in favor of a commercial treaty, as the best shape into which to put the matter of recognition.

Dr. Duncan's reply to the letter addressed to him was delayed by his absence from home, until the 17th February, when he writes,

"I must beg leave to decline the use of my name for the proposed purpose. I am

very sure the present is a very unpropitious period for the agitation of such a project. I feel assured it would not only be defeated now; but its future prospects prejudiced by the mere agitation of the question at the present juncture."

From Mr. Rives no reply was received until the 18th April; when he declined the appointment as a member of the committee.

Mr. Rives, in his letter, called attention to the fact, quoting Jefferson's notes on Virginia, that the committee of revisers in that State, in 1776, proposed, when a colony in Africa should be established, "to declare them a free and independent people, and to extend to them our alliance and protection till they should have acquired strength."

Mr. Rives offered no objection to the proposed measure, in his letter, indeed he concludes it by saying that what the society contemplated was even less than had been suggested in Virginia in 1776, and placed his refusal to act on the committee on the ground that he had entirely withdrawn from all connection with federal politics and being most anxious to keep himself completely disentangled from them, which he might not be able to do, if he consented to serve on a committee, that might, directly or indirectly, involve him in them.

In selecting the committee, it had been thought advisable to place upon it a majority from the slaveholding states, which it was important should take the initiation in the matter, and the result of the correspondence here detailed was discouraging.

Still there would be no harm done in moving in the matter of a treaty; and an opportunity was taken of mentioning the subject to a leading member of the administration, who proposed an interview at a future day, of which notice was to be given by him, but from whom however nothing further was heard.

In truth, by this time, the Nebraska excitement throughout the country absorbed all other questions connected directly or indirectly with the colored population—and this excitement continuing during the entire session of Congress and even after it had adjourned in August, the best judgment seemed to consider a suspension of all proceedings looking towards recognition, until the Board again met, and the proper course to be adopted might, on full consultation, be determined on.

The subject of the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the United States is therefore again before the Board for its consideration.

The letters that have been referred to in this connection will be found in the letters of the President, written and received, which are at the disposition of the Board.

On the 19th January 1854, the Board after adopting the report of Mr. Miller on the proposed agency in Europe passed the following resolution :

“Resolved, that the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe.”

In pursuance of this resolution, and in season to be in readiness for the first opportunity from the United States, direct, to Liberia, the following letter was addressed to President Roberts under date of the 17th February.

BALTIMORE, February 17, 1854.

His Excellency, J. J. Roberts,
President of Liberia.

DEAR SIR : I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — last, and to thank you for the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of my election to the Presidency of the American Colonization Society.

At the late meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

The Board acted under the impression that such an agency in the hands of a judicious and intelligent person might have beneficial results in exciting the sympathies of the people in the cause of African Colonization, and awakening a more active interest there in behalf of the Republic, its expansion and its influence in the civilization and christianization of Africa.

The Board were solicitous that their proceeding in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed by yourself as the representative of your country in the old world : but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently, as it might be in their power to do, in everything calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.

Hence their request that the President of the Society should communicate with you directly upon the subject, and I cannot fulfil the task assigned to me better than by stating to you what I have put

down in regard to the motives that have governed their action on this occasion.

If any one feeling was more prominent than another at the late meeting of the Board, it was a feeling of high gratification at the admirable manner in which the Government and people of Liberia were illustrating their claim to a high and honorable position in the family of independent nations.

The letter to President Roberts contained much more than we have extracted, but nothing further in relation to the mission to Europe.

The following reply to it was received in due course :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, April 15, 1854.

Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe,
President of the A. C. S.

SIR : By the Barque Linda Stewart, I have had the honor of your favor of the 17th February, communicating to me a resolution of the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society, adopted at their late meeting, looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

“The Board,” you remark, “were solicitous that their proceedings in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed in the old world—but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently as it might be in their power to do, in every thing calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.”

Notice of the resolution to which you refer, had reached us via England previous to the arrival of the Linda Stewart, and I regret to say caused no little speculation among the people here, not that they entertain the slightest apprehension that the Board have any desire to interfere with the political relations subsisting between this Government and European powers, or that the Board would, advisedly, adopt any measures calculated to injure the prospects of Liberia in the slightest degree : still it is feared this contemplated agency may in some respects operate against her interests in Europe. At no previous period has there been so strong a feeling in Europe in favor of Liberia as at the present time, and we have encouraging hopes of receiving from that quarter direct assistance to Liberia, especially from those Governments that

have acknowledged the independence of the Republic.

In regard to this matter, I could wish that the Board had proposed the co-operation of the Government here. It strikes me, sir, that a concert of action in a measure alike important to the interests of Liberia as the cause of colonization in the United States, would most likely result in great good to both. * *

The remainder of the letter from President Roberts it is unnecessary to quote in this connection relating as it does to other matters.

The President's letter was received on the 7th of June, just two weeks after a letter had been received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, the mover of the resolutions regarding the European agency, enclosing a communication from Dr. Balch, declining the appointment under them, which the Board are aware had been tendered to him.—The letter of Mr. Miller and Dr. Balch's communication were at once forwarded to the Executive Committee.

The view of the whole matter taken by President Roberts made any further action looking to the appointment of another agent inexpedient, even had it been contemplated by the Board, and nothing has since been done in regard to it. The foregoing report covers all the matters especially committed to the President by the Board.

The report on the by-laws, where he is associated with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary, will be made separately from this communication.

In the month of June last a proposition was introduced into the Senate of the United States, looking to an abrogation of so much of the Ashburton treaty as required the United States to maintain a squadron of a given force upon the coast of Africa, which it was understood was looked upon with no disfavor in certain quarters, and which at one time, it was thought would be adopted without any serious opposition.

The occasion seemed one in which the President of the Society might, without impropriety, state publicly the views that it might be supposed colonizationists would generally take in regard to a matter of such vital interest to the cause in which they are engaged.

A letter was accordingly addressed to Senator Pearce, of Maryland, which with his consent, was printed in the newspapers, and was noticed through the country. It was but one, and not by any means the

most important one, of many efforts that were made in many quarters to the same end; and the agency of the President in the matter is noticed on this occasion only because he assumed to make the letter in question official, by signing it as the President of the Society.

The correspondence of the President, which has largely increased during the past year, shows the matters to which his attention has been called, but does not require to be made the subject of a report: as already stated, the volumes containing it are at the disposition of the Board.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
President of the A. C. S.
Baltimore, January 13, 1855.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa," presented the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country eastward of Liberia, respectfully report:

That the chairman of the committee having been informed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy that the appropriations needed by his department would be so large, for special objects, as probably to absorb all the funds which the Houses of Congress would be willing to apply to purposes to be accomplished through his Department, and Commander Lynch having been ordered to service on the coast of South America, and the means at the command of the committee being too limited to give reasonable ground for hope of obtaining any majority by a canvass of the members of Congress, no active measures were taken at the last session. In view of the importance of the subject referred to your committee, it is respectfully recommended that the Board continue their careful attention to it.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
W. MCLAIN,
Committee.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to report to the present meeting

"a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," presented the following report :

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by resolution at the last meeting of the Board to report "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be hereafter apportioned," now respectfully report :

The constitution of the American Society provides that each State and Territorial Society, and the Society for the District of Columbia, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting." In the practical construction of this clause through a series of years, there have been adopted for the local societies different rules, the effect of which has been not only to destroy the equality which was originally intended, and which is obviously proper in the application of a constitutional provision, but also renders uncertain the limits of representation from year to year. Thus, in some States (for example Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania,) no account is taken of the gross receipts, but the net sum which finds its way to the treasury of the parent Society, is made the basis of representation. In other States the accounts with the chief treasury are so kept that a portion at least of the working expenses are in effect credited as a basis.

2d. The American Society has, by special appeals for particular objects, obtained contributions from citizens of States in which auxiliary societies were in operation at the time of such contributions, and has *pro tanto* assumed the work of such societies.

3. A portion of the general collections of State Societies has been in some instances appropriated to the making of Life Directors by the payment *ad hoc* into the chief treasury of the sum required by the constitution, and it has been supposed that the same money, after having been thus effectively applied, might be reckoned as the basis of annual representation.

4. In the estimate of such basis the constitution has been said to provide no termini for computation, and it has resulted that differences of opinion have arisen respecting the number of delegates entitled

to admission at particular sessions of the National Board.

These subjects will be treated in the order in which they have been mentioned:

I. In ascertaining the objects of an annual representation of State Societies in the American Board, the committee have taken into consideration the fact, that those societies are organized as auxiliaries, having an independent constituency, and bearing to the parent Society the relations proper to a federal head. This head controls the common policy; but it relies for its vigor and resources upon the activity of the local organizations, to each of which a particular district is exclusively assigned as a field of labor. Hence, for a knowledge of the facts peculiar to each district, and for advice founded upon an intimate association with its inhabitants, the Board at Washington is presumed to look to the representatives from that district. It thus also acquires the means of reconciling differences of policy or method when these conflict with the harmony of the entire system. To this end the annual free conference of delegates is of itself important. The persons sent as delegates to the National Board are usually such as have been actively engaged in the State Societies during the preceding year, and thus the local councils are enlightened by intercommunications of experience and opinion. Moreover the zeal of all who participate in such intercourse is stimulated, and the scope of their designs enlarged at the general meeting of friends of colonization. There results a fresh impulse to the movements of the auxiliary societies in their respective districts, and thus, while the central government is informed, and its discretion guarded, the agencies in immediate connexion with the public mind are enlivened and properly directed.

In order to encourage the increase of contributions to the chief treasury, and to fix some standard by which to apportion the weight due to the auxiliaries in the deliberations and resolutions of the National Board, the constitution makes the number of delegates dependent upon the amount of annual payments. This standard, which must be in any circumstances imperfect, is so in a peculiar degree when applied to an incompleated system of State Societies, some of which must be in the first stages of development, and all of which must be in a condition of progress. The preparatory work, which precedes the mature action of every

auxiliary, and during which a connexion with the parent society is of peculiar practical importance, must be performed before the receipts can become large enough to pay expenses, and also to furnish a net basis of representation. Hence, to afford to the smaller States and those in which societies are of recent origin, an opportunity to participate in the transaction of affairs of common interest, it would be requisite to credit them with the gross produce of their agencies. The practical advantage of this course has been recognized by the New York Colonization Journal, and by the Virginia Colonizationist, and your committee believe that it deserves to be received as an influential consideration in the defining of a basis of representation. Upon the whole it is concluded: 1st. That whatever basis shall be adopted, it ought to be as nearly uniform as possible for all auxiliary societies. 2d. That it ought to be such as to give to the societies having the fewest resources the earliest opportunity of which the constitution admits for active immediate connection with the parent board. 3d. That to accomplish these objects each society should be credited with its total expenditures, all of these being regarded as contributions to the chief treasury, but as partly disbursed for convenience by the local agency. An entry upon the other side of the account will show the deduction made by such disbursement, and the balance of the account will shew the net surplus, if any.

One obvious and great benefit would directly accrue to the parent Board from the adoption of this mode. It cannot be doubted that in judging of the economy of the whole system of organizations through which the policy of African colonization is executed, the comparative expense and fruitfulness of each auxiliary, and the proportion of the total pecuniary expenditure to the results secured must be important elements. Again, the intercommunication of knowledge of this kind must exert a salutary influence upon the auxiliaries through their respective delegates, by checking extravagance, and by stimulating both inquiry and zeal. Thus, in the details of fiscal agency, we may promote caution, enterprise, and thrift, and in the general management obtain more comprehensive views of the economy of our great work.

The principal objections which are known to have been suggested against the conclusions of your committee are the following:

1st. That the accounts of the financial officer of the American Society will be inconveniently enlarged, and that he will be compelled to encounter the labor of examining the vouchers for all expenditures.

It is sufficient, in reply to this objection, to say that as the auxiliary societies are not responsible to the American Society as principal in relation to the expenditure of monies, but owe their reckoning to the contributors; and as the object of the proposed account is the single one of ascertaining the number of delegates to be admitted to the American Board, there will be no necessity for entering into the details of expenditure. The notice of deductions for expenses will be made solely to discharge the Treasurer from responsibility for more than his own actual receipts. If comprised in a single item, his entry will be sufficiently explicit for this purpose. If it should be thought important hereafter to subdivide the gross deductions so as to show the principal objects of local expenditures, some general rule can at any time be established by the delegates when in conference at the session of the Board of Directors.

2d. Another objection suggested is that by adopting the basis of gross receipts, the delegations may become too large for convenience.

In answer to this it may be said that the work undertaken by the American Society is to transport a large body of people from the United States to Africa; to urge the exploration of the latter country; and to promote among the millions of its inhabitants arts, commerce, and general christian civilization; and to accomplish these objects by the aid of voluntary contributions from the citizens of every State of our Union, and by other instrumentalities governed by public opinion, and that consequently it is important to have a constant direct connexion with every influential district of every State. It will be remembered that the American Colonization Society does not hold with the Board of Directors the same practical relation which exists for most other associations. There is not in that society a numerous constituency, of which the Board of Directors is merely the Executive Committee. Our Board is the representation of the State Societies, and therefore of their constituency, and hence must be a numerous body to perform its theoretical functions. The time may come, perhaps ought to be hastened, when several delegates from each of more than thirty States shall assemble

at Washington with reference to African colonization. In that case, the chief inconveniences of a numerous assembly must be encountered, whatever the basis, whether embracing the gross, or restricted to the net receipts.

It may be added that the cost of each delegation being in proportion to the number of its members, the State Societies will be restrained by this consideration from unnecessarily enlarging their representation.

The number of delegates from the larger States will be in any case less disproportioned to that from the smaller, if we included the expenses in *all* cases. In the present early stages of our undertaking, the committee are influenced mainly by the ideas of equality and effectiveness in the rule of representation, particularly as this may affect the younger and weaker local organizations.

II. With reference to moneys collected directly by the officers of the parent society within the limits of territory assigned respectively to State organizations, it appears to have been the rule of the Board of Directors to credit each State Society with the funds received in this way from contributors within its jurisdiction, and therefore the extent of the benefit in any such case could not have been immediately affected as respects actual representation upon the funds so obtained. But it ought not to be overlooked that the efficiency of the State Societies depends upon the confidence which they can excite in their respective districts, and that this confidence, as well as the liveliness and closeness of the public sympathy with them, are due in part to the *frequency* and in part to the *success* of their efforts, and that of these causes the former is embarrassed by external intervention, and the latter apparently diminished by the transit of funds through independent agencies, and that even the satisfaction and zeal of the members and officers of the local societies may be affected by a diminution of the visible proceeds of their labors. Moreover, looking to the perfection of the great system which we are constructing, it appears desirable that as far as practicable the State Societies shall be the collecting agents of the parent society within the States respectively. Thus a symmetry of duties and responsibilities may be maintained, and a nearer approach be secured to simplicity and uniformity. The importance of this view will be more clearly seen when it is remembered that agents of State Societies are continually travelling

in order to awaken public attention, and to ask contributions to the treasuries of those societies, and that the compensation of some of those agents is a percentage upon their collections.

III. In relation to life directorships the remarks of the committee will be understood as not proposing any retrospective action, but as directed only to the establishment of a future construction of the constitution.

1. The original design of life directorships appears to have been by the promise of a permanent and honorable share in the management of the Society's affairs, to encourage, in addition to ordinary contributions, special donations of one thousand dollars each. The phraseology of the constitution, (Article 3) is, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life." The office is not created as a reward of zealous service, nor as a grade of function among the agents who conduct our business. The only qualification it requires in addition to citizenship, is the payment, *ad hoc*, of the sum of money mentioned. It seems to be obvious that the sole primary object was to enlarge the amount of contributions. The similar practice of other societies confirms this view. Other motives may influence the contributions of money so applied, e. g., when persons combine to bestow a life directorship upon one as a testimonial of respect, or to secure future services in the Board; but the constitution expresses only the requisite above stated.

2. There is no express provision for a duplicate representation upon any sum of one thousand dollars. The money performs its office in the creation of a Life Director, and to use it again for the purpose of making a basis for two annual delegates, would be an excess beyond the express warrant of the clause in question. This is true, however the sum employed may have been obtained, whether by a special appropriation by a State Society, from funds in its treasury, or by gift of individuals for the same object. Whether or not State Societies ought so to apply their general funds, is a question to be primarily settled between them and their contributors; but the American Board can see only the fact that the sum required by the constitution has been paid into its treasury to make a Life Director. Being actually received for this purpose, the money cannot properly be supposed to have been received a second time for

another purpose, viz : that of representation of a State Society.

3. It may be objected that when individuals in any State give directly to the American Society the sum of one thousand dollars to make a Life Directorship, the money must be regarded as a part of the total receipts from that State, and, therefore, according to the usages of the American Board, ought to be reckoned with other receipts in favor of the society of that State in determining the number of its delegates. The answer to this argument is that the constitution does not make all moneys coming from any State a basis of representation, but the unavoidable construction is that for every five hundred dollars paid by a State Society, it shall be entitled to one delegate, and it is only by a fiction which supposes all contributions from a State to be from (or by reason of) the Society of that State, that the whole of such money is permitted to become basis of representation. Such sums as are paid for Life Directorships are, therefore, to be considered as though they had been in the treasury of a State Society, and thence paid to the chief treasury, in which cases, as is above shown, the function of that payment is exhausted by its first application.

4. To complete the circle of reasoning it may be added that for "every five hundred dollars" paid by a Society, the constitution expressly gives one delegate, therefore two for two such sums. To allow also a Life Directorship would be to give more efficiency to the money than is expressed in the law.

IV. With respect to the termini of the year of representation the constitution (article 5) allows one delegate "for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury within the year previous to the annual meeting." By article 4, this annual meeting is to take place on the third Tuesday in January. The obvious meaning, therefore, is that the year runs to the third Tuesday in January. But the Treasurer of the Society must prepare his report of finances in season for presentation at the annual meeting, and his fiscal year ends on the 31st of December, and it has been thought inconvenient to have too annual periods of account. The "year," mentioned in the 5th article, has been taken to mean *fiscal year*, so as to enable the treasurer to close his account of basis upon the 31st of December.

Whatever the Board may think proper to do, the committee do not feel at liberty to act upon any construction other than

that which results from the words of the clause in question taken according to common intentment. It is believed that whenever an interpretation of our fundamental law other than the most obvious one, is to be adopted, it should be formally presented to the Board by resolution, and fully discussed, so that both the peculiar interpretation, and the reasons for it, may be brought under general notice. The value of representation to the State Societies is yearly growing, and looking to the future increase of the work to be done by the National Board, we have ground for expecting the claim for admission of delegates to be strictly urged, particularly at periods of peculiar interest such as are likely to occur. The State societies have a right of representation to the extent permitted by the constitution, and it is not in the power of the Board to abridge that right for the sake of convenience. If, therefore, the words of the law are clear, the routine of office must be conformable to them.

In practice it has happened that the convenience of an auxiliary society has made it expedient to delay the completion of its annual collections until after the close of the general fiscal year, and as the theory assumed excluded a representation upon moneys so obtained, delegates constituted thereupon have applied to the Board for admission. If the delayed payments were, in consequence of such admission, included in the printed report of the American Society for the previous fiscal year, the Treasurer is not properly responsible for the irregularity. It seems due to the symmetry of his accounts that he be aided by a fixed rule.

There is no fiscal year mentioned in the constitution, and we are therefore left to the ordinary meaning of the words of the 5th article, explained by the 4th. That it was not designed to reduce all payments to one period of reckoning for privileges thereby obtained, is evident from the fact that by the 3d article every citizen who pays one dollar to the funds of the Society is made a member of it "for one year from the time of such payment."

There can be little inconvenience in following the words of the constitution. The methodical procedure of the Board in ascertaining the delegates entitled to admission, requires that there be prepared and presented on the authority of the Treasurer, at the opening of the annual session, a schedule exhibiting the amounts received from the State Societies respectively, during the previous year; and it

cannot appreciably add to the trouble of preparing such a schedule, to insert in it the receipts between the 31st of December and the 3d Tuesday of January. To the printed report of the officer, this schedule might be appended under an appropriate head, as a separate exhibit for the general information of members of the American and auxiliary societies; but it would in no particular interfere with the routine of the Treasurer's books. His fiscal year would remain the same as heretofore; and upon his presentation of the schedule to the Board, the subject would cease to require his attention.

Upon the whole, the committee invite the decision of the Board upon the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, that in the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the societies auxiliary to it shall be respectively charged with the gross amount of their collections of monies for the objects of said American Society, and shall be credited by all payments made by them, as far as such collections and payments shall come to the knowledge of the treasurer by official report to him on the part of such auxiliaries respectively.

2. *Resolved*, that at the opening of each stated yearly session of this Board it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present to it a schedule exhibiting the total amount of collections and payments made for the objects of the American Colonization Society by each auxiliary society during the twelve months, ending at the then next preceding annual meeting of the said American Colonization Society; and the evidence of said collections and payments for this purpose shall be the regular entries in said Treasurer's official books of account, and as to any particulars not comprehended in said entries such certificates signed by the Treasurers of the auxiliary societies respectively as shall be received by him before said annual meeting; and all payments made for life directorships shall be separately stated in said schedule.

Resolved, that with the exception of any payments for life directorships the schedule required by the foregoing resolution shall, to the extent of the payments therein credited to the auxiliary societies, be prima facie evidence of the number of delegates to which said societies shall respectively be entitled under the fifth article of the constitution.

Resolved, that no money appropriated to the making of a life director shall be reckoned as basis of representation of any

auxiliary society under the fifth article of the constitution.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the Executive Committee, to each auxiliary society, with a request to furnish to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society the certificates therein mentioned.

In relation to collections by the parent society, in States or districts in which an auxiliary society exists, the committee recommend a strict adherence to the resolution adopted at the session of this Board in the year 1851.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
JOHN MORRIS PEASE,
J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to report at this meeting "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," dissenting from some of the views of the majority, begs leave to present the following

MINORITY REPORT.

The constitution, article 5, provides that each State Society, or society for the District of Columbia or for any Territory of the United States, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

This rule, the directors have no power to change. It must stand and be executed, till changed by an amendment of the Constitution, as provided in article 9.

The words of the constitution appear, at first sight, too plain to need interpreting; but experience has disclosed some points, to which different interpretations have been plausibly applied; and those conflicting interpretations, as all who were present will recollect, led to the appointment of this committee.

The constitution provides that each of the societies represented "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

By whom must this five hundred dollars be paid? Evidently, by the society which claims a representation in virtue of the payment.

receive him as a Director for life. We have no authority to go behind the fact of that payment, and ask whether the money came into his hands in a proper way. Even if the fact should come to our knowledge, that it was a present to him from a State Society, we have no authority to reject him on that account. Nor have we any authority to inquire whether, in making such a present, the State Society has made a right use of its funds. That is a question for the State Society and its contributors, and for them only.

It is plain, however, that the citizen who makes himself a Director for life, must himself, personally or by his agent, pay "the sum of one thousand dollars" to "the funds of this Society." It must come, or be regarded as coming, into our treasury from him, and not from the State Society. Hence, that society, not having paid it into our treasury, cannot claim it as a basis of representation.

The following rules are, therefore, reported, as being, in the opinion of the undersigned, agreeable to the constitution, and sufficient for our guidance.

1. Any citizen of the United States, paying personally or by his agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to the funds of this Society, must be received as a Director for life, without inquiring how he obtained the money.

2. All other funds received into the treasury of this Society from inhabitants of any State or Territory where there is an auxiliary society, or from inhabitants of the District of Columbia, if there shall be an auxiliary in said District, whether by donation, annual subscription, bequest, or in payment for the African Repository, shall be considered as received from the auxiliary society of such State, Territory, or district, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

3. All moneys paid from the treasury of any State, Territorial, or District society aforesaid, by the request, or with the previous assent of this Society, expressed through its proper officers, shall be considered as paid into the treasury of this Society, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Dr. Reese, in behalf of Mr. Scheiffelin, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of steam communication between the United States

and Liberia, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed in reference to the subject of steam communication with Liberia, and also to make application to Government for aid to the same, would respectfully report—

That, according to the discretion given to them, they reported in July last to the Executive Committee, as to the kind, size, and cost of steamer requisite, the cost of running her, probable income, &c., and that the annual deficiency of one such steamer, making four voyages a year, would be about \$50,000, a copy of the said report being annexed hereto.

There would also be needed, in addition to the cost of the steamer, \$25,000 or \$30,000 for a depot of coal in Africa, and her running expenses, insurance, &c., before returns would come in.

The committee would further report that, at a suggestion in a resolution of the Executive Committee of 17th June last, they called a meeting of the friends of the enterprise, which was held in New York on the 20th July, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe presiding, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary, when, as the resolution of the Board of Directors prohibited any action that would involve the Society in any pecuniary responsibility, and as a corporate company had been formed by some friends for the same object, it was

Resolved. As the opinion of the meeting, that it would be advisable for the Rev. R. R. Gurley to direct his efforts to obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, provided the articles of association of the company be so amended as to appropriate any excess of profits (over 7 per cent. and a proper sinking fund created) to the use of the American Colonization Society, and with a further understanding that sails may be substituted for steam in the discretion of the Directors of the company. It was further resolved, that in thus expressing their opinion, the meeting had no purpose to interfere with the operation of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Africa, and look to the action of the Executive Committee as giving efficiency to their recommendation.

The committee recommended these resolutions to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, and respectfully asked their aid in giving them effect.

With regard to the application to Con-

gress the committee were advised and he believed that, owing to the introduction of the Nebraska bill, and the consequent excitement, the time would be unpropitious for such application, and, therefore, have not urged it.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Report of the Committee on Steamships to Liberia, made to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, July 28, 1854.

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, would respectfully report :

That after a careful investigation of the subject and information derived from various merchants experienced in running steamers, they have been led to the following conclusions :

1st. That an auxiliary screw propeller is preferable to a side-wheel steamer for long voyages, being better adapted to the use of sails, and affording more room for fuel, freight and passengers—for example, the screw-propeller Glasgow, of 2,000 tons, carries as much freight as a side wheel steamer of the Collins line of 3,000 tons. The Glasgow is running without government aid, with reputed success, in competition with the side-wheel steamers having that aid. A very able work entitled "Treatise on the marine engine, and on steam vessels and the screw, by Robert Murray, C. E. London, 1852"—page 135, comparing the cost and expenses of running full-powered vessels, propelled by paddle-wheels, and auxiliary screw-steamers, after stating with minuteness the various items of expense of each—shows results still greater in favor of the auxiliary screw.

2d. As to size, she should not be less than 1,200 tons. She should carry 350 passengers, with their baggage, provisions, and water, also other freight not less than 400 tons, or 3,200 barrels, with 500 tons coal, besides accommodations for the officers and crew. As a general rule, larger vessels can be run with more economy, where the trade is sufficient, than small ones. She should be of moderate horsepower, and run at an average speed of 8 miles per hour, making the passage in 22 or 23 days, quicker time requiring a consumption of coal very much greater in proportion than the gain in speed, the

room for which is a very important consideration in a voyage so long, that a greater part of the vessel must necessarily be taken up with the engine, boiler, and fuel, and where in the absence of competition a day or two more or less in the passage is not of so much consequence.

3d. She would cost about \$120,000, and would consume about 20 tons of coal per day. She would make four or five voyages per year as might be required, and in case four voyages per annum, her expenses, including insurance, repairs, and depreciation, &c., cannot safely be estimated at less than \$27,000 per voyage out and back, and the interval between voyages (and still more, if in those intervals she should have to proceed to different ports for her passengers) equal to \$9,000 per month. The owner of the Star of the South, propeller of 980 tons, running between New Orleans and New York, has kindly furnished the aggregate of running expenses as \$6,000 per month, her consumption of hard coal being 23 tons per day. This would show the above not over-estimated, considering the larger size of the steamer proposed, the consequent more expensive manning, more continued running, and one half of the fuel or nearly so to be purchased on or near the coast of Africa.

Assuming four voyages per year to cost \$103,000, we next refer to the probable income of the vessel. The total amount paid by the American Colonization Society during the year 1853, for freight and passage, was..... \$15,669
53 passengers were also sent from New York, which, if at \$30 each, would be..... 1,590

17,259

The prices paid by the American Colonization Society were \$30 for adults and \$15 for children under 12 years of age for passage and provisions, the proportion of each last year made the average cost \$24 12, two barrels freight room extra allowed to each free, besides their baggage and some furniture also carried free. Other freight charged at \$1 50 per barrel to the Society.

Supposing the steamer should average 200 passengers each voyage, their passage money, at \$24 12 each, would be..... \$4,824
Less their provisions 23 days,
at 30 cents each per day.... 1,380

3,444

Freight allowed free, 2 barrels each passenger, would be 400 barrels, leaving, besides

room for baggage and furniture, freight room for 2,800 barrels, at \$2 each.....	5,600
Furniture, luggage, and some extra freight, sufficient to balance occasional short supply might be stowed in unoccupied passenger accommodations return freight, say 5,500 bbls., at \$2..	\$11,000
Less for average short supply, which will partly be obviated when a regular trade shall be developed by increased facilities of intercourse, now say 50 per ct..	5,500
	5,500

Making as the probable income from each round voyage.... 14,544

leaving the probable deficiency per voyage \$12,500, or for four voyages per annum \$50,000, which deficiency, besides interest on cost of ship, should, in the opinion of the committee, be amply provided for by government aid in such manner as to secure the maintenance of the running of the steamers, before any steps are taken except the procuring of subscriptions.

With regard to the application to government for aid, with which the committee is also entrusted, the committee are of opinion that any enterprise, in the profits of which individuals are concerned, will be looked upon with jealousy, and that such application should be made on condition that the profits, if any, at least after paying interest on subscriptions and the principal, after a term of years, should go to the support and extension of steam intercommunication; and in order that in case of a failure to procure government aid, the next best means of intercommunication may be secured, the committee recommend that the subscriptions be obtained, with the condition as far as possible that if a steamer cannot be had, the amount, or such part thereof as the subscribers may be willing to have applied to the running of sailing vessels, under the management of the American Colonization Society, may be so applied.

It will probably be found that during a portion of the voyage of a steamer, the wind and sails may be relied on with considerable certainty for an eight-knot speed, when the use of steam may be dispensed with. This will both lessen the cost of

fuel and the quantity to be carried to that extent.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,
JAMES HALL,
Committee.

Dr. Hall, of the said committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, one of the committee, whose reports have just been laid before the Board of Directors, begs leave most respectfully to present his views in regard to the subject matter of the same, not materially conflicting with their general tenor, or with the views of the majority of the committee; but there are certain points connected with the subject submitted to the committee, which he deems important to be laid more fully before the Board of Directors, requiring their consideration and action. The undersigned believes his views might have been embodied in the reports just read, or the views of the entire committee been made to harmonize, so as to render this trespass upon the time of the Board unnecessary, had he been able to meet and confer personally with the other members of the committee.

It will be remembered that to this one committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, were referred two resolutions, presented by different individuals at different times, during the session of the Board in January last. One presented on the 1st day of the session is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia."

The other, under which the committee has mainly acted, was adopted the next day, as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration, be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility."

The undersigned conceives that the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, in thus referring the entire matter of steam connexion with Liberia to a committee of its own members, intended that they should act as members of the American Colonization Society, and for the American Colonization Society; that the aid to be sought from Congress was to be in aid of, and for this Society, and the information to be obtained in regard to the whole subject was also to be for the immediate use of this Society. In short, that the Society intended to keep the matter in its own hands.

The undersigned endorsed the able report of the chairman of the committee, which was laid before the Executive Committee of the Society on the 28th July, although he would gladly have annulled the paragraph giving countenance, under any contingency, to any party other than the American Colonization Society itself, receiving aid from government, but he considered that the presentation of the report, as before stated, closed the business of this committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors. This, however, proved not to be the case, as appears from a subsequent report, signed by a majority of the committee, just laid before the Board. This report the undersigned would also most readily endorse and approve of did he not by so doing indirectly endorse a resolution therein embodied, passed at a meeting of the friends of colonization held in New York in July last, directing or advising the general agent of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to devote himself to the business of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, under certain provisions and contingencies. This, although followed by another resolution, disclaiming any interference with the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Liberia, the undersigned believes to be most prejudicial to the cause of colonization, and tending to defer to a longer period the establishment of regular and frequent connection with Liberia.

It cannot be supposed that with the utmost aid we could, under any circumstances, expect from government, from the American Colonization Society, and all its friends, more than one line of steamers, or even sailing vessels, could be supported or kept running. The least injury, then, that is to be apprehended from the action of the meeting in New York, is confusion

in regard to the whole matter, division of counsels and want of confidence.

The undersigned conceives that the transporting of emigrants hence to Liberia is the legitimate and the main business of this Society, that this Society is as able in all respects to do this as well as any other party, individual or associated; that this Society possesses to as great an extent as any other party, the confidence of the people and of the Government of this country; that this Society can procure as able agents and assistants in its business concerns of shipping emigrants, provisions and merchandise, necessary for their support, and of chartering or owning and navigating steam or sailing vessels, as any other party.

Furthermore, the undersigned maintains, that the control and direction of a line of steamers or sailing vessels between this country and Liberia, whether aided by the Government or not, is to a certain extent a power and an influence. That such power and influence of right belongs to the Am. Col. Society, of which it would be injudicious and unwise to divest itself, or make over to any other party, under any provision or contingency likely to be proposed.

In conclusion, the undersigned would most respectfully urge this Board to adopt expective measures, to procure for this Society a sailing vessel, to be run between this country and Liberia, until appropriations shall be obtained from Government that will enable the Society to run a steamer if then considered advisable. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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The Committee appointed under the following resolution:

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That in the execution of their duty they have observed that the amendment of the constitution referred to in the resolution above quoted, was adopted in order to enable the Board to appoint more secretaries than the one authorized under the constitution as it previously stood; and that they regard this special measure, taken in connection with their own appointment to recommend the proper number of secretaries, and to define the limits of their functions, as expressive of the opinion of the Board that an addition to the number of its officers is expedient.

In the performance of the duty thus assigned to them, the committee have endeavored to keep in view the fact, that the expenses incident to the operations of the Society must be paid out of funds contributed voluntarily for the purposes of African Colonization; and that consequently any multiplication of the agencies employed should be restricted to the rigid demands of an ascertained necessity. But they have also noticed that not only is the Society a trustee of funds, but, from its position, circumstances give to it exclusive possession of the field of its labor; and that it is therefore under obligation both to adopt all the means required for the attainment of its professed object; and to do this consistently with a just economy of its resources. We are thus urged by peculiar motives on the one hand to omit no reasonable and practicable measures, and on the other, to give to these their proper efficacy without excessive diminution of the funds confided to us.

The motives which have induced the Society to authorize an augmentation of its executive corps, are the same which ought to guide the committee in adjusting the limits of the proposed enlargement; and they therefore briefly review the objects of the Society, and the principal reasons which have been suggested for a change in the organization by which those objects are to be attained.

The constitution states in general terms that the Society is organized "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient." This statement comprehends several important elements, viz:

1. The consent of the free people of color, including those held to service who shall be released therefrom, as well as those already free and their descendants.

2. Pecuniary means to secure their transportation to a place of shipment,

and their conveyance with provisions to the place of colonization.

3d. Their suitable settlement in such place.

It might have been anticipated, a priori, that for the accomplishment of such a design various and extensive means would be necessary. The number of persons to be transported; their "consent;" the cost of their removal; the procuring and securing of a suitable settlement; the state of public opinion; the embarrassments occasioned by special relationships of our design to different sections of our country; the absence of active aid on the part of the public authorities, and the constant dependence upon private voluntary contribution, have been subjects demanding the employment of numerous modes of influence, and unceasing industry. Considering the actual results of the efforts heretofore made, we may be convinced of the practicability of the original design of the Society; and we may admire the success which already commands the respect of the civilized world. Upon a coast rarely given up to the control of slave traders and pirates, we see a Republic with institutions like our own; possessing a territory several hundred miles in length; enjoying a trade amounting in the total of exports and imports to nearly a million of dollars per annum, and with a jurisdiction comprehending for many important purposes, a native population of between 100,000, and 200,000. Contemplating such results, we may be disposed to believe that the means which have produced them in little more than thirty years, are shown experimentally to be sufficient for the work which has been undertaken. But a little reflection must satisfy us that our judgment is to be guided not by the proportion of means to the actual achievements of the Society, but to the great object for which it was constituted, and which remains to be accomplished. That object is not merely to establish a Republic in Africa, but it is to obtain the consent of the free colored population of the United States to emigrate; and also to transport and securely colonize them. For these ends, what has been heretofore done is only preparatory; and while it may corroborate the reasoning which governed the selection of our general plan of operations, it cannot be regarded as affording a conclusive measure of the scale according to which that plan is to be executed. A single illustration will suffice to render this distinction clear. By the federal census it appears that between the years 1820 and

1850, the increase of the free colored people of the United States amounted to about 200,000. The emigrants of this class colonized by our Society during the same period amounted to about 2300. The number of persons emancipated with a view to their emigration to Liberia is reported for the same period at about 3600. Supposing then that no impediments exist for the free colored population now reaching nearly half a million in number, other than such as were in the way of those who have emigrated, we are still assured that the means heretofore employed are inadequate even to the removal of the annual increase. If we add to our estimate the persons who are likely to be emancipated by those holding them to service, and for whose emigration the Society ought to provide, the total of subjects for colonization will be swelled vastly beyond the sufficiency of our present resources.

It is further observable that if we assume the means of shipment to be ultimately certain, whether through our own financial arrangements alone, or with the aid of such voluntary support as is given to the emigration of whites from Europe to the United States, yet the measures by which this result is to be reached, and the rate of our progress towards it, must depend, at least primarily, upon the efforts of the Society. It is well known that the initial necessities of our enterprize have limited us to a narrow strip of the African coast. The paucity of our resources at home; the existence of the slave trade; the occupancy of native tribes; the slow rate of emigration; and the difficulties incident to the first stages of development of our infant settlements, have restricted our proceedings to the seaboard. Yet it is unquestionable that with respect to the healthiness and energy of the colonists, and the growth of their agriculture as a basis of commercial population, it is required of us to open the way to the occupation of the upper country; and to this end we must encourage the exploration of the region east of Liberia; the procuring of land by purchase, or by treaty for jurisdiction; the opening of roads, and the establishment of safe and comfortable colonial posts by which to connect the interior with the coast. Moreover, whether as a just accommodation of our African settlers, or as a means of inducement to future emigration, there must be secured a rapid and easy communication between the United States and Liberia for the conveyance of mails as well as for the transportation of passengers; so that it is not

enough for us to await the remote consequences of the causes already put in operation. It is improbable that any general spontaneous movement of our colored people will be made, until we shall have cleared their prospects by the measures just mentioned.

The Board will not overlook the fact that although the Republic of Liberia has been rendered in a political sense independent, and that her public authorities are therefore to receive all the consideration which belongs to that position, yet in relation to the external conditions of the new State, and to the influx of population stimulated and directed by the Society, peculiar motives exist to render our intervention not only proper but even obligatory. Liberia may equitably demand of us to do whatever shall be necessary to protect her young community against excessive pressure upon her means of subsistence, and to furnish those avenues to progress which were implied when we invited her people to encounter the labor of her first and most difficult social and political undertakings.

It will be evident to the Board that some of the objects of the Society are such as to invite the action of our Federal Government upon its own grounds of policy, and without reference to the peculiarities of our special enterprize. Of these it will be enough to mention the exploration of Africa, the maintenance of a coast squadron, and the authorization of a mail-service with proper compensation. With respect to the formal recognition of the republic of Liberia, the Society cannot be acquitted of its duty until it shall have seasonably made every proper representation to our Government; and although we cannot be properly held responsible for the fortunes of such an application, connected as it must be with questions over which our association has no control, yet the office of advocate results from our relationship to the African State; and its claims upon our efforts are strengthened by our peculiar means of information as well as by the advantages possessed by our organization in connection with the public confidence.

The system by which it has been expected to carry into complete effect the great design of the Society, consists of State and Territorial Societies acting as auxiliaries to a central National Society. This wisely conceived plan, which not only harmonizes with the political relationships of the States, and the habits of thinking, and the public usages of their

people, but affords the best facilities for creating and concentrating local influence, has been only partially executed. About one half of the states are without auxiliaries. Fortunately those which have been established have been so located as to afford a representation of the various relationships of our enterprise to the different opinions and interests existing in the United States; and the deficiency is now rather in the quantity than in the character of the aid given to our counsels and our treasury; but viewed in connection with the magnitude of the work undertaken, this deficiency must excite the most serious concern in the mind of every zealous friend of African colonization. Some of the auxiliaries are of recent establishment, and some of them have had the benefit of the force of appeal which results from the concentrated action of a completed system operating in favor of a matured method of colonization. In some parts of our country the Society endeavors to supply its want in a degree by special agencies. The contributions which from every source reach the central treasury, are collected by the intended user by a single executive officer, who has also secretarial, correspondence, official and commercial agents. He is assisted by a co-adjutor who keeps the records and conducts the routine of our publications; and by a book-keeper. He has also the co-operation of an advisory committee, which holds such executive authority comprehended in that of the Board of Directors as is required to be exercised during the intervals between the annual sessions of the Board.

It is evident that as the ultimate object of the Society is to colonize men in Africa, in the circumstances best suited to their self-maintenance, and to their social and political elevation, and as this object is to be realized proximately through the financial and commercial department of official agency, it is in effect for that department that all of our instrumentalities are employed. To it all of our efforts must tend. It is the reservoir which must receive the available fruits of those efforts, and from which our drafts must be made for application to practical measures. Numerous auxiliaries may obtain for us money and emigrants, and aid in producing such public opinion as will procure the authorization, by the federal government, of exploration, and intercommunication by frequent mails; but the ultimate object of all these proceedings, viz: *the colonizing of free people of color*, must be realized through the department in question, or with its co-

operation. The growth of its business, and its general importance must therefore be in proportion to the enlargement of the productive machinery by which it is fed.

It being understood that the purpose of the Board, in the resolution adopted, was not merely to provide assistance for the transaction of the office work heretofore executed, but for the *augmentation* of that work, we have a convenient mode of exhibiting the need of a re-organization, and the quarter in which it is to be primarily suggested. The energy and special skill of the present treasurer and secretary in the administration of financial and commercial affairs, have become well known to the Board. It is only just to presume that what could be accomplished by his industry, has been done by him to the extent of any reasonable requirement. We have therefore a proper standard by which to judge of the capabilities of the actual organization. Let it then be supposed that to his accustomed duties we add the following, and it can scarcely be doubted that the aggregate would be too great for a single direction:

1. The completion of our system of auxiliaries.
2. The harmonizing of their relationships, and the promotion of consistency and uniformity among them.
3. The strengthening of our relations with the legislative and executive departments of the Federal Government.
4. Correspondence with more than thirty States to excite, or to suggest modifications of activity, keeping open the communications of the central Society with the sources of influence on which it is dependent.
5. The promotion of special measures in favor of a recognition of the Liberian Republic, the opening and settlement of new territory, and the establishment of sufficient facilities for emigration and mail carriage.
6. The general correspondence incident to every association having external relations, as well as that which is demanded by emergencies, such as misapprehension of our spirit and policy, whether in general or on particular occasions affecting the local connexions of the Society, or the opinions and temper of individuals whose agency may be important to its success.

The experience of the Board will supply the exemplification by which all of these topics have been illustrated as worthy of serious regard, and their complete treatment will probably require hereafter more labor than could be given by any individ-

nal, even if unembarrassed by other occupations. They certainly need at present a more concentrated and continuous attention than can be bestowed upon them by an officer responsible for the grave functions peculiar to our financial and commercial agency. The committee are influenced also by the consideration that the end of all our exertions is not only to be secured, but is to be hastened; and hence, if it were practicable to reach it by the means now used, it would still be our duty to engage these in order to diminish the time which must elapse before the consummation of our design.

It is doubtless important to avoid excessive interference with an accustomed arrangement of official proceedings, and hence as close an adherence as practicable should be maintained to the actual order of our business. Yet when providing for the future by a reorganization of executive duties which is meant to embrace the principal subjects which can at any time claim our attention, it is incumbent upon us to so regulate our distribution of the field as that we may multiply our agencies *pro re nata*, without disturbing the main frame of the system. The definition of departments ought to be permanent, and the development of their details will in that case be easily and naturally made to keep pace with the increase of the work to be done by them respectively. It is of course im-

possible to limit them with a logical strictness which shall exclude all cavil. The sub divisions of executive labor assigned to the chief officers of the Federal Government are expressed in phraseology which a critical nicety might show to admit of a conflict of jurisdiction; yet a practical construction, guided by the known general scope of each department, easily regulates the course of official action. Your committee believe that the classification of duties which they are about to recommend will occasion no doubt in the mind of any secretary who shall be desirous to perform his own share in a becoming temper. Any other spirit than this would render an officer unfit to serve the Board under any organization.

We have already the receipt and custody of funds from every quarter, and their application to the objects of the Society, viz: the maintenance of the means of transportation, and the actual conveyance of emigrants to our own seaboard, their provisioning and shipment, and their proper establishment in Liberia. These subjects ought to be under the direction of one head. They are intimately connected on with another, and they require the same kind of official experience and skill. The special correspondence with reference to them should obviously be under the same control.

[To be continued in next number.]

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From October 30, 1854, to January 1, 1855.

By Rev. W. Mitchell:		S. M. Plimpton, C. Hale, A.	
<i>Bennington</i> —Collection in Cong. Church.....	7 75	B. W. Tenny, each, \$1.....	9 00
<i>Norwich</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	7 50	<i>Salisbury</i> —Balance of Collection	1 30
<i>Bradford</i> —G. and E. Pritchard, \$3, H. Strickland, A. Stebbins, each 50 cents, R. McK. Ormsbee \$1, John Poole, A. Preston, cash, W. H. Hunter, each, 25 cents.....	6 00	<i>Newbury</i> —Rev. A. Dean, \$1, F. Keys, \$5.....	6 00
<i>Wells River</i> —O. C. Hale, a friend, W. R. Shedd, each, \$2; Rev.		<i>West Hartford</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	4 54
		<i>Ludlow</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, \$5.89, M. Burbank, 50 cents.....	6 33
		Aggregate amount.....	48 18

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st to the 20th of January, 1855.

MAINE.		father, Abel Connor, dec'd, \$50,
<i>Wells</i> —Rev. J. B. Cook.....	3 00	\$30 of which are to constitute
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Miss Emily P. Clough a life
<i>Henniker</i> —From Abel D. L. F. Connor, at the request of his		member of the American Colonization Soc.; Horace Childs,

\$2; Washington Berry, \$1; Susan Moore and Mary P. Darling, each 50 cents.....	54 00		
VERMONT.			
By Daniel Baldwin, Esq.:			
<i>Montpelier</i> —Donation from the Vermont Colonization Society, contributed by the following persons, viz: Joseph Haws, Charles Dewey, George Wor- thington, George W. Scott, each \$1; Daniel Baldwin, \$20			
	24 00		
<i>Brookfield</i> —Contribution.....	13 37		
<i>Brandon</i> —Wm. Mitchell.....	6 63		
<i>Orwell</i> —Rev. J. Hall.....	5 00		
	49 00		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
<i>Stockbridge</i> —Collections, by Rev. Noah Sheldon.....	40 00		
NEW JERSEY.			
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Rev. J. J. Jane- way, D. D., annual subscrip- tion for 1855.....	100 00		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
<i>Washington City</i> —John P. Ingle, annual contribution for 1854 and 1855.....	20 00		
VIRGINIA.			
<i>Putnam county</i> —Misses Jane A. & Celena L. Summers, annual contribution, by Hon. Geo. W. Summers.....	50 00		
<i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza String- fellow and father, annual con- tribution, each \$2.....	4 00		
	54 00		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Newbern</i> —Collection in Andrew Chapel, by Rev. Thomas P. Ricaud.....	4 00		
OHIO.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:			
Collections in the following places, viz:			
<i>Palmyra</i> , \$9 50; <i>Franklin</i> , \$6 25; <i>Brimfield</i> , \$3; <i>Rootstown</i> , \$3 25; <i>Newt n Falls</i> , \$5 50; <i>Braceville</i> , \$1; <i>Warren</i> , \$3; <i>Ahtabuta</i> , \$4 50; <i>Montville</i> , \$1 50; <i>Or- well</i> , \$1 80.....	39 30		
<i>Gallipolis</i> —Hon. Samuel F. Vin- ton.....	5 00		
<i>Bellefontaine</i> —Robert Woods, by Rev. E. B. Raffenperger.....	5 00		
	49 30		
INDIANA.			
<i>Jeffersonville</i> —Rev. James Mitch- ell, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colo- nization Society.....	80 00		
ILLINOIS.			
<i>Chicago</i> —C. H. McCormick....	100 00		
Total contributions.....	\$503 30		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Acworth</i> —Eli Woodruff \$3, to August, 1854.			
	3 00		
VERMONT—By Rev. Wm. Mitch- ell— <i>Ludlow</i> —Surry Ross, \$1, to July, 1854, \$1. <i>Windsor</i> — Shubael Wardner, \$1, to July 1854, \$1. <i>Grafton</i> —Gideon Palmer \$1, for 1855. <i>Saxton's River</i> —Dr. D. Campbell, N. H. Hall, Mrs. Benjamin Smith, each \$1, for 1855.....			
	6 00		
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Medfield</i> —W. P. Bach and Joel Baker, each \$1, for 1854, \$2. <i>Lee</i> —Stephen Bradley, \$2, for 1853 '54. <i>Ips- wich</i> —Daniel Cogswell, \$3, to Nov. 1850. <i>South Boston</i> —An- sel Field, \$1, to March, 1854. <i>Hingham</i> —Bela Whiton, \$3, to Jan. 22, 1855.....			
	11 00		
CONNECTICUT— <i>Thompsonville</i> — David Woodruff, to May, 1854, \$2. <i>Winchester</i> —N. Ad- ams \$1, for 1854.....			
	3 00		
PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Eli- jah Brown, \$1, for 1855. <i>Car- lisle</i> —James Hamilton, \$1, for 1855.....			
	2 00		
MARYLAND— <i>Cumberland</i> —Rev. John F. Campbell, for 1854, \$1			
	1 00		
VIRGINIA— <i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eli- za Stringfellow, \$1, for 1854..			
	1 00		
NORTH CAROLINA— <i>Wilmington</i> — Thomas Bryan, \$1, for 1855..			
	1 00		
GEORGIA— <i>Marietta</i> —C. W. Joyn- er, \$1, for 1855. <i>Columbus</i> — Dr. A. M. Walker, \$5, to June 1853.....			
	6 00		
FLORIDA— <i>Tampa Bay</i> —James Rowe, \$2, to Aug., 1855.....			
	2 00		
KENTUCKY— <i>Augusta</i> —Col. James Fee, \$1, for 1855.....			
	1 00		
MICHIGAN— <i>Detroit</i> —Edward Orr, \$5, for 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59. <i>Northville</i> —D. H. Row- land and Wm. Yerkes, each \$1, for 1855.....			
	7 00		
IOWA— <i>West Union</i> —J. W. Rog- ers, \$1, for 1855.....			
	1 00		
ENGLAND— <i>Fottenham</i> —Josiah Forster, \$1.24 for 1855.....			
	1 24		
Total Repository.....	46 24		
Total Contributions.....	503 30		
Aggregate amount.....	\$549 54		

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1855.

[No. 3.]

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

(Continued from page 63.)

For the ordinary personal communications between the Society and the parties with whom its affairs are transacted in the different States, the Board has already appointed a general travelling agent. If the efforts of the Society are to be extended in the manner contemplated by your committee, the policy of that appointment will be confirmed.

For the keeping of our records, and the preparation of our publications, we have already a Secretary.

It remains then only to provide for the class of services which have been particularized as heretofore imperfectly supplied by reason of the engrossment by other engagements of the only officer to whom the Board could look for their performance. These services, your committee believe, may be conveniently grouped under one head, and with this distribution, any enlargement of the demand from without can be met by the simple expedient of adding from time to time an assistant in the department in which he may be needed. The peculiar character of the duties proposed for the new secretaryship will make it proper to give to the incumbent an influence in connexion with our publications so that he may be enabled to prevent any disturbance of the consistency of our measures in relation to the public mind, and also that he may use our press as special exigencies shall render expedient for the more extensive and effective diffusion of the views to be represented on the part of the Society.

Upon the whole your committee think that they will accomplish the design of the Board by adding a single department,

and they therefore propose for the adoption of the Board the following resolution.

Resolved, That there shall be a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and to superintend its publications.

In order to define expressly the duties of the other principal officers, your committee recommend also the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That there shall be a Financial Secretary, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep, and disburse the funds of the Society ; to manage the procuring and outfit of vessels, the shipment of emigrants, and generally the financial and commercial transactions of the Society, and to conduct the correspondence immediately connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That there shall be a Travelling Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as practicable, and as the interests of the Society shall require, the States and Territories of the United States, to promote by his personal agency the establishment and activity of State and Territorial societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and to superintend the collection of emigrants and their transportation to their respective places of embarkation.

Resolved, That there shall be a Register, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors ; to keep, under the direction of the Financial Secretary, the accounts and books of business of the Society ; and to

prepare and issue, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary, the publications of the Society.

With respect to the compensation of these officers, the committee believe that both they and the other members of the Board will be better able to arrive at a satisfactory opinion after an interchange of views at the annual session. They therefore ask leave to defer their conclusion until that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
 W. PARKER FOULKE,
 JAMES HALL,
 J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed to report the number of secretaryships which it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the constitution, to define the duties and suggest the compensation of each, asks leave to report:

That in his judgment, it is not expedient to establish, at present, any secretaryships which the business of the Society does not require to be filled. We are now in a state of growth, the rapidity of which cannot be foreseen. Various causes, not yet known or suspected, may accelerate or retard our growth; so that we cannot tell how large our business will be, and how many secretaries will be needed to perform it, even two or three years hence:

The nature of much of our business, too, is liable to unforeseen changes. The action of State legislatures may be such as greatly to increase the amount of correspondence with State Governments, or such as to terminate that which we now have; and other analogous changes may be forced upon us.

This liability to change, we well know, is more or less incident to all human labors; so that, in every enterprise, changes in the number and duties of the agents may be needed. It is greater in our enterprise than in most others, and peculiarly great at the present time. For this reason, we cannot safely, just now, arrange a system of officers and agencies to be permanently adhered to. We can only determine what officers we now need, and shall probably need during the year, or very few years, to come. We might, indeed, arrange a system of officers and agencies, such as

the Society may need in some advanced stage of its operations, or such as we expect, and then fill only such of the offices as our present wants require to be filled; but very probably, changes in our affairs would compel us to change our plan, before the time should come for its complete execution.

What, then, are our wants for the year to come? What were the circumstances which induced us to amend our constitution and appoint this committee?

For some years previous to 1844, the Executive Officers, besides the Executive Committee, had been a secretary and a treasurer. At the very close of the meeting of that year, the secretary unexpectedly resigned, and absolute necessity compelled the Directors to impose that office on the gentleman who had already been chosen treasurer. It was seen, at least by some, that the labors of both offices would be too much for one man; and none, probably, expected that the arrangement would be permanent. Yet the duties of both offices have been so performed, that the Society has lived, grown and prospered, and the arrangement has continued from year to year. Yet, in order for this, it has been found necessary, in the treasury department, to employ an accomplished accountant as book-keeper, and in the secretary's department, a recording secretary, who has rendered important assistance in conducting the correspondence. Yet, with all this help, our secretary and treasurer is overburdened with duties. More is imposed upon him than it is physically possible for him to perform, to his own entire satisfaction, or ours. The African Repository is, from necessity, edited in haste. By expending more time upon it, it might and should be made much more interesting, instructive and influential. The letters of correspondents are often, from absolute necessity, answered in the fewest possible words, giving, perhaps, a brief and positive decision of some important and intricate question, without a single reason for it. Such answers, given to intelligent men who wish to understand our affairs, are often unsatisfactory, and sometimes, to those who do not know the stern necessity which compels the secretary so to write, appear disrespectful. We need an arrangement which will obviate this difficulty. That is, we need an additional secretary.

Perhaps the object might be accomplished, by relieving the treasurer from the additional office, so hastily thrown upon

him in 1844, appointing some other person as corresponding secretary, and retaining the recording secretary and book-keeper. But in that case, the treasurer would be obliged to conduct a great part of the correspondence; to be, in fact, not merely treasurer, but secretary of the treasury; and if he must do the duties of that office, it seems best that he should bear its title.

It has not been shown that we need more than one additional secretary, or that we shall need a larger accession to our force than that, during any period for which it would be judicious now to make provision.

It is recommended, therefore, that we appoint two corresponding secretaries, and a recording secretary.

The committee are instructed "also to define the duties of each" secretary.

The duties of the recording secretary are easily defined. They consist in the making and preserving of records, including the preservation of letters received, and of copies of letters sent. Besides the doings of the Society and the Board of Directors, at their annual and special meetings, he should record all the doings of the Executive Committee; giving, in the record of every meeting, the authority by which it was called, the time and place of meeting, the names of the members present, and the name of the presiding officer. He is to produce any matter in his archives, when demanded, for the inspection of the President, either of the corresponding secretaries, the treasurer, the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, or any committee or member of either; and to furnish certified copies, when required by other officers of the Society, who need them in the performance of their own duties. For the accurate performance of these duties, he is responsible to the Board of Directors. Assisting the other secretaries and the treasurer in their labors, is no part of his official duty. Yet, if his official duties should not occupy his whole time, he may properly be required to render them, or any of them, such assistance as they may need and he can afford; his compensation being fixed accordingly.

Defining the duties of the corresponding secretaries, so as to divide all those duties between them, assigning to each his part, exclusive of the other, is a more difficult task. All those labors have reference, and the most important of them very direct ref-

erence, to the operations of the treasury. They relate, almost wholly, to contracting debts, finding the means of payment, and paying them. Correspondence with State Governments must relate to emigration from the several States, and to appropriations for the expense. Correspondence with masters will relate to servants whom they wish to colonize, and to the expenses of colonizing them. Correspondence with donors, whether societies or individuals, will relate to the funds, with which the expenses of emigration are to be paid. Correspondence with Liberia will relate to the reception and care of emigrants, and the payment of the expenses incurred on their account; including under this head, the providing of receptacles, and all other things done for their welfare. It does not appear that this correspondence is, in its nature, capable of being so divided between two secretaries, that each may safely carry on his part of it, independently of the other. It must be one single harmonious system of correspondence, or we cannot have one harmonious system of receipts and payments growing out of it.

Doubtless, if two secretaries are employed, their mental characteristics will be somewhat different, and there will be letters which one of them may write better than the other. For this cause, the labors of correspondence, so far as they are capable of being divided, will naturally divide themselves, various parts of it falling naturally into the hands best adapted to manage them; while other parts, to the performance of which both are equally well adapted, would be left, as they ought to be, undivided, to be performed by either as convenience might demand from day to day. And this division, thus naturally made from day to day, with a full knowledge of the business to be divided, will be more likely to work well, than any theoretic division that we can make, before we know exactly what there will be to divide.

If we should leap over all these difficulties, and divide the labor equally between the two according to some theoretic classification, we should involve them in some other practical inconveniences. We could not expect that either division would be perfectly equable in its quantity throughout the year. Sometimes one secretary would be overwhelmed with business, while the other would have little to do, and at another time, the first would be idle and the second overwhelmed. Be-

...the same manner as the Executive Committee of the American Bible Society, and the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, have three members each, whose duties are arranged in the way herein recommended. Two publishing societies, American Bible and Tract Societies, have a different arrangement; but it is not known to produce any superior advantages.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the distribution of duties between the corresponding secretaries must be left to the Executive Committee.

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The conclusion, therefore, is, that the distribution of duties between the corresponding secretaries must be left to the Executive Committee.

This committee was also ordered "to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each" secretaryship.

No reason appears for changing the salaries now given to the corresponding and recording secretaries; and if an additional corresponding secretary be appointed, it would be impolitic to elevate him above or depress him below the level of the other, by giving him a different salary. It is suggested, therefore, that the salaries affixed to those offices remain as they are.

In view of these facts and reasonings—assuming that there will be a treasurer, who will merely receive, keep and disburse the funds and keep the accounts of the Society—the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

1. *Resolved*, that this Board will appoint, annually, till otherwise ordered, two corresponding secretaries and a recording secretary.

2. *Resolved*, that the corresponding secretaries shall be, in all respects, of equal rank; but when both are named together, he who has been longest in the office shall be named first, unless something in the connexion obviously require otherwise.

3. *Resolved*, that the duties of the corresponding secretaries shall be, under the direction of the Executive Committee, to conduct the correspondence of the Society, written and oral, making journeys for that purpose when necessary; to make and sign contracts, and draw on the treasurer for payments; to prepare business for the action of the Executive Committee, and lay it before them at their meetings; to edit the African Repository; and to prepare the annual report, and such other documents as may be ordered by this Board or the Executive Committee, for the action of the Directors at annual or special meetings. They shall place in the hands of the recording secretary, all official letters and documents received by them, and furnish, or allow him to take copies of all official letters and documents sent out by them, for preservation. All these duties shall be common to both of them, each performing such part as mutual convenience shall dictate, or as the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

4. The salary of each corresponding secretary shall be two thousand dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

5. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to record the doings of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee; to preserve the records and documents of the Society, including all official letters received, and copies of all official letters sent; and to produce any matter in his archives, or to furnish certified copies of the same, when required by any officer of the Society in the performance of his duty. He shall also be the Librarian of the Society, and shall keep, in a suitable condition for convenient reference, all publications of the Society, and such other books, pamphlets, papers and periodicals, as shall be procured for the Society's use.

6. The salary of the recording secretary shall be twelve hundred dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH TRACY.

Rev. Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to Europe, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to represent the interests of this Society in Europe, reported, begging to be discharged as a committee from further attention to the duty, in view of unexpected obstacles standing in the way of their success; expressing, however, a strong conviction of the importance of the agency, and warmly recommending it to the future consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., tomorrow.

—
WEDNESDAY, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment:

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Reports of Agents of the Society were presented.

The President announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Maclean, Hall, Haight, Lee, and Miller.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Phelps, Gregory, Haines, Hodge, and Orcutt.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.—Messrs. Foulke, Allen, McLeod, Blodgett, and Slaughter.

Committee on Agencies.—Messrs. Disosway, Coppinger, Davis, Bloomfield, and Mitchell.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Jones, Adams, Hosmer, Coulling, and Orcutt.

Committee on Emigration.—Messrs. Tracy, Bransford, Stanton, Sparrow, and Pettit.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the number of delegates from the New York State Colonization Society be fifteen ; the amount expended by the said Society, on account of emigrants sent to Liberia during the past year, the account for which was not forwarded before the close of the year in consequence of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of said Society, to be received as basis of representation, in addition to the amount reported by the Recording Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Illinois Colonization Society be entitled to one delegate by the present payment of the balance necessary to complete the sum required to entitle said Society to a delegate.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the disposal of the proceeds of the legacy of Augustus Graham for the support of schools in Liberia, be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Coppinger, and Stanton, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society as relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary or funds to meet particular cases, be re-

ferred to a special committee of three, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies.

Messrs. Haight, Pettit, and Lee, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Elliott Cresson, Esq., late Vice President and Life Director of this Society.

Messrs. Jones and Reese were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to foreign relations, to finance, to auxiliary societies, to agencies, to accounts, and to emigration, be referred to the standing committees on those subjects respectively.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States Government, was taken up ; and, after a free and full expression of opinion by several members of the Board, on motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the recognition of Liberia be referred to the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, with power to act, in their discretion, in regard thereto, in the interval between this and the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the exploration of Africa eastward of Liberia, was taken up ; and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the exploration of Africa be continued until the next annual meeting of the Board.

The Report of the Committee on the basis of representation of State Societies, was taken up ; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy ; and, after considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject be laid upon the table, and printed with the minutes of the Board; and meanwhile, that both reports be referred to the consideration of the Executive Committee and the State Societies.

The Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia, was taken up; and, for the present, was laid on the table, in consequence of the absence of Dr. Hall.

The Report of the Committee on secretaryships of the Society, was taken up; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy; both of which, on motion of Mr. Jones, were laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board was called to order; when, on motion, the Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this P. M.

—
EVENING SESSION, *January 17.*

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Secretary of the Society announced that, during the past year, the Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, and his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, were constituted Life Directors of this Society, by the payment into the treasury of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Disosway, chairman of the Committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of procuring a copy of the portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of this Board, to procure a

portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, report, that they have discharged this duty. An excellent portrait of Mr. Phelps has been painted by Waldo and Jewett, very eminent artists in the City of New York, and a copy from an admirable original in the possession of his son, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the President of the New York State Colonization Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

JOHN MACLEAN,

Committee.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of the late Elliott Cresson, Esq., presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted; after some appropriate remarks by the Rev. R. R. Gurley in reference to the devotion of Mr. Cresson, for many years, to the colonization cause:

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from his earthly labors one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel called upon to express a deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the removal of one who, for over a quarter of a century, was the zealous and untiring advocate of African Colonization, and whose gratuitous labors, alike in this country and Great Britain, evinced the sincerity of his professions, and entitle him to the gratitude of every lover of humanity.

Resolved, That while we mourn over our loss we cannot but sympathise with the family and relatives of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That a request be referred to the family of the late Mr. Cresson for a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

Messrs. Jones, Reese, and Coppinger, were appointed a committee to carry out the object embraced in the third resolution.

On motion, the Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia was taken up, and read; also the minority report of Dr. Hall; when the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Phelps, viz:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the services of the Rev. R. R. Gurley in obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, are important and valuable to the general cause of colonization, and meet with the warm approval of this Board.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, as at present organized in the city of New York, may, with the aid of the friends of the cause in the United States, speedily be successful in accomplishing the object so ardently desired by all, viz: a steam communication with Liberia. At the same time, this Board disclaims any financial responsibility in connection with the above named Company.

To which, on motion of Mr. Gregory, the following was added:

Resolved, That until the arrangement for steam communication between this country and Liberia is perfected, it is important that a portion of the funds raised for that purpose be appropriated for the purchase of a suitable sailing vessel for the transportation of emigrants, under the control of the American Colonization Society.

Which resolutions, after full and general discussion, on motion, were adopted.

On leave being granted, the Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is important to the financial interests of the Society, and to the proper prosecution of its great object, that there shall be an additional secretary, whose duties shall be defined by this Board.

Resolved, That in view of the nature of the recommendations of the committees upon secretaryships, and upon the basis of representation, the reports of those committees shall be printed with the proceedings of this annual meeting in the customary annual printed report, and that a copy be sent to each auxiliary society.

Resolved, That the resolutions reported by said committees lie upon the table for consideration, until the next annual meeting of this Board.

Which resolutions, on motion, were made the first business of the day for the next session of the Board.

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

—
THURSDAY, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lee, the minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The reports of agents of the Society were, on motion, referred to the standing committee on agencies.

The resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, at the last session of the Board, respecting the appointment of an additional secretary of the Society, being the first business of the day, were taken up; and, after discussion, they were, on motion, separately read and adopted.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors urge upon the auxiliary societies and the agents of this Society the necessity of increased efforts in procuring State appropriations to aid the purposes of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on auxiliary societies:

Resolved, That the committee on auxiliary societies be requested to originate some plan by which a greater and more efficient number of auxiliary societies can be established throughout the country.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be requested to report how the present in-

debtedness has arisen, and what means are proposed to liquidate the same, and to report at this meeting.

Mr. Whitlesey, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to his Excellency Governor Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Commander Foote, for the addresses delivered by them at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to them copies of this resolution, and to request a copy of their addresses for publication.

A communication was presented from the Rev. J. Morris Pease, with reference to improvements in Liberia, &c., which, on motion, was referred to the committee on emigration.

On leave being granted, the following preamble and resolution presented by Capt. Foote were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted :

Whereas, The African Squadron has protected the legal commerce of the United States on the coast of that continent—has had an essential agency towards removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world, and has afforded countenance to the Republic of Liberia ; therefore

Resolved, That no article of the Webster-Ashburton treaty ought to be abrogated, nor the African squadron withdrawn, or reduced, unless it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But on the contrary, that said squadron ought to be rendered more efficient, by the employment of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic and the protection of our legal commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now composing the squadron :

Capt. Foote read a very interesting statement respecting the slave trade, and the United States squadron, on the coast of Africa.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, this P. M.

—
EVENING SESSION, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Haight stated that the Hon. Hamilton Fish, one of the delegates from the New York State Colonization Society, has been prevented from attending the sessions of this Board, in consequence of indisposition.

Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board have listened with great pleasure to the able and interesting memoir read to them by Commander Foote, in regard to the squadron of the United States on the coast of Africa ; and unite with him in the hope that no action will take place on the part of our Government calculated to impair, in any degree, its efficiency as a most important agent in the suppression of the slave trade.

Rev. Mr. Gurley presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas, this Board have learned that the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, most constant, and able friends, and a Vice President of this Society, is now visiting, at his own expense, and from the noblest impulses of philanthropy, many of the Governments of Europe, with the view of uniting their counsels and sentiments in such policy as shall result in the prohibition of the African slave trade, by the law of nations ;

Resolved, That the Board express their high sense of the past and present eminent services of the Hon. C. F. Mercer in the cause of this Society, his country, and humanity, and their earnest hope that the efforts in which he is now engaged may be crowned with success.

Rev. W. McLain presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society hereby express their sense of obligation to the Rev. Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, for the kindness shown this body, by opening their spacious edifice to the Society for its anniversary, and the basement of their building for the meetings of this Board and its committees.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the Rev. Rector

of the Church by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish to the committee on auxiliaries a list of the State and Territorial Societies, acting as auxiliaries to the American Colonization Society; and also, as far as known to him, of the State and Territorial Societies not so acting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That there shall be furnished, as soon as practicable, after the adjournment of this Board, to the chairman of each of its committees a copy of each resolution referred to such committees respectively.

The Committee on Accounts reported that they had examined the treasurer's account and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 79.)

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That to prevent all misapprehension in regard to the powers of the Executive Committee, it is hereby declared that the Executive Committee, unless restricted by special instructions from the Board of Directors, have all the powers of the Board, during the recess, including the entire direction of the agents of the Society, however appointed.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Rev. Mr. Tracy, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, Liberian commerce and emigration would be much facilitated by a wharf on some point of that coast, at which passengers and goods may be landed, and goods put on board without the use of lighters; and whereas, for want of such a wharf, lives are annually lost in attempts to land or embark through the surf; and whereas, without such a wharf, steam communication with Liberia may prove too expensive to be permanently maintained; and whereas, there is no such wharf on that coast, nor any place known where such a wharf can be constructed; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on exploration in Africa be instructed to procure, if practicable, from the officers of the squadron of the United States on the coast of

Africa, or some of them, an examination of the most promising points on the coast of Liberia, with reference to the practicability, mode, and expense, of constructing such a wharf; with such other information as may be in their power, relating to the artificial improvement of harbors in Liberia.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, the exclusive design of the American Colonization Society, as declared in its fundamental law, is to remove, with their own consent, the free colored people of the United States to Africa; and whereas, in carrying out this principle, this Board have ordered that all suggestions and discussions of schemes of emancipation shall be excluded from the African Repository, and other official documents of the Society; and whereas, it is necessary to the consummation of this policy, that the same principle should be applied to the conduct of the public meetings of this Society; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee should have strict regard to this principle in all their arrangements for the annual meetings.

Resolved, That no persons other than those chosen by the Executive Committee shall be permitted to make speeches at such public meetings, without a vote of the Society.

The report of the committee on the subject of raising funds for the support of a special agency to Europe, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Annual Report which relates to special appeals, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the annual report which relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary for funds to meet particular cases, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies, beg leave to report—

That they have considered the subject committed to them, and are of the opinion that it is necessary to the best interests of the work which we have in hand, and to the prudence, wisdom, and economy of

time, effort and money, by which all our operations ought to be characterized, that as far as practicable, all possibility of interference between the plans and acts of the central Board at Washington and those of any of the State societies should be prevented. Such interference—unintentional your committee are persuaded—has occurred during the past year in more than one instance, and been productive of harm and loss, notwithstanding the resolution of the Board of Directors passed at the annual meeting in 1851.

With the view of preventing the occurrence of similar evils, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That hereafter all appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee, for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society in States wherein auxiliary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies and under their direction.

BENJ. J. HAIGHT,
WM. V. PETTIT,
LEROY M. LEE,

Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Graham legacy, presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the disposal of the proceeds of the Graham legacy, ask leave to report : That, as the legacy is not yet paid in full, the order adopted on this subject last year, be continued in force for another year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COPPINGER,
R. L. STANTON.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Gov. Dutton, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted :

Whereas, testimony has been given in courts of justice, in recent criminal trials, which, if worthy of credit, would establish the fact, that vessels engaged in the slave trade have been, within a few years, fitted out, in considerable numbers, for the purpose, in the ports of New York, Boston and other places ; and such vessels are owned by persons residing in said cities :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine this subject, and as-

certain, if possible, whether such statements are true, and report the facts which they shall find established, to the next annual meeting.

Messrs. Dutton, Foote, Reese, Tracy, and Gregory, were appointed said committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia, and of the report on the acknowledgment of the independence of that country, beg leave to recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have learned with the highest satisfaction, that, in the kind providence of God, the Republic of Liberia continues to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and that its present prosperous condition, and the efficient administration of its affairs, command the respect of the civilized world.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board will not cease to exert their influence to secure, at the earliest day possible, a recognition of the Independence of Liberia ; and that it is the belief of the Board that the omission on the part of our Government to recognize the independence of that country, is not owing to any want of friendly feeling toward that Government by the Government and people of the United States, but owing entirely to other causes, which, in the judgment of some of the most devoted friends of Liberia, render any action upon that subject inexpedient for the present.

The committee have also taken into consideration the subject of founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia, which they conceive it important for this Society to press at present only so far as to ascertain the important fact of the existence or non-existence of the malaria causing the disease called the African coast fever, at a certain distance from the coast, and at a certain elevation above the ocean. For this purpose, the committee would recommend that measures be taken, as soon as practicable, by the executive officers of the Society, to place a certain number of unacclimated male emigrants at the most convenient and suitable point interior to the settlement of Bassa, directly from the vessel, at a proper elevation, and at least one day's most speedy travel from the settle-

ment. The committee believe this course will prove entirely practicable and salutary, and can be made at little expense in comparison with its importance, and at no sacrifice of life; and that the expediency of prosecuting or urging any settlement in the interior by the American Colonization Society, will thus be established.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was

Resolved, That the Report of Commander Foote on the subject of the African Squadron, under the Ashburton treaty, be published in the African Repository, colonization journals, and other papers.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Officers and Agents appointed by the Board at their meeting last year, or by the Executive Committee, under instructions from the Board, be re-appointed for another year.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Emigration report to the Board if there exist any causes for the complaints which have reached this country from emigrants sent out by this Society, as to their proper supplies, comfort, and treatment, on their passage, or after their arrival there, whilst under the charge of our agents in Africa.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the following be added to the By-laws:

Whenever appeals shall be taken upon a matter of account to the Board of Directors, the grounds and proof in the matter shall be set forth in writing, as well on behalf of the appellant as on behalf of the Executive Committee, and, on presentation, shall be referred, without debate, to the Standing Committee on Accounts, whose decision shall be final.

The Committee on Finance presented their report, and, on motion, the resolutions attached thereto were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the present embarrassed state of the funds, the State Societies be requested to remit to the Parent Society, as early as convenient, such assistance as may be in their power to render.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, at their discretion, to dispose of such stocks, bonds, and lands, as may have come into their posses-

sion, for the general purposes of this Society, and apply the same to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

Resolved, That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants and in Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
Chairman.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report:

That the subject referred to them is one of great importance, and that it requires longer and more careful inquiries and consideration than they are able to give during the present session of the Board, and they therefore ask leave to make their particular report at the next annual session.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
H. M. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
JOHN N. McLEOD.

The Committee on Agencies, to whom was referred the Reports of Agents of the Society, presented separate reports on the several agencies, which, on motion, were adopted.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 19.

The board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stanton, the minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The President read the following letter from the Hon. Justice Wayne:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been in my chamber for more than a week with a sharp attack of erysipelas in the head and face, and am not enough relieved to venture out. Nothing less than such a cause should prevent me from attending the anniversary of the American Colonization Society this evening, and with every wish

for its prosperity, and determination on my part to do all that I can to aid it, I am, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES M. WAYNE.
Hon. Elisha Whittlesey,
Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maslean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted :

Resolved, That in future the compensation of all State or other local agents must be made from funds collected by themselves, unless by special agreement with the Executive Committee, or by instructions from the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Agencies be requested to prepare some plan of general application for the efficient establishment and continuance of agencies throughout the country, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The report of the Committee on Agencies respecting the agency of Rev. James Mitchell was taken up ; during the consideration of which, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the agents of the Society are expected, while continuing to act as agents, to conform to the policy of the Society in all the relations of colonization, as expressed by the Board at its annual meetings, or in its recess, by the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, as agent for the Northwest, be accepted, and that the Executive Committee be recommended to re-appoint Mr. Mitchell to the office he formerly held, provided such an understanding can be arrived at with him as will secure a conformity by the agent with the general policy of this Society ; and further, that such a salary shall be paid to the said agent as may be agreed upon with him.

The Committee on Emigration presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the annual report and statement of the Executive Committee as relates to that subject, and a paper on the same subject from the Rev. J. M. Pease, ask leave to report as follows :

The subject deserves a much more thorough examination and more extended report than is possible in the time allowed them. It would be well to examine minutely the history of all the expeditions that have been sent out for several years past; the characters and circumstances of the emigrants; the provision made for them and the whole treatment they have received on the voyage and after their arrival; and the results in respect to their life, health, happiness and usefulness in Liberia. It would be well, also, to examine all the complaints made by emigrants, and by others on their behalf, and to ascertain how much foundation there may be for any of them in fact, and what remedies may be applied. Instead of this a few brief remarks must suffice.

1. The matter of most immediate interest, is that of complaints concerning the treatment of emigrants.

Those complaints which have made the widest and deepest impression are contained in the published letters of a recent emigrant, whose good intentions the committee do not question. The letters themselves show, however, to any one acquainted with Liberian politics, that the complaints are a part of the arguments with which one political party is hoping to prevail against another at the next presidential election. The most important of the alleged facts are not personally known to the writer, nor had he ever had the necessary means of testing the accuracy of the statements which he had heard; and those statements are not sustained by any authentic information received at the office of this Society.

Some emigrants have complained of over-crowding and discomfort on their voyage; while other emigrants by the same ships made no such complaint, and even expressed their satisfaction with the voyage.

Yet it is undoubtedly true, that, owing to the impossibility of finding such a ship as was desired at the time when it was wanted, and the difficulty of refusing emigrants who had presented themselves without proper previous notice and were anxious to go, the number sent in some vessels has been undesirably large. But how far this may have affected the health of the

emigrants, is not clearly proved, and opinions differ.

With regard to accommodations in Liberia, it is well known that the receptacles built for a moderate number of emigrants, several years since, and now not so good as new, have been insufficient for the number of emigrants lately sent, and the agent has been obliged to supply the deficiency as he could, by hiring buildings which were private property; and it has sometimes been difficult to procure such as he desired. With respect to the amount of injury or discomfort from this source, accounts differ, and we have not now the means of deciding.

Finally, it is certain that the continued life, health, and happiness of emigrants depends more on their own character and conduct than on all other causes put together. There has been very little sickness and but few deaths among those who, under the advice of the physician, have taken proper care of themselves.

On board the *Sophia Walker* there was an unusual amount of sickness and death, owing to the bad quality of water, which became bad on the voyage. The cause of this change is not yet ascertained. It was certainly not owing, as some have alleged, to the bad preparation of casks, as the same change occurred in casks which had been proved good by the experience of several years.

In conclusion, the committee believe that the Executive Officers of the Society have faithfully endeavored to conduct emigration with all due regard, not only to economy, but also to the welfare of emigrants; and that experience has enabled them to make many important improvements, and will enable them to make others.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee,

JOSEPH TRACY,
Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be published in the *African Repository*, and other colonization papers.

Rev. Mr. Gurley stated that he desired to present three resolutions, which he thought of some importance, but as we were near the close of the session, he would merely ask that they be received and laid upon the table, unless some gentleman should deem it important to move

their adoption. After some exchange of opinion, the resolutions were received, as follows:

Resolved, That the union of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, in efforts for the establishment of christian communities of voluntary free colored emigrants in Africa, tends to strengthen and perpetuate the political ties which make us one nation, and to advance the highest interests of all classes of our population.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, such united endeavors by citizens of the Northern and Southern States most effectually tend to adjust and settle all sectional excitement and injurious agitation in regard to our colored population, and to rescue Africa from the ignorance, superstition, and bondage in which she has for ages been enthralled.

Resolved, That it is highly important that the friends, agents, and other representatives of this Society should seek, in their discourses and writings, to separate its one simple and grand purpose from all questions likely to create distrust or angry controversies between the North and the South, and to present the cause in such a light of unquestionable and enlarged benevolence as must commend it to the reason and just confidence and regard of both.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of the Society for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on this occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be also presented to the Secretaries of the Board, the Executive Committee, and other Officers, for their important services to the cause.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.

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

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

D. M. Reese, *Secretary.*

J. W. Lugenbeel, *Ast. Secretary.*

Dr.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

From 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1855.

To balances due the Society as per last report....	\$27,302 91	By balances due by the Society as per last report	\$15,869 80
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Profit and Loss account.....	775 41	Profit and Loss account.....	1,114 44
Legacies.....	9,861 16	Purchase of Life annuities provided in	4,562 40
Contingent Expenses.....	24 71	wills, and tax on legacies.....	
Donations.....	21,160 82	Paper and printing Annual Report, and	1,494 42
Emigrants.....	31,840 27	for Com. Lynch's Report.....	
African Repository.....	1,771 56	Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Sec-	5,043 31
		retary, and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc.,	10,648 53
Total receipts including the above balances....	99,736 84	office rent, fuel, stationery, and postage.	40,671 81
Balances due by the Society.....	23,448 01	Compensation of Agents, employed in	2,676 24
		collecting funds.....	3,434 75
		Charter of vessels, outfit and support of	85,515 70
		emigrants.....	30,669 15
		Paper and printing the African Repository,	\$116,184 85
		and expense of collecting subscriptions,	
		Erection of a Receptacle for Emigrants,	
		and salaries of Physicians in Liberia...	
		Total expenditures, including the above	
		balances.....	
		Balances due the Society.....	

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1855.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

PAUL T. JONES, }
 JAS. D. COULLING, } Committee.
 JAMES ADAMS, }
 JOHN ORCUTT, }
 JAMES B. HOSMER, }

Address of Governor Dutton, of Connecticut,

AT THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE A. C. S., JANUARY 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT: I know of no way in which I can better justify myself for occupying a small portion of the time of this audience, than by presenting some reasons why this Society deserves a greater degree of confidence, and is entitled to a warmer support, than it has ever done before.

The first reason which I shall suggest, is, the judicious and impartial course which it has pursued, in the recent excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery. The agitation of that subject will, as a matter of course, always, to some extent, embarrass the operations of this Society—the public mind has, of late, as we all know, been more sensitive on this exciting topic than ever before. At the South, a strong jealousy has prevailed, lest an institution, which they consider exclusively their own, should be disturbed, their peace destroyed and their safety endangered, by the zeal of its enemies in other parts of the Union. At the North, a universal alarm has prevailed, lest slavery should invade territory hitherto free, and lest the power of the Government should be wielded by the friends of the peculiar institution. Under these circumstances your Society, Mr. President, has pursued the even tenor of its way, you do not meddle with the question, whether slavery shall be abolished, or whether it shall be perpetuated; whether it shall be restricted within narrower limits, or shall be allowed to pervade a wider sphere—you do not consider yourselves a tribunal before whom men are to be brought to be tried and punished for their offences—your work is one of philanthropy, not of censure. The agitation of those questions which convulse the Union and in the opinion of some threaten its dissolution, does not diminish the number or relieve the wretchedness of those whose degradation excites your pity—you do not even inquire, whether this agitation is justifiable or not—on this subject you leave men to think and act as they please. You see a numerous class, scattered through the length and breadth of our land, who are free without the privileges of freedom; whose numbers are continually increasing, and whose condition here is without hope of improvement. It is difficult to decide, whether their condition at the South or at the North is most to be deprecated. In slaveholding States they have fewer privileges, but they enjoy a climate more congenial to their physical nature, and they

are less isolated in their condition. In the non slaveholding States, they feel the baneful influence of a prejudice, which, whether well founded or not, deprives them of many rights, and banishes them from the society of those among whom they dwell. They are also exposed to the destructive influence of an uncongenial climate, which reduces their numbers and threatens them with extinction. Your Society, sir, does not stop to enquire, whether they are, or are not, suffering injustice at the hands of their fellow-men. They are equally entitled to commiseration, and to relieve their miseries will be equally meritorious, whether they are victims of oppression, or are only suffering from the mysterious visitations of Providence. You are in no situation to punish their oppressors if they are suffering wrongfully, nor to elevate their condition, so long as they remain where they are. But you have discovered a way, by which all the ends of benevolence will be accomplished, without disturbing any section of the Union, and by means of which both the white and the colored race will receive immediate relief. The way is one which it required no genius to discover, but which needs only to be stated to be approved. It is the plain and obvious way of restoring the free colored race to the land of their nativity—there is unoccupied territories enough there to accommodate them all; a climate calculated to ensure life and health, and a soil fertile enough to sustain them and their posterity.

Another reason is, that this Society is truly of a national character—many of the benevolent associations of the day are necessarily sectional. Their operations are limited to certain portions of the country, and, however praiseworthy, are not calculated to foster a national spirit. But I understand, sir, that every State in the Union has already received benefits from this Society, and has an interest in its future efforts. In the present excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery, something is wanted to allay the bitterness of feeling which sectional interests and jealousies are calculated to create. Nothing is so well adapted to promote harmony, as for all parties to be engaged together in some great work of benevolence. Love and malice cannot dwell together in the same breast. Here is a work of philanthropy in which all can unite. Here extremes may meet, without any abandonment of their peculiar principles.

Whatever views men may entertain, on the subject of slavery, whether they believe as I do, that it is a violation of the laws of nature, a blight and a curse, productive of evil and only of evil continually, the continuance of which for a moment, nothing would justify, but a well grounded apprehension of the substitution of greater evils by an attempt to abolish it, or whether they regard it as some profess to do, as an institution sanctioned by God himself, and constituting the best condition of society, in one thing, it seems to me all must agree, that the residence of free colored persons in this country, is undesirable both to themselves and to the whites, and that their removal would be a national blessing. I regard it, sir, as peculiarly proper that this Society should hold its annual meetings in the capitol of the nation and during the session of the National Legislature, that that body may have cognizance of its proceedings.

This Society, sir, is also national in another respect—it has no community of interest in feeling, with any of the various parties which divide up our population. We stand here on a platform broad enough to hold men of every religious creed and of every political faith. It is not a Baltimore platform or Syracuse platform or any of the political platforms. We need not stop to enquire whether the man who takes his position here, is a Democrat or a Whig; an anti-slavery man or a pro-slavery man; a Know Something or a Know Nothing; if he is a genuine philanthropist, we will hail him as a brother.

Another reason, Mr. President, why this Society should be patronised, and encouraged to press its claims upon our National Legislature, is, that the character of our nation is suffering and deservedly suffering, in the eyes of the civilized world, for its treatment of the Republic of Liberia. It is incomprehensible to many, why our Government should not have been the first to acknowledge her independence. It was reasonable to suppose that the similarity of her condition with that of our own Republic, in the days of her infancy, the recollection of the pleasure which the recognition of our independence gave, and the encouragement and aid which it afforded, and especially the fact that the Colonists of Liberia were once inhabitants of this country, would have prompted early action on the part of our Government. Instead of this course, an example has been set by others, and we still hesitate about following it. Aristocratic England, Imperial France, Despotic Prussia, Monarchical Belgium, and Slaveholding Brazil, have all voluntarily and freely stepped forward

and taken the young Republic by the hand and introduced her into the family of nations, while Republican America stands aloof. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nation, that some satisfactory explanation of this course may yet be given.

I believe, Mr. President, that our public servants have misapprehended the views and wishes of their constituents on this subject. I am satisfied that the great body of the people, are prepared not only to hail the acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia as a just and noble act, but to approve of a liberal appropriation, to aid the beneficent efforts of this Society. That Congress has the constitutional power to make such an appropriation, has been demonstrated before you, Mr. President, by high judicial authority. That it will take an early opportunity, to appropriate some of the surplus money in the Treasury to such a great national object, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Liberia, Mr. President, deserves to have her independence acknowledged. She planted herself on the extreme limit of a vast continent, relying upon the conquering power of love to man, and on aid from One who is able to save—although attacked by savage tribes, instigated by the fiends who traffic in human flesh and blood, she has hitherto sustained herself and may now be regarded as safe. When we compare what she has done with what other colonies have accomplished, we do not take into the account, the disadvantages under which she has labored. We forget that a large proportion of the colonists, had been kept here in a state of ignorance and dependence; that they were called on to discharge the duties of freemen and legislators, without having obtained the usual qualifications, and without having the advantage of experience. They were also called on to make and administer laws not only for themselves but for a much larger native population, wholly unacquainted with the usages of civilized society. From being under a state of tutelage themselves, they were suddenly placed in the condition of guardians and conservators of others. Notwithstanding this, wise laws have been enacted and enforced; free institutions established, and all the functions of government administered in a highly satisfactory manner. Not a colony which was planted on our Atlantic coast, made such rapid progress.

The disclosures which have been recently made in our courts of justice, and in publications, in which, according to the taste of the day, the authors proclaim their

own crimes, and glory in their shame, shewing that the slave trade is still carried on to an alarming extent, is another reason for sustaining this Society. If these disclosures can be credited, the plague-spot is to be found even in New York and Boston. Men are to be found in those cities rolling in wealth, and setting pernicious examples of luxury and extravagance, from the fruits of this worst of piracy. Will not these facts startle our National Councils, and urge them to speedy action? If they suffer the laws of the country to be thus violated, can they escape the condemnation and contempt of the civilized world? Who can read, in a work designed to apologize for the traffic, the sickening details of the manner in which, at the present day, a slave-ship is freighted; of the terror that seizes the helpless victims of brute force, when the slave merchants visit a native village; of the abandonment of husbands and fathers, for the sake of gain, of every feeling which distinguishes a man from a brute, without determining, if possible, to make new efforts to put a stop to such atrocities? Are we to infer from these disclosures that the vessels of war stationed on the African coast are to be withdrawn? Certainly not. Let it be remembered, that wherever a colony has been planted on the coast, this infernal traffic has been suppressed. The only legitimate conclusion that can be drawn is, that it is by the combined efforts of a naval force and Colonization that the slave-trade is to be stopped. One tithe of the expense which is now deluging Europe with blood would plant a colony on every head-land, and station a vessel of war at the mouth of every inlet and harbor on the coast, and thus prevent the erection of a single baracoon.

Mr. President, let me urge another reason why a strong effort should be made at the present peculiar condition of the world in favor of this cause. There never was so favorable an opportunity of presenting a contrast between great public objects, prosecuted on one side by the deadly agency of war, and on the other by the benign influence of peace. More than half Europe is now engaged in a most fearful struggle. Never before have the shocking details of the battle field been exhibited in such a revolting light; never before has the destruction of life by contending armies had so much the appearance of wanton, deliberate murder; never before has there been so little of what is noble and praiseworthy in motive or deed, draw off the attention from what is
 1 and degrading. It is difficult for

most men to understand the cause of this expenditure of money and life, and they are disposed to enquire, with Wordsworth's simple-minded little *Wilhelmine*, "What did they kill each other for?" We shall be told, I suppose, that it is to protect the rights of a portion of the human race. Never before did a work of benevolence present such a hideous appearance. But let us allow the claim. If we can secure the happiness of another portion of the race, having stronger claims upon us than the Turks have upon the English or French, by improving property, by saving life, and promoting civilization and christianity, ought we not to do it? There is danger that benevolence, if it resorts alone to Minie rifles and Colt's pistols to accomplish its objects, will not be identified, and will be mistaken for something else.

Mr. President, there never was so favorable a time for an effort in the cause of humanity. Civilization has advanced more rapidly within the last quarter of a century than ever before. Barbarism has remained stationary, or retrograded. The power of the former to overcome the resistance of the latter, is, therefore, greater than ever before, while the result of success is to the same extent proportionably more important.

The contact of the two is also safer than ever before. It has been too often the case that the vices of civilization have to a great degree counteracted the effects of its improvements, and that, as in the case of our first parents tasting of the tree of knowledge, has to the savage, been the precursor of death. While philanthropy has extended to him the waters of life, avarice has followed, presenting the poisoned cup. But now that great moral reformation, which is extending its benign influence so rapidly over the whole civilized world, will give its protection to those who are just learning the rudiments of civilization and christianity.

Mr. President, the proof that is continually augmenting, that the colored race is not necessarily inferior to the whites in intellectual and moral powers, furnishes the friends of this Society with another motive for persevering effort. Not a year passes which does not exhibit among them instances of strong mental faculties, and of high moral attainments. This never would be the case if there was any physical weakness associated with the color of the skin. All the analogies of nature are opposed to any such idea. A dark soil indicates to the husbandman fertility, and a light-colored one barrenness. The blackest jet is capable of as high a polish as the whitest alabaster. The Roman poet, who excelled

all others in his observations on the productions of the earth, warns us

“Nimium ne crede color;
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.”

To color do not trust;
White fruits are left to fall off and decay,
While blackberries are pick'd and borne away.

Africa, Mr. President, is too fine a continent to remain any longer a waste. A rich soil and a tropical sun will enable it to produce in abundance all the drugs, spices, and fruits for which the world now depends on the East and West Indies. No quarter of the globe can vie with it in commercial advantages. It only needs an intelligent and enterprising population to secure a large share of the trade which now takes a devious and dangerous course round the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. President, the rest of the world owes a debt to Africa which ought to be recognized. It has now run over 3,000 years, and there is danger of its being outlawed. In tracing the history of the world to the most remote antiquity, Africa appears to have been the mother of the arts and sciences, and to have carried them to a high degree of perfection. Many a modern genius has made, as he supposed, a wonderful new invention, but has found to his mortification that it is as old as the Catacombs of Egypt, and that if he should apply for a patent, his right might be disputed by a mummy. Africa alone has preserved and transmitted to us actual exhibits of persons, articles, and customs, that existed more than thirty centuries ago. From Africa the light of science penetrated Greece, and from Greece it was disseminated through the rest of the world. If Africa had always been the dark region which it is now, who can tell how many centuries

the civilization of Europe would have been retarded. Who can assure us that instead of Americans being assembled to consult for the enlightenment of Africa, a company of Europeans would not have been won to speculate on the probability of finding a new continent beyond the untried Atlantic ocean? Who can estimate the influence which the pyramids have had upon the progress of the human race. Thus they have stood for more than three thousand years, the wonder and admiration of more than one hundred generations, a living proof of how much the skill and energy and combined action of man can accomplish. Who can gaze at those gigantic productions of human power without enlarged views of his own ability, and a more determined purpose to produce something which will last beyond his own life. Silently, unconsciously, undesignedly, they also teach, and have for ages taught, a great moral lesson, that no monument raised by man can endure the ravages of time which has not its foundations laid broad upon the earth, and unless it points towards heaven. Such a monument, let us trust, this Society is now erecting.

In all its physical qualities, Africa is the same now as it was when the foundations of the pyramids were laid, and when Thebes was the first city of the world. The same soil is there which at a later day nurtured the iron frame of Hannibal, and the same vertical rays of the sun now scorch the earth which filled his soul with such fiery energy. If under the influence of civilization, depressed by heathenism, Africa could produce a Hannibal, why may we not hope that the same civilization, elevated by Christianity, will yet give birth to a Washington?

Address of Commander A. H. Foote, U. S. N.

AT THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY, 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT—I cannot plead physical debility, as the worthy Governor of my own State has done in the exordium of his logical, classical and perspicuous address, even should I fail in making or in sustaining good points while advocating the cause of African Colonization. On other grounds, however, I can claim the indulgence of this audience, for you, Mr. President, will bear me witness, that when invited last evening, to participate in the exercises on this occasion I declined for want of preparation; and even to-day, when the request was renewed, I replied categorically, positively, and unequivocally, no! But called upon now for the third time, I yield to the importunity, with the hope, that personal knowledge and ex-

perience, with an array of facts which are the strongest arguments, will compensate in a measure for the want of a carefully prepared address.

Colonies have been founded in different ages from a multiplicity of motives. There have been penal colonies—military colonies, and colonies established, as in the early settlements of parts of our own country, from religious and political considerations. In penal colonies a new element characterizes the modern system, the object being not merely to remove the criminal but to reform him. It is a great result in this respect, that in Australia, there are now powerful communities, rich with the highest elements of civilization, constituted to a great extent of those who

otherwise, as the children of criminals, would have been born to cells and stripes, if not brandings and gibbets, as their inheritance.

In this age, especially in our own country, we are called to the noble task of preventing rather than punishing; of raising society from the pollution of vice rather than curing or expelling it. This higher effort, which is natural to the spirit of christianity, should have accompanied it everywhere; a nation is responsible for its inhabitants, and ought to master whatever tends to crime among them. Those whom it sends abroad ought to be its citizens, not its reprobates. It owes to the world, that the average amount of virtue in it accompany its transferred communities, so that the world does not suffer by the transference. This ought to be the case when a race, like the free African, is transported to a location more suitable; and we believe that the higher and the better motives have characterized the American Colonization Society in its effort of returning the negro race to its own land; we believe that the transfer of that race to its more suitable locality is mainly an effort of philanthropic benevolence. Its motives, however, excel in degree, not in kind. The same inducements which at all times influenced colonizing measures, have had their place, with more or less force, in these schemes. In deriving support for them it has been necessary to appeal to every motive, and seek assistance by every inducement.

In presenting the claims of colonization, the increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet by the exodus of this race, have all been urged in the different sections of the country and on different orders of men. But notwithstanding this appeal to the selfishness of human nature, the best and holiest principles were put prominently forward, and men of corresponding character called forth to direct them. They were truly efforts of christianity, throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home, and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love.

The slavery imported and grafted on this country by foreign political supremacy, when the country was helpless, has been subjected to a trial never undergone by such an institution in any other part of the world. An enemy held dominion where slavery existed, and while the masters were called upon to fight for their own political independence, there was opportunity for the slave to revolt or escape if

such had been his wish. Those who are not acquainted with the ties uniting the slave to his master's household, and the interest he feels in his master's welfare, would expect that when a hostile army was present to rescue and defend them, the whole slave population would rise with eager fury to avenge their subjection, or with eager hope to escape from it. But the historical truth is, that very few indeed of the colored men of the United States, whether slave or free, joined the English in the Revolutionary War. Thus the impression, that the position and influence of the negro in society would forever check the republican spirit and keep the country in dependence, frustrated the recorded expectation of those who forced this evil upon a reluctant people.

The small number of colored persons who did join the English, produced no slight difficulty. That small number ought perhaps to have been easily amalgamated somehow or other, with the vast amount of the English population; that this did not happen, and did not seem possible, is perfectly evident; either color, character, or position, or something else which it is for the English people to explain, prevented this. Many of them were found in the lanes and dens of vice, in London, there combining incumbrance, nuisance and danger. This condition of things, excited the attention of Granville Sharpe and other English philanthropists, and led to the foundation of the colony of Sierra Leone. Great Britain found herself hampered on a subsequent occasion with the charge of a few hundreds of the maroons, or independent free negroes of Jamaica. It was known that it would not answer to mingle them with the slave population of that island. They were sent to Sierra Leone and afterwards constituted the most worthy part of its population.

Similar difficulties have pressed with a manifold weight on society in this country: Jefferson, with other distinguished statesmen, endeavored to remedy them. A suitable location in the lands of the West was sought after for the settlement of the free negroes. The Portuguese government was also sounded for the acquisition of some place in South America. But these schemes were comparatively valueless, for they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking. Christian benevolence now looked abroad upon the face of the world to examine its condition and its wants. Africa was seen looming up in the distance, dark, gloomy, and vast and hopeless—with Egyptian darkness upon it—“darkness that might be felt;” while na-

tions, professedly christian, plundered it with an extent and atrocity of rapine, such as never elsewhere had been seen. Africa, therefore, became the object of deep interest to the christian philanthropy of this country, and all things concurred to bring out some great enterprize for its benefit and that of the African race in the United States. After repeated efforts and failures, a plan was matured; a meeting was called in this city on the 25th of December, 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed with the resolution to be free, and christian and national.

There was peace in the world. Society was awakening to a remorseful consideration of the iniquities which had been practiced on the African race in their own land, and upon the same population in this. The gradual emancipation of slaves, as favored by Jefferson and others in the early days of the republic, was discussed. But the objects sought in the formation of the Colonization Society, were the removal and benefit of the free colored population, together with such slaves as might have freedom extended to them with the view of settlement in Africa. And thus the work of forming an African nation in Africa, with republican feelings, impressions and privileges, was commenced.

A faithful history would furnish a dark shady as well as a sunny side; pestilence and war, suffering and death, marked the early history of our African Colony. In the year 1837, fifteen years from the settlement at Cape Mesurado, there were four distinct associations at work in Liberia; each with its own little colony established in such spots as chance seems to have directed. There was a mass of conflicting or disconnected organizations, with separate sources of authority and separate systems of management, without common head or common spirit. Each colony was isolated amid encompassing barbarism, and far more likely, if left to itself, to fall back under the power of that which surrounded it, than to establish good policy or civilization among the savage African communities with which they were brought in contact. In this state of things the American Colonization Society, after consulting with the State Societies, drew up a common constitution for the colonies and established the commonwealth of Liberia. After an efficient administration, during which the people had begun to be the government, it was there, even among colored people, shown, that human nature has capacity for its highest ends on earth, and there is no difficulty or mystery in governing society,

which men of common sense or common honesty cannot overcome. Governor Buchanan died in harness. Then and there was a remarkable man withdrawn from the world. His character and his eulogium may be found in his deeds—they have a voice to tell their own tale. It is well known that Roberts, a colored man, the present President of Liberia, succeeded Buchanan as Governor of the Commonwealth; this totally separated and individualized the African race as the managers of local affairs, and made, as to internal concerns, all things their own.

The physical, material, and political resources or agencies were small. A few men, in a distant land, had taken up the subject of African colonization amidst the national strifes, political controversies, and gigantic enterprises of a mighty nation, and held fast to it. A few of pre-eminent generosity surrendered their slaves, or wealth, or personal endeavors to forward it. No one could stand on Cape Mesurado and see the intermingled churches and houses; the broad expanses of interior waters, bordered by residences, and see a people, elevated far, very far, to say the least, above those of their color in other parts of the world, without the consciousness that a great work was begun. It indicated a great fact in the history of the negro race; and it may be presumed that now the tidings are circulating through the depths of the interior that peace has come from the West, and that an African people has returned to bless their old dark continent with light and truth.

Liberia as a commonwealth was in the eyes of national law no government. The colony was founded by individuals in the United States, not by the government, therefore the United States could not afford the necessary protection when the right to extend jurisdiction, regulate trade, and substitute fixed duties, should be claimed by the Liberians. For these and other evils with which Liberia was oppressed, independence was the only remedy. Individuals from all sections of our country, bearing on them the imperial character of their nation, had transmitted it by the dark-skinned race to vivify with liberty and self-government the great slave-land of the world. This was perhaps an honor higher than they aimed at. The few judicious men of Liberia saw the necessity of making the experiment. The outlines of a constitution, as far as that already existing needed modification, were borrowed from that of the United States. A declaration of independence was drawn up and proclaimed in the year 1847; and Roberts, the governor, whose state of pu-

pillage had been passed under the master mind of Buchanan, was elected President of the Republic. England, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil, have successively acknowledged the independence of Liberia.

Our estimate of the colonists must not be conformed to the standard of an American population. Keeping this in view, the visitor will find the government and the people presenting an aspect altogether more favorable than he is prepared to find, judging them from their race, when in contact with a white population. The country is theirs; they are lords of the soil; and in intercourse with them it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which mark the colored people in this country. As the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact now it rarely proves fatal when proper attention is paid to the sick. This having been passed through, the emigrants enjoy far better health than they did in the extreme north of our country. In fact, according to President Roberts, the number of deaths in Liberia is three per cent. smaller than in New England and Canada among the same class of population, showing that a tropical climate is better adapted to their constitution. The country possesses elements of great prosperity, and the productions of the soil are varied and abundant. It is the want of agricultural industry rather than the incapacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, that has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor of one half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered.

I bow to authority, and acknowledge allegiance to our governor who has so eloquently addressed us. But you, Mr. President, can appreciate the enjoyment of a military man on an occasion like this, in the presence of grave Senators, members of the House and perhaps Cabinet Ministers, when he has the democratic right of free speech. In the exercise of this privilege, therefore, I must join issue with our profound jurist and able scholar, when he refers to Cyprian and Hannibal as being negro Africans. Hannibal, Cyprian, and Terence were Asiatics or Europeans rather than Africans, the Great Desert being properly the Northern boundary of the African race. In ancient times, an African, with his physical conformation,

would have created as great a sensation at the head of an army, or in the chair of a professor, as it would now in the United States, England, or the Crimea.

Let, then, the black man be judged fairly, and not presumed to have become, all at once and by miracle, of a higher order. There are and will be among them men who are covetous, or men who are tyrannical, or men who would sacrifice the public interests, or any others, to their own; men who now would go into the slave-trade if they could, or rob hen-roosts, or intrigue for office, or pick pockets, rather than trouble their heads or their hands with more honorable occupations. Such things will be found in Liberia, not because men are black, but because men are men.

It should not be forgotten that the experiment in respect to this race is essentially a new one. In fact it may be said that the African has never reached, until the settlement of Liberia, a higher rank than the king of Dahomey. No philosopher among them has caught sight of the mysteries of nature; no poet has illustrated heaven or earth, or the life of man; no statesman has done anything to lighten or brighten the links of human policy. In fact, if all that negroes of all generations have ever done were to be obliterated from recollection forever, the world would lose no great truth, no profitable art, no exemplary form of life. The loss of all that is African, would offer no memorable deduction from anything but the earth's black catalogue of crimes. Africa is guilty of the slavery under which she has suffered, for her people made it as well as suffered it. The great experiment, therefore, is as to the effect of instruction given to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success and promises more.

Liberia is the restoration of the African in his highest intellectual condition to that country in which his character had become the most degraded. The question to be settled is whether that condition can be retained, or so improved that he may keep pace with the rest of the world. It is a necessary element in this proceeding that he be self-governing. It is to the establishment of this point that we look to decide the dispute whether negro races are to remain forever degraded or not. Time and patience, however, and much kind watchfulness, may be required before this experiment can be deemed conclusive. It is in Liberia alone that the colored man can find freedom, and the incentives to higher motives of action which are conducive to virtue. There these sources of good are

found in abundance for his race. In this country he can gain the intelligence of the free population, but is excluded from the vivifying motives of the freeman. In Liberia he has both. Means are needed to sustain this condition of things. The first of these is religion, which to a great degree pervades the community there. It is true that some of the lower forms of a vivid conception of spiritual things characterize the people, but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age elsewhere, towards attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith. The second is the school, which keeps both intelligence and aspiration alive, and nurtures both. They will transfer, therefore, what the United States alone exemplifies, and what is vitally important to free governments, namely, a system of free public education in the common schools.

Liberia contains a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Not much more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, administered in its present form for more than seven years, by blacks alone, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interests of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, the Republic certainly affords the strongest attractions. We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country, but it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every man should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished; secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect: cultivate him in taste even; then while nomi-

nally free he is still in bondage, for freedom must also be the prerogative of the white as well as of the black man, and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he has not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a cast marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

Liberia has strong claims upon christian aid and sympathy. It may in a few years become the base of missionary operations and send forth colored people with whom the climate agrees, with words of life to their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the continent. The independence of the Republic ought to be acknowledged by the United States. This according to the opinion of President Roberts, which also might be guaranteed by treaty, would not imply the necessity of a resident colored representative or even diplomatic correspondence, while the moral, commercial, and political effects, would be beneficial to both parties. Reference to the influence of Liberia on the extirpation of the slave trade has been made by the previous speakers. It is gratifying to the friends of colonization and humanity to find that the Republic has wholly exterminated that atrocious traffic over its entire extent of coast, a distance of six hundred miles.

Mr. President, I have already exceeded the limits assigned me, or I would in this connection express my views on the subject of the African Squadron, and the African slave trade. I am however prepared to enter upon this discussion before the Board of Directors as soon as the opportunity may be afforded.

Remarks of Col. H. Baldwin, and Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee.

After the address of Commander Foote, the President rose to adjourn the meeting, but was restrained from doing so by Col. H. Baldwin, of Syracuse, New York, who respectfully asked permission to say a few words. The privilege was accorded, when that gentleman approached the stand and addressed the auditory.

Although not a member of the Society he had a plan to suggest, which would, while strengthening the arm of the Society, prove beneficial to the negroes of this country. The Society had, so far, failed of its great object, accomplishing but

little good. It was known that our government had acquired an immense tract of land from Mexico, which is rich in resources, but uninhabited. He proposed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be devoted to the purchase of the slaves, and that they either be sent to this Mexican possession or Liberia, according to their own desire. Those who do not choose to emigrate to either, to remain where they are, to be employed as the laboring white men are at the North. He declared his high respect for the constitutional rights of Southern men, and, of

course would consult them as to the sale of their slaves. This was the home of the American black man; he knows no other, and it would be cruel to force him hence without his consent. He earnestly contended that his scheme was feasible and practicable. The blacks could be settled on our acquired Mexican territory, either to become an independent republic, or, ultimately, to be admitted into the Union as a State.

The President again rose to adjourn the meeting, when

The Rev. Charles A. Davis said a gentleman from Virginia had in vain been endeavoring to catch the President's eye; anxious, he believed, to reply to the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from New York, and he hoped his friend, Dr. Lee, would have the privilege of doing so. For his own part, he, Mr. D., was unwilling to adjourn without some notice of the speech to which they had just listened.

The President invited Dr. Lee into the altar, who said: He differed entirely with the gentleman from New York, in the object he proposed, and in the views he expressed as the object of the American Colonization Society. He respected age, and desired always to treat it with veneration. He was constrained to express his decided opposition to the course of the venerable gentleman; but hoped to do so with kindness of feeling.

In the first place, sir, we are not the nation, have no legislative authority, and no public domain to sell. And if we had, would not regard such an appropriation of its produce as a wise expenditure. The scheme of the gentleman is not as new as he seems to regard it. Jefferson once held a similar opinion, but on mature reflection abandoned it. It is now regarded as an obsolete idea.

In the second place, sir, as a Society, we have nothing to do with schemes of emancipation, on the one hand, nor of abolition on the other. Both subjects are contraband. He might, and would, were it necessary, express his disagreement with some of the personal opinions of the Governor of Connecticut, but preferred to agree where agreement was possible and pleasant; and he had said truly, and with great force for the Society, we are neither Whigs nor Democrats, Abolitionists nor pro-slavery men, but are an association of philanthropic men trusting in God, and laboring to promote the good of the colored race. Having nothing to do with political parties and religious sects, the Society stands among them all as a centre of unity, around which all good men may

7, and unite with each other in accom-

plishing the great object of African colonization.

Again Mr. President, our object is not, as the gentleman from New York said, to remove the colored man to Liberia without his consent. This is an express stipulation of the constitution. We seek to restore the negro to his home, in the land of his fathers. This is not his home. He is a stranger here, whether bond or free. Africa is the only land in which he can enjoy freedom. He has gained much by the centuries of his contact with American civilization. But it is only in the land of his fathers that he can enjoy freedom—that in the higher civilization that welcomes and awaits him, he may fold his arms, and with his eye fixed on heaven, look around on the world, and in proud consciousness of freedom, say, "I, too, am a man!" (Applause.) Mr. President: The history of the world shows that friction among equals, refines and elevates; here, so great is the disparity between the white and colored races, that it only partially elevates, partially refines. In Africa, where all are of one color, and all equal, social refinement and intellectual improvement may go on with mutual advantage and in endless progression.

He repeated, he regretted exceedingly the gentleman's speech. We are seeking other and better objects than those presented by the gentleman from New York. To secure them we must adhere to the long cherished and well defined objects of the organization. As a minister of the gospel, he was well acquainted with public opinion in the South. In Virginia and North Carolina, he had preached in behalf of colonization, and taken up collections in aid of the cause. The opinion is too decided to admit of change in our principles, or our plans for promoting them. The north, south, east and west, believe that in order to the complete success of this Society, it must stand by its first principles. (Applause.) They were wise men who laid the foundations of this Society. Governor Dutton had compared it to the pyramids. Its foundation was firm and deep; its sides were equal, and its apex ever pointing upwards toward heaven as if in supplication of its blessing. Sir, we are only safe on our original foundations. We must maintain them, here, now, and always. If, in support of our principles, our noble ship go down, let us nail our flag to the mast, and sink with colors streaming over the waters that engulf our cause. The constitution, sir, is our protection, and the guarantee of success. Shall we abandon it for Utopian schemes? Never. No, sir, never, never.

Regular Communication with Liberia.

In the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at the annual meeting in January last, as published in part in our last number, will be found the report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, made to the Executive Committee in July last; also the majority and minority reports of members of said Committee, made to the Board of Directors; the latter report by Dr. James Hall of Baltimore, formerly and for several years a resident in Liberia, subsequently and at present general agent for the Maryland Colonization Society and editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal; from which Journal we make the following extracts from two editorial articles, embracing the views of Dr. Hall with reference to the important subject of regular communication with Liberia; which views, from one who has been actively connected with the colonization enterprise, and with commercial operations between this country and Liberia, for a quarter of a century, and who is probably better qualified to advise on this subject than any other man in the United States, are worthy of the highest consideration.

We heartily concur with Dr. Hall in the views expressed respecting a vessel to be owned and sailed by this Society; and we earnestly hope that the plan suggested, in the last paragraph of the extracts, to raise the funds necessary, may meet with the approval and active co-operation of one, four, forty, or four hundred friends of the cause.

In our number for October last, we stated that eleven of our friends had agreed to give \$100 each towards the object of establishing regular communication with

Liberia by steam or sailing vessels as might be found most practicable. These subscriptions can be realized at any time; and some of them probably will be increased if necessary to make up the required amount.

“One thing we may set down as certain, viz: that neither the Society, a Company, or any individual will be likely to run a steamer between the United States and Liberia, without liberal patronage from the United States Government. If then this patronage is to be obtained, on what grounds should the application be made? Does any one suppose that the transmission of a mail to and from the African Squadron, or more frequent mail connexion with the Cape de Verd Islands, with which we scarcely have a nominal commerce, or with Liberia itself, in a commercial point of view only, will ever induce Congress to advance any thing like an appropriation necessary to ensure a continuance of steam communication with Liberia? If Congress can ever be induced to an act of the kind, it will be solely on account, and in aid of the cause of Colonization.—This being granted, to whom will Congress be so likely to give it, as to the Colonization Society itself. Certainly to no other party, unless it can be shown, that the Colonization Society is from some cause or causes unfit for the trust. If Congress makes an appropriation for steam communication with Liberia that appropriation becomes an *influence* and a *power*, and wherefore should the American Colonization Society deny itself that power and influence which it so much needs? What right have its officers to make it over and abandon it to any other party, over whom the society can have at best but a limited control? We do not say this has been done, or that it has been proposed, or is to be proposed—but we do say, *it should not be done.*”

The American Colonization Society has, since the charter of the old Ship Elizabeth, been more or less a commercial company: its officers and agents both here and in Africa, have of necessity been commercial men. The business of the agent on this side the Atlantic has been, to go into the market and charter and fit out vessels, to purchase provisions, furniture, clothing, mechanical and agricultural implements for emigrants, and merchandise of all kinds

and varieties, for trade with natives and old settlers, for the care and support of the immigrants in Liberia; and to do this properly, to make out his charter-partys, invoices, bills of lading, and letters of instructions accordingly, he must be a merchant. The agent of the society in Liberia is of necessity the keeper of a public store, with all the varieties of goods demanded in a market where there is no currency, of the value and rate of exchange of all, he must be well acquainted, in order, judiciously and economically to provide for the emigrants committed to his charge. He too must be a merchant. On the character and capacity of these two merchants, in a great degree, has depended, and will depend the prosperity of the Society and of Liberia. For the past fifteen years, the American Colonization Society has maintained a fair credit in every Atlantic city in the Union, its business has been transacted, generally, in a safe and mercantile manner, and its books in the office at Washington will not suffer by comparison with those of any commercial house in our cities. The society has in its service, not only those who are able to conduct its business well on this side the Atlantic, but those who know what is required in Africa, and are able to give proper directions to the agents of the Society there. If need be, it can, as well as any other company or association, procure additional trustworthy, commercial men, at fair salaries, and we trust can and will continue to conduct its affairs in an able and mercantile manner. Wherefore then should it abandon the transportation of its own emigrants, by steam or sailing vessels? wherefore, then, we say again, should it abandon a power and an influence which may be placed within its reach?

If a vessel is to be purchased, let it be purchased by the society. Let its agents throughout the land ask donations for a vessel or vessels for Liberia, and who can doubt of their success, or who can doubt that money could be obtained for that purpose, which would be given for none other. Let Congress be petitioned for aid to enable the Society to run a steamer, and while this is pending, and pending it likely will be for a long period, let a suitable sailing vessel be procured and set running. When assistance shall be obtained and the steamer procured, it will then be time enough to speculate as to the disposition of the sailing Packet. We see no possible objection to this course, and to do nothing, because we cannot do the thing

most desirable, is, to say the least, questionable policy.

We took occasion at the close of the article referred to in our last No., to recommend the purchase of a sailing vessel, by the Society, and also suggested the same plan in a minority Report, which we had the honor of laying before the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society. This proposition led to various remarks, suggestions and queries in regard to the policy or practicability of this plan, and it is one object of this, second article upon the subject, to answer these queries, and make more plain our views in regard to it.

In the first place, we believe, it is conceded by all, that regular and stated communication between this country and Liberia, to and fro, is desirable, almost essential, for reasons unnecessary here to detail. The more frequent, the better, but great frequency *not essential*. The legitimate business of the society is to transport emigrants, provisions and freight on its own account, not to carry public mails, or to regulate commerce between this country and Liberia, except collaterally. A vessel is not wanted to transport emigrants more frequently or to a greater extent than emigrants present themselves, or can be procured for transportation. The experience of the past twenty years, making due allowance and calculation for the future, tells us that one good ship of 600 tons would transport all emigrants from the Chesapeake, where four-fifths of those from the whole Union are most conveniently and economically collected, at two voyages per year. This experience also teaches, that, from 2 to 300 emigrants would, generally, be found ready to embark from this point of exit twice a year, which with their baggage, provisions, merchandise of the Society to be used for their support, and such freight as would readily offer, would just about fill the capacity of such a vessel. Here then is, and probably will long continue, a business for a vessel of a certain class and capacity.

The question then arises, whether the Society had better own and sail a vessel, specially fitted for this purpose, or charter as they may have occasion for one. We have no hesitation in asserting, that the Society should own the vessel, and for sundry and weighty reasons. All must concede, that the object of the first importance, next to sending emigrants, is their health and comfort during their passage.

In a chartered vessel, these desiderata are often entirely beyond the power of the Agent of the Society to guarantee. He must take his chance of such vessels as happen to be in the port, of which there may be but few that will answer his purpose, for charter. Of these, perhaps only one which will go to the coast of Africa. Of this one, which he is forced to take, perhaps the Captain may be unfit for his position, if not as navigator and master, yet as carrier of emigrants and passengers, not disposed to see to their provisions, cleanliness and personal comfort; the hold of the vessel may be dank, unwholesome and ill ventilated; the middle deck beams too high to allow of erect position; she may be a dull sailer or a wet and uncomfortable sea boat. One of all these causes may occur in every case, rendering the emigrants discontented, uncomfortable, debilitated, and often diseased, entirely unfitted to encounter the fever, to which all are subject soon after landing. These objections, merely hinted at, and many more of a like nature, ever likely to occur in case of charter, would be almost entirely removed by the Society's owning the vessel.

Next comes up the question of economy, of expense and liability to incur pecuniary losses, from owning this species of property. Fully admitting the correctness of the general rule, that, the more circumscribed the financial operations of any corporate body or association, the better, we yet think, in the present case, it would be economy for the Society to own and sail a vessel, and transport its own emigrants. We have stated that there is a reasonable prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, of constant employment for a vessel of a certain class and capacity. Then, why should the Society pay to any party owning such a vessel, a regular profit by which such party lives and becomes rich? If it is alleged, that the Agent of the Society is not as capable of managing this species of property as the owner, that the profit by which the owner lives and thrives, is over and above what the Agent of the Society could realize by sailing a vessel, the same objection lies against the Society's chartering vessels. It is perfectly clear to our mind, taught by experience in chartering and sailing vessels for the past fifteen years, that, more mercantile tact and skill is required to charter three or four vessels per year for the Society, than to sail one. The disadvantages under which the Agent of the Society labors in

chartering vessels for this business, in point of economy as well as for the comfort of emigrants, are not small nor few. The voyage is not a desirable one, there is great ignorance upon the subject, and a very general but unfounded impression, that the voyage is an unhealthy one, jeopardizing the lives and health of officers and crew; consequently, few first class vessels will make the voyage at any rate. Vessels cannot be chartered till near the time of sailing:—1st. Because no owner, without weighty consideration, will allow his vessel, if in port, to wait a month or so for employment. 2d. The Agent of the Society cannot charter a vessel "to arrive," as his emigrants will all be ready at a certain day, and he cannot run any risk of the arrival with emigrants on hand to feed; consequently, he is obliged to charter at once, or at short notice, a vessel in the port from which she is to sail, as he cannot wait for one from another port. This narrows him down still more in his choice, and in addition to forcing him often to take a vessel unsuited to the business, as before stated, also compels him to come to the terms of the owner or owners of the one or few, however exorbitant. In addition to the charter, he must at every voyage pay for laying a new deck, putting up berths, purchasing cooking and feeding utensils and sundries of a like nature, not attendant upon a sailing vessel prepared for the purpose; then the loss of stores and provisions, by waste and embezzlement, when committed to the care of those over whom the Agent of the Society can have little or no control, often forms a very considerable item of expenditure. The furniture and effects of the emigrants, too, are often ruined from bad storage, rough handling, and want of care, not so likely to occur in a vessel under the immediate direction of the Society's Agents. These considerations must render it very clear to any one, that in point of strict economy, the owning of the vessel by the Society, is the more desirable course; especially when it is considered, that no charter is effected without some profit to the owner and more frequently, from causes above stated, an exorbitant one.

We have thus alluded to the objections always attendant upon chartering vessels for carrying our emigrants to Liberia, so far as the welfare and comfort of the emigrants is concerned, and also economy. Let us see how readily most of these are obviated by owning the vessel. In the first place, the vessel should be of ample

capacity to take all freight and emigrants that would be likely to offer—say of 6000 bbls. She should be a good sailer, one that should make an average passage of thirty-three days, as did the Liberia Packet. She should have a deck-cabin, capable of carrying twenty passengers, besides her officers; so that she could not only carry cabin passengers, able and disposed to pay, but accommodate the Missionaries in Liberia with a passage up and down the coast when occasion should offer. She should have a fore-castle on deck for her crew, that they may be kept entirely separate from the emigrants.—She should be double decked, the lower deck at a proper distance from the upper, to allow of an erect posture, and flush fore and aft with the most free ventilation practicable. The berths should range fore and aft, the entire length of the ship, and be moveable, for the purpose of thorough cleansing—rooms for small stores and light provisions also below. Tanks of iron or wood, lined with zinc, to contain at least 20,000 gallons of water. Emigrants' galley and cambouse on deck, and cooking utensils for 300 emigrants. She should be supplied with suitable boats for landing cargo and emigrants in the bars of rivers, or through the surf. In a word, without going further into detail, she should be just what the business requires. A captain should be selected who would be suitable in every respect for his station, and under whose care masters would be willing to place their servants, and to whom the Society could confidently consign the free people disposed to emigrate: one who possessed sufficient integrity and business capacity to act fully as the contracting and disbursing agent of the ship, under the direction of the Society's Agent. The officers and crew, too, should be selected, and fitted for this peculiar business. Under an arrangement of this kind, the Agent of the Society would be relieved from his most onerous and perplexing duties, the emigrants guaranteed, so far as is in the power of man to do it, what is their right, and what their friends and humanity claim for them—a safe and comfortable passage for themselves and their effects across the Atlantic.

That this arrangement is the most humane, is enough to demand its adoption by the American Colonization Society, that it is nearly or quite as economical, we are confident experience will prove. Of the truth of our conviction we will introduce a few figures as proof. We will estimate the number of emigrants from the

Chesapeake, per annum, at 500, adults and children—say 300 adults and 200 children about the average rate. These have been sent by the Society at an average expense of not less than \$30 per head for the adults and \$15 for children, making..... \$12,000

Freight of provisions, necessary trade goods, &c., say 1000 bbls. each voyage, 2000 bbls. \$1½.. 3,500

The lowest rate for which the above have heretofore been taken may be set down at..... \$15,500

We will now put down the annual expenses of the ship, we propose, estimating her cost at \$40,000.

Victualing and manning, per month.—Captain, \$75; two Mates, \$75; Steward, \$25; Cook, \$25. \$200
Ten men before the mast, \$18..... 180
Victualing 15 persons, average 33½ cts. each per day, \$10 per month..... 150

Per month..... \$530

Or per year, 6,600

Insurance pr. an. on estimat'd cost, \$40,000, 8 pr. ct. 3,200

Interest pr. an. on estimated cost, \$40,000, 6 pr. ct. 2,400

Annual depreciation in value, say..... 2,000

Disbursements, including repairs pr. voy. \$2,000 4,000

Provisions for emigrants, 400 adults, at \$8..... 3,200

A total of..... \$21,400 or say \$22,000

From which deduct freight for other parties out, at 2 voyages, say 2000 bbls. at \$1½ per bbl..... \$3,000

Freight home, two voyages, the same..... 3,000

Receipts for cabin passage, 5 each way, 4 passages \$100, \$2,000, deducting ¼ for provisions, \$500... 1,500

Passage money up and down the coast, nett, say..... 500

Income on two voyages. \$8,000 8,000

Actual outlay per annum, over income,..... 14,000

Which, subtracted from the past rates of carrying emigrants, leaves a balance in favor of the plan proposed of..... \$1,500

In the above estimate we have, we believe, given the outside of all expenditures and disbursements, considering the vessel as all the time in commission, whereas, two months, at least, in each year would be spent in port, discharging and getting ready for sea. We have also included interest, which would not be a chargeable item in case the vessel should be obtained by actual contributions. The freight, on the other hand, we have put at the minimum, being confident that after the first year, it would increase fifty per cent. or to the extent of the spare capacity of the vessel out, and double the amount estimated above, on her voyages home. If others differ from us in one or more items, we have at least \$1,500 per annum to throw in, besides the probable increase in the number of emigrants and freight, to the extent of the full capacity of the vessel, say 300 emigrants per voyage, and 2000 bbls. freight each way, yielding an income on freight alone of \$12,000 per annum instead of \$6,000, and taking one hundred emigrants above the original estimate. The item, annual depreciation in value, is to be considered in the nature of

a sinking fund, by which the capital may be kept alive. We think these figures, with all the variations that could be demanded by the most skeptical, show conclusively, that, economy as well as humanity, favor the plan of the Society's owning and sailing a vessel, and transporting emigrants consigned to it, as much as possible, under its own immediate supervision.

The question then arises, how is the vessel to be obtained? This is not for us to answer; but we have never for a moment doubted, that a strong and earnest appeal to the public by the Society, through its Agents and auxiliaries, would produce the means requisite. We have never doubted that a special call, made by the Executive of the Society at Washington, like that recently made for the Herridon family, would meet with a ready and sufficient response. We have never doubted that 400 men could be found in our land who would readily give their \$100 each; that 40 could be found who would give their \$1,000 each, or 4 giving \$10,000 each. Yea more, we believe, that each of our great Atlantic cities now contains *the man*, who, were the subject placed before him in its true light, in all its bearings, would rejoice in the privilege of placing the entire sum required, or the vessel itself at the disposal of the Society. And the name of such a man would not require the aid of brass or marble, to transmit it to posterity."

Later Intelligence from Liberia.

By the way of England, we have intelligence from Monrovia to the 23d December; from which we learn that President Roberts had returned from England; and that the bark Estelle, which sailed from New York the 26th October last, with twenty-six emigrants, several missionaries, and the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, on board, arrived at Monrovia the 17th December, after an unusually long passage. The ship Euphrasia, which sailed from Norfolk the 7th November, had not arrived, having been delayed, probably, by the calms which prevail near the African coast, during the last three months of the year especially. With ref-

erence to the company of emigrants by the Sophia Walker, who were landed at Monrovia the 1st August, upwards of eighty in number, Dr. Roberts writes: "It is with great pleasure I have to acquaint you of the success I have had, through the blessings of Providence, with the company by the Sophia Walker. I have lost one child, daughter of Reason Henderson, aged about two years, and Serena Deer, wife of Horace Deer. With this I trust the mortality will terminate with this company, as the others are all about, and able to attend to business, with the exception of four or five individuals, who are now, however, convalescent, and bid fair to recover thoroughly." We are

pleased to hear that Drs. Laing and Snowden, who went out in the *Sophia Walker*, were getting along comfortably. With reference to them, Dr. Roberts writes: "Dr. Snowden is yet in Monrovia, having paid one visit to Greenville. His health at present is good. He had, however, not long since, an attack of fever. He does not intend, I believe, going to Greenville until his return from the United States, whither he contemplates going, I think, pretty soon, to bring his family to Liberia. Dr. Laing and family are all now pretty

well; and he will, I think, on the arrival of the next company of emigrants, be well enough to assist in attending them."

The Legislature met in December, when Vice President Benson, who judiciously conducted the affairs of the Government during the absence of President Roberts, presented the annual message, which we hope to be able to lay before our readers.

We regret to learn that one of the British Mail Steamers, the "Forerunner," was totally lost in December last, on the homeward passage.

Notice to our Subscribers.

In consequence of various other duties pressing upon us, and occupying our time, we have neglected, for several years past, to make application to our subscribers generally, by sending bills for the amount of their subscriptions; consequently, our books show a large aggregate indebtedness, which, if received, would help us very considerably in the present embarrassed state of our treasury. According to our terms, a large number of persons receive the Repository gratuitously. We cannot, therefore, calculate on deriving much revenue to the Society from receipts from paying subscribers; but, if the subscriptions of these were regularly paid, the annual receipts would more than cover the expenses of publication. We have, therefore, concluded to send to all subscribers who are in arrears bills for the

amount of their indebtedness, as shown on our books. Perhaps some to whom bills may be sent, may be entitled to receive it free of charge; and possibly others may be entitled to credits accidentally omitted. We have endeavored to keep our books correctly; but, as we may be in error, in some cases, we shall be pleased to make any corrections that may be necessary; and, in this, we are quite willing to trust to our subscribers.

We hope to hear from every person who may receive a bill. Our friends will remember that all moneys received on account of the Repository go into the treasury of the Society, and help us to carry on the benevolent work of colonization.

Subscribers will please remit the amount due by mail, with the bill, which shall be returned duly receipted by the Secretary.

Next Expedition Liberia.

Our next expedition will sail from Baltimore and Norfolk the 1st of May; when all applicants for passage to Liberia, the expenses of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia have been provided for, will be comfortably accommodated. The exhausted condition of our treasury prevents us from offering a

free passage in this expedition to any applicants. Sixty dollars for each emigrant (the lowest average rate at which emigrants can be sent and supported six months in Liberia) will be expected.

Applicants will please give us immediate notice of their intention to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th February, 1855.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
By Rev. Dennis Powers :		
<i>Franklin</i> —K. O. Peabody, \$20 ;		
Dea. Hiel Proctor, \$10 ; Arthur F. Pike, Dr. Gilchrist, each, \$5 ; Dea. Chester Stone, James Coburn, each \$2 ; Horace Noyes, each \$2 50 ; Thos. Appleton, \$1.....	47 50	
<i>Boscawen</i> —Mrs. E. B. Smith, \$5 ; Dr. E. K. Webster, \$2 ; Col. E. Webster, Dea. Gerrish, each \$1 ; collection in Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc., \$31.....	40 00	
<i>Fisherville</i> —Collection in Congregation, \$9 50 ; Henry Rolf & Sons, \$5 ; Worcester Webster, Esq., \$2 ; Jane Chandler, Harriet Chandler, Nathan Chandler, Calvin Gage, J. Batchelder, Mrs. Ruth Martin, each \$1 ; A Friend, 50 cents.....	23 00	
	110 50	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq.....	30 00	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Part of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Wm. B. Banister, late of Newburyport	1000 00	
	1,030 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Capt. George Barker :		
<i>Providence</i> —Robert H. Ives, Moses B. Ives, each \$25 ; Lady and Daughter, \$20 ; Julia Bullock, \$10 ; Ezra W. Howard, \$15 ; H. N. Slater, \$15 ; Elizabeth Waterman, Gilbert Condon, Avis L. Harris, Sarah A. Paine, E. W. Fletcher, L. P. Child, each \$5 ; Miss P. Harris, \$2 ; Thomas Phillips, Chas. Dyer, each \$1.....	144 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. John Orcutt :		
<i>Middle Haddam</i> —Jeremiah H. Taylor, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. ; John Stewart, \$5 ; W. Tallman, \$2 ; J. Ackley, J. Dart, each \$1 ; M. Simpson, 50 cents.....	39 50	
<i>Stamford</i> —E. Moorewood, J. Ferguson, C. Hawley, T. Da-		
venport, Mrs. Geo. Brown, A Friend, each \$5 ; James Betts, \$7 ; J. R. Thurston, N. E. Adams, each \$3 ; J. M. Leeds, R. L. Gay, D. R. Satterlee, each \$2 ; Miss Mary Ferris, A Friend, Alex. Milne, each \$1 ; Mrs. M. C. Rogers, 50 cents	32 50	
<i>Clinton</i> —H. Taintor, E. A. Elliott, each \$5, Henry Parker, \$3 ; E. Wright, Geo. E. Elliott, each \$1 ; collection in Congregational Church, Rev. James D. Moore, Pastor, \$8 54.....	23 54	
<i>Woodbridge</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	8 64	
<i>Bloomfield</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, \$7 73 ; M. E. Church, \$6.....	13 73	
<i>Glastenbury</i> —James B. Williams & Co., \$10, in full to constitute James B. Williams, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., estate of Norman Hubbard, \$10 ; Rev. J. W. Plummer, \$5 ; D. Hubbard, \$3, Benj. Taylor, \$2	30 00	
<i>Ellington</i> —John H. Brockway, \$10, in addition to constitute himself a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	10 00	
<i>New Britain</i> —C. B. Erwin, H. E. Russell, each \$5.....	10 00	
<i>Berlin</i> —N. Porter, \$5, J. B. Carpenter, \$1.....	6 00	
<i>Enfield</i> —Dr. Spaulding, \$1.....	1 00	
<i>Stratford</i> —Gilman Carter, \$1.....	1 00	
<i>Warehouse Point</i> —W. Barnes, Miss Ann A. Porter, each \$1 ;	2 00	
<i>Rocky Hill</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, \$8 15....	8 15	
<i>Lyme</i> —Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold, \$10 ; in addition to constitute herself a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$10.....	10 00	
<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Martha Miller, \$30, to constitute herself a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00	
	246 06	
NEW YORK.		
<i>New York City</i> —From A Friend of Colonization.....	4 00	
<i>West Point</i> —Col. R. E. Lee, \$30 ; to constitute Mrs. Lee a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,		

and \$20 as a donation from his children	50 00
	<hr/>
	54 00
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Pitts Grove</i> —Collection in Rev. Geo. W. Janvier's Church...	10 00
GEORGIA.	
<i>Augusta</i> —R. Campbell.....	30 00
OHIO.	
By Rev. L. B. Castle :	
<i>Columbia</i> —B. Adams, \$16; W. Bibber, S. Bibber, S. Walrath, Mr. Lewis, each \$1...	20 00
<i>Hamilton Township, Warren Co.</i> , From Union Colonization Society, contributed by the following persons, viz, F. G. Hill, \$5; Samuel Clendenen & Wife, \$3; Thomas Dickey, \$3; John Morrow, \$2; George Shields, David Morgan, each \$1 50; James Hill, \$1; John W. Spence, Wm. H. Cummins, Wm. Swank, each 50 cents, \$18 50; less \$1, worthless note, by John D. Thorpe, Esq.,....	17 50
	<hr/>
	37 50
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton :	
Collections made in the following places, viz :	
<i>Streetsborough</i> , \$2 31; <i>Aurora</i> , 25 cents; <i>Manitua</i> , \$5 90; <i>Hiram</i> , \$5; <i>Troy</i> , \$5 11; <i>Messopotamia</i> , \$6; <i>Farmington</i> , \$3; <i>Middlefield</i> , \$2 50; <i>Lenox</i> , \$1 25; <i>Harts Grove</i> , 50 cents. <i>Windsor</i> , \$1 40;....	33 22
	<hr/>
	70 72
ILLINOIS.	
<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell.....	10 00
MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>College Hill</i> —Collection in the College Church, by Rev. L. B. Gaston.....	7 00
CHOCTAW NATION.	
By Rev. C. Kingsbury :	
<i>Pine Ridge</i> —From Female Benevolent Society, \$20; from A Friend, \$20.....	40 00
	<hr/>
Total Contributions.....	\$752 28
FOR REPOSITORY.	
VERMONT— <i>Burlington</i> —Z. Thompson, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Dana</i> —N. L. Johnson, \$3; to Jan. '57. <i>Sutton</i> —William Terry, \$1, for 1855.....	4 00
RHODE ISLAND—By Capt. George	

<i>Barker</i> — <i>Providence</i> —Thomas Eddy, Thomas Phillips, Stephen Arnold, Caleb C. Cook, Wm. Coggeshall, Wm. Whitaker, Orin A. Read, R. J. Arnold, Edward A. Green, Benj. White, Menzie Sweet, Charles Dyer, Abner Gay, Jr. Resolved Waterman, each \$1, to January, 1856. <i>Woonsocket</i> —Arnold Spear, \$1, for 1855, by Timothy A. Taylor.....	15 00
NEW YORK— <i>Eagle Bridge</i> —John King, \$2, for 1853, and 1854..	2 00
VIRGINIA— <i>Fredericksburg</i> —S. G. Scott, \$1, to Feb. '56. Aaron Lomax, Washington Whitly, Henry Lucas, Wm. Hewett, each \$1; by Geo. Sample, <i>Ladore</i> —W. H. Harrison, \$5 75, to Feb. 1855. <i>Shepherdstown</i> —Jacob Rineheart, \$1, for 1855. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert F. Jackson, \$1, to Oct. '54.....	12 75
GEORGIA— <i>Milledgeville</i> —Wilkes Flagg, \$1, for 1855, Mrs. C. S. Daggett, \$1, to Sept. 1855....	2 00
KENTUCKY— <i>Elkton</i> —Wm. Dickerson, \$1, for 1855. <i>Russellville</i> —Dr. J. R. Bailey, \$2, for 1855 and '56. <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Rev. Samuel Hatch, \$3; to June, 1855.....	6 00
OHIO— <i>Enon</i> —Mrs. Mary Gallo way, \$1, to May, 1855. <i>Stuebenville</i> —Thomas S. Hening, M. D., \$2, for 1856 and '57..	3 00
INDIANA— <i>Aurora</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00
ILLINOIS— <i>Upper Alton</i> —Professor Washington Leverett, \$2 70, to January, '55. <i>Dover</i> —Rev. Asa Donaldson, for 1855, \$1..	3 70
MISSOURI— <i>Columbia</i> —Rev. T. M. Allen, \$5, on account.....	5 00
IOWA— <i>Iowa City</i> —John Pattee, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00
WISCONSIN— <i>Reedsburgh</i> —Wm. H. Marchir, \$1, to Dec. 1854....	1 00
CHOCTAW NATION—By Rev. C. Kingsbury— <i>Doaksville</i> —Rev. C. Kingsbury, Rev. A. Reid, and Capt. R. M. Jones, each \$1, for 1855. <i>Wheelock</i> —Rev. J. Edwards, each \$1. for 1855...	4 00
	<hr/>
Total Repository.....	61 45
Total Contributions.....	752 28
Total Legacies.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,813 73

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1855.

[No. 4.

Next Expedition to Liberia—Appeals for Funds.

AGREEABLY to notice given in our last number, it is our intention to dispatch a vessel from Baltimore and Norfolk, for the accommodation of emigrants to Liberia, the first of May next. As stated in that notice, we shall be under the necessity of confining this expedition to those applicants, the expenses of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia have been or shall be provided for; the exhausted condition of our treasury preventing us from offering a free passage to any applicants, at present. This we greatly regret; but, in consequence of expenses incurred on account of previous expeditions, the maturing obligations for which must be met out of the current receipts of the Society, we deem it advisable to avoid additional obligations of the kind, until circumstances shall more clearly seem to justify us in extending our operations; which we hope, by the liberality of our friends, to be able to do before the close of the year—to offer a free passage and

the usual six months' support to all applicants who may not be able to pay the expenses of their emigration.

Several of the Auxiliary State Colonization Societies, at our suggestion, have issued special appeals, in the form of circulars, to the friends of the cause within those States; and we have issued a circular letter to friends in other parts of the country, proposing to raise \$10,000, or more, by the aid of *one thousand voluntary agents*; which plan, we hope, will meet with the favorable consideration and attention of all who may receive our letter. (See page 113)

Should the responses from the friends of the cause be sufficiently encouraging, we may be enabled to send all the applicants who wish to go in our next expedition—to charter a larger vessel, and provide for a larger number of emigrants, than, at present, we feel justified in doing. It is necessary that we shall be able to decide as to the size of the vessel,

and the number of emigrants to provide for, before the middle of April; that we may have ample time to make the necessary arrangements. We hope, therefore, that our friends will respond as speedily as may suit their convenience.

From one of our friends in Lowell, Mass., who has frequently given practical evidence of his friendship for our cause, we have received the following encouraging letter: "I learn by the papers that the American Colonization Society is much in want of funds—that there was quite a large deficiency in the

receipts for last year, as compared with the year previous; and thinking that the friends of the Society should come forward to its support, especially when so many are willing to emigrate to their own land, and means only are wanting to take them home, I inclose bank check for sixty dollars, to be applied in any way you deem most appropriate to promote this great and good cause. May all friends of this enterprise now fly to the rescue, and aid in hastening the work of civilizing and christianizing down-trodden Africa."

[From the Richmond Christian Advocate.]

Colonization—Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. C.

THE committee on African Colonization submit the following report:

God, who "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation," whose thoughts are not our thoughts, and whose ways are not our ways, has permitted in our midst the bondage of a considerable portion of the African race. In this problem of the Divine Government, contending ultraists can discover nothing but the wickedness of man, or the mercy of God. The Abolitionist sees nothing, from first to last, but evil in a bondage of any character, considering it wholly inconsistent with the purpose of God in the constitution of man, and unfavorable to the development of his capabilities. The pro-slavery man, on the contrary, sees little, if anything, but good in the bondage that

obtains in the South, believing the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of the African race among us greatly superior to what it could ever have attained in its native land. Both parties take but a partial view of the truth. It is true that the contact of this race with the civil and religious character of ours, has, notwithstanding all the disabilities that attach to their bondage, elevated that portion of it which has been brought into such contact, above that which has not. Nevertheless, it is manifest that this advantage has not and cannot bring this race upon anything like a level with ours in the benefits of our high civilization and consequent capabilities in the movements of God's providence. This bondage, therefore, may be favorable to their improvement up to a certain point, but after that, becomes hindrance, and measurably thwarts the great purpose of their being. The Abolitionists would

have us loose their bonds, and let them go achieve the fortunes of their being as best they may in competing in our midst with a race of far superior civilization. The pro-slavery man would have them remain in bondage as the most favorable condition possible for their culture and happiness. In these two extreme views, the first does not see that he would introduce the African into a state of mere nominal freedom, but real bondage, encumbered by more and greater disabilities than those which he at present experiences, while the other does not discern that he unkindly dooms his brother to a mental and moral condition far inferior to his own. For the amelioration of a portion of this race in our midst, and to meet the civil and spiritual exigences of their benighted father land, God, in the workings of a benevolent Providence has originated the African colonization enterprise. Sensible of the extreme folly of the abolition remedy, the Colonization Society, aware of the many disabilities under which the emancipated slave is placed in our midst, that his social and moral position must ever be one of inferiority, seeks to separate him from the white man, with whom he can never mingle on terms of equality or with any advantageous results, by removing him to the land of his race, where he will not only be relieved from the disabilities that inseparably attach to his position here, but where he will have free scope for the exercise and improvement of all his social, intellectual, and moral powers, and be the instrument of incalculable good to others. As, therefore, the object of the Colonization Society of Virginia, is to cooperate with the American Coloni-

zation Society in sending back to the land of their fathers, the free colored population of this State, bearing with them the Ark of God, and all the institutions of christian civilization and republican government. And it is believed that the success which has attended the past labors of this Society, in planting the Republic of Liberia on the West coast of Africa, encourages the hope that it will accomplish more than any other plan for relieving the unhappy condition of this degraded class of our population, and furnishes strong reason for believing that the christian commonwealth which it has established in the very centre of African barbarism, by means of churches and schools, as well as by the protection and encouragement it affords to christian missions there, is one of the chief instruments by which Divine Providence will fulfil His own prophecy, that Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God.

1. *Resolved*, That this Conference do commend to the confidence and sympathies of the members and friends of our church this noble enterprise, as a wise measure of state policy, and a deserving object of christian benevolence.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this Conference, the Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. Wm. H. Starr, and Rev. Wm. Leyburn, as agents of the Virginia Colonization Society; and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges in carrying out the objects of their agency.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DIBRELL,

JAS. D. COULLING,

Sec'ys Va. An. Conference.

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

Letter from Jasper Boush.

IN this number we publish a letter from Jasper Boush, a citizen of Liberia, who emigrated with his family, accompanied by several other families of free people, from Norfolk city, in the year 1850. The lady to whom Jasper writes this letter, is the daughter of Mr. Boush, who, several years ago, emancipated Jasper with others; she gave us permission to publish it, with the hope that it would be read and listened to by many of his acquaintances and friends left behind in this country. We take pleasure in publishing such letters for the good they are likely to do. The relatives and acquaintances of the writer, read or hear his words with confidence, and feel their timid souls awakened up to a sense of their degradation here, and feel the kindlings of desire to follow after their friends to the only promised land for their race, plainly set forth before them by the providential pointings of the events of the present age.

Many believe, that if the respectable and sensible ones of our free colored population could be convinced that they might enjoy health, make a comfortable support for themselves and families, and dwell in safety and peace in the Republic of Liberia, they would bestir themselves and leave this country in crowds faster than the Colonization Society could send them away. They are a timid people—but such letters from old and cherished friends are calculated to remove their fears, and inspire them with courage.

These letters will have, also, a happy effect on the minds of those owners of slaves who intend to emancipate them. They will see

that they may with safety, and ought in kindness to the African, as well as in true patriotism to our country, to send them away beyond the limits of our national territory—and to make provision for their transportation and settlement in Liberia, as many judicious persons have already done. Then, the free negroes will have a fair chance, by industry, economy, and good behavior, to acquire independence, social, civil, and political equality and happiness. With a feeling of pure and ardent love for our common country, and good wishes for all concerned, we do earnestly advise that no more slaves be emancipated by our citizens to be sent to live in the free States of our Union, when they always meet the withering prejudices of the whites there, whose tender mercies to the free negroes are as cold as their climate, excluding the darky from participation with them in civil privileges and social equality. Then, also, be it remembered, every African becomes fuel to augment the fierce fire of Abolitionism, whose only tendency is to burn asunder the constitutional cords that bind these United States together. Therefore, if any more emancipations take place in Virginia, let them be sent to Liberia.

A lady informed one of the agents of the Virginia Colonization Society, only a few days ago, that she has several slaves, valued by the appraisers of the estate of her late deceased husband at more than \$10,000, whom she intends to send to Liberia just as soon as she can arrange to give them a comfortable outfit, and to pay for their transportation to, and six months subsis-

tence in Liberia. Let them go, not to the North, but to Liberia.

CLAY ASHLAND, LIBERIA.

Dear Madam:—I seize the present opportunity to address you a line, to inform you that I am yet living, and well, and prospering.

I am quite thankful to you for the present of garden seeds which you were pleased to send me, they shall be expressly considered while growing, in remembrance of the donor.

I send you in a box, with some articles to my mother and Sarah's mother, one cocoa and two coffee tree scions, which you had better plant in boxes and keep them from the frost and wintry air. I shall remember you when my farm products are matured.

My wife is quite well, and both of us are well satisfied, we are gratified that there is a Liberia and that we are in it. Liberia prospers constantly and encouragingly, and why should she not? It is the colored man's home, and only home. It is *his* emphatically; both as respects the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, the control of the ballot box, and liberal institu-

tions, and these are his exclusively. Now, the colored man who cannot appreciate all this, need not, ought not to come to Liberia; for such a one would be among us like a drone among the bees. If he cannot appreciate he cannot enjoy—if he do not enjoy he will feel no stimulus to industry, and hence he will be of no service to himself nor to others.

But he who has any mental formations, who has any capacity for appreciating blessings, immunities and privileges, social, religious and political had better come to Liberia where he can exercise, improve, enjoy and defend them. We have many such in Liberia; hence it follows that Liberia *will* prosper. She must continue to grow.

Any person who will work six hours in twenty-four, can live comfortably and respectably in Liberia.

You will please remember me to all enquiring friends. Write me when ever you feel disposed—and believe me,

Yours respectfully,

JASPER BUSH.

To Mrs. David M. Walke,
Norfolk, Va., U. S.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Encouraging Intelligence from the Pennsylvania Company.

THE following letter from Liberia reached us recently by way of England:

Mr. Williams will be remembered as a colored resident of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, who returned to Liberia with many of his friends in November of 1853.

Besides taking with them several thousand dollars worth of goods of various kinds, purchased principally in Philadelphia, they obtained an excellent steam engine and saw-

mill, together with a machine, prepared for the purpose, for expressing the valuable oil from the palm nut and kernel. * All this was accomplished by their own capital and industry, save that, to obtain the steam engine, a loan of two thousand dollars was made by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. In doing this, in addition to furnishing the members of the company with a liberal outfit, both for their sustenance on the voyage, and during the pro-

cess of acclimation, the Society were convinced that no one improvement would add more to the wealth, prosperity, and convenience of Liberia than a saw mill, with sufficient power to successfully cut the great variety of timber with which that land abounds.

It is a source of rejoicing, to learn that the party are in good health and spirits, and are usefully and profitably operating. Their brethren in this State and throughout the country may learn a lesson from their success and follow their example with benefit to themselves and to the people of Liberia. A well considered and prepared removal to the young Republic is certainly the best for the colored race.

MONROVIA, Dec. 23, 1854.

Dear Sir :—Our mill is in full operation, and we expect to send some lumber to New York, by Rev. Mr. Pinney, not that we cannot find sale here for it, but to have it tried by some of their first class mechanics. We have cut some seventy or eighty thousand feet of lumber since we commenced, and are yet driving ahead with all our might. We have found sale for all we have sawed, up to this time, and the demand is still increasing. We hope by the time the year is out, to have cleared our entire mill and the expense of setting it up. We hope, too, to be able to pay off our loan of two thousand dollars, before it is due. This, no doubt, is our hardest year, inasmuch as we have had the mill to set up and a stock of logs to lay in, but I am in hopes that after we get through with this year, we will be able to do much better.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney is here at the present. I hear that he has come out to correct abuses. I hope that he may fully succeed, and, before

leaving, do something for the bettering of emigrants. I am opposed to having so many inferior emigrants sent to this country, but am in favor, after they reach here, to provide for them in the best possible manner.

I am very sorry that our people of Pennsylvania suffered themselves to be humbugged by W. N——'s yarn about this country. I had hoped that I would have seen a goodly number from my State, but am disappointed; yet I do not despair, for if they did not come this year, they will come next or some other time. Come they must, or rather they will have to seek another home, and Liberia is the very best that is offered to them. I intend to write an article for publication, and send it when the New York vessel returns. I design proving that N—— has wronged my country by misrepresenting it, and show that he has not only told untruths about Liberia, but lied to the Company before leaving it.

I am sorry that there is not more confidence put in my words. When in America, no one would have disbelieved me for a moment, but as soon as I came to Liberia, and say anything in her favor, I am set down as one that is not to be believed. Well! let it be so—the time will come when this nation will speak for herself; when she will not want a poor feeble one as I am to advocate her rights, but when her commerce will do it far better than I or any other individual.

I was considerably and agreeably surprised to learn, by official reports, that this nation was now not only out of debt, but had a surplus in her Treasury of fourteen thousand dollars. The Vice President, in the absence of the President, opened the Legislature in an able message,

in which he made honorable mention of the Liberia Enterprise Company, and recommended that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of cleaning out the headwaters of the Junk river, so that we, with the citizens of that region, can get our produce the more easily to market. There are proposed to be about five hundred dollars set apart for this object.

I was in the Senate a few days ago, and learned by the discussions that there was a bill before the House for the purpose of granting a charter to a railroad company. Vice President Stephen A. Benson and others, were named in the bill.

Thus, you see, we are on the march of improvement, and the time is not far distant, when the shrill whistle of the iron horse will make these now wild forests reverberate with its sound. I can remember very well when there was neither rail-

road or canal in Pennsylvania. But how different now! Thirty years have done wonders in that State, and thirty more will do wonders for Liberia. I had hoped that the Company to which I belong would have had the honor of making the first attempt for getting a railroad, but I am as well satisfied; so we have the improvement, it matters not who makes it.

There will be a strong effort made next spring, to defeat the present administration, but I do hope they may not succeed, as I believe the Roberts party is the only one to suit the times.

I hope to be able to come to the States by March a year. I have more objects than one in coming back, but the first and chief one is to endeavor to do something for my country. She has been much slandered. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

Colonization Meeting at Harrisburg.

THE House of Representatives having granted the use of their Hall for Monday evening last, 12th inst., for a public meeting of the friends of African Colonization, a very large and respectable audience assembled. His Excellency, Governor Pollock, was called to the Chair. Speakers Hiester of the Senate, and Strong of the House, with others, were appointed Vice Presidents, and several members of the Legislature as Secretaries.

His Excellency, Governor Pollock, in a brief but appropriate and impressive speech, introduced the subject of the meeting, spoke earnestly of the deep interest he had long felt in the philanthropic design of the American Colonization So-

ciety, of the remarkable results of its labors in the establishment of an independent Republic in Africa, and of the favor which had been extended towards it, not only by individuals and churches, but by several of the State Legislatures of the Union. With friendly allusions to the long continued and successful labors of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for the advancement of the cause, and his intimate acquaintance with its affairs and prospects, he expressed pleasure in introducing him to the audience.

Mr. Gurley then spoke for some time on the general merits of the enterprise; showed its benevolence to the whole African race, and that it must work for good in all direc-

tions; that of all plans which had received public attention in relation to our people of color, this alone sought the greatest good of the greatest number, and while opening to them the noblest inheritance, and a field for the widest beneficence, it tended to allay sectional excitements and quiet public agitation on the subject of slavery, while preparing the way to a voluntary emancipation of multitudes in bondage.

Mr. Gurley showed the close connexion of African Colonization and African missions, the constant growth of the latter, under the protecting influence of the former, the glorious missionary agency already at work, both in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the rapid multiplication of churches and missionary stations along thousands of miles of the African Coast, the general extinction of the African slave trade and preparation of all Africa for the reception of the Gospel, and at the same time the rapid preparation of descendants of Africa in the United States to become teachers and guides of their African brethren. Mr. Gurley spoke of the wonderful Providence of the Almighty towards Africa and her children, and the increasing evidences of a Divine purpose to bring speedily that whole continent within the influences of civilization and the Holy Religion of Christ.

The Rev. A. B. Quay, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, gave an interesting and instructive sketch of the History of the Colonization Society, and of Liberia, and urged with force and ability, several arguments in favor of the enterprise. Mr. Q. alluded, in the course of his remarks, to the early (1829) Resolution of Pennsylvania, instructing her Senators and

requesting her Representatives to obtain, if possible, the aid of the General Government; and to the fact of a generous appropriation to promote the cause, from her own Treasury. Mr. Quay, whose past, earnest, able and successful labors for the cause, entitle him to all confidence, and are highly appreciated by the Pennsylvanians—was listened to with evident interest and pleasure.

The Hon. James Thompson briefly addressed the meeting, showing the appalling danger which must arise from the condition of the colored race in this country, and that the true remedy was found in Colonization.

The Hon. R. B. McCombs, of Beaver, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—when the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the cause of the American Colonization Society, whether regarded in its patriotic character, or its enlarged benevolence to the African race, is justly entitled to the favor of the good people of all the States of this Union.

Resolved. That this meeting hails with peculiar satisfaction, the increasing influence and promise of the Republic of Liberia, and the multiplying indications of a Divine purpose to rescue Africa, through the agency of her restored children, from barbarism and superstition, and to gather her rude and ignorant tribes into the family of civilized and Christian nations.

Resolved, That in view of the great need of increased contributions to this cause, this meeting suggests to its numerous friends in this State, the propriety of adding to the amounts they are accustomed annually to give, and to raise during the

present season at least ten thousand dollars for the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The following is the preamble and resolution passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their session in 1829, referred to by the Rev. Mr. Quay, in his address, and we trust that a similar spirit is cherished by our present Legislature :

Whereas, resolutions approving of the object of the American Colonization Society have been adopted by the Legislatures of several States of this Union ; And

Whereas, Pennsylvania is honorably distinguished in having led the way in benevolent efforts to improve the condition of the African race in this country, and in having seized the first moments of her independence from foreign dominion to abolish slavery, as inconsistent with her benevolent institutions, and, in the eloquent language of the Legislature of that day, "in grateful commemoration of our happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain ;" it seems, therefore, proper, that an association of enlightened and philanthropic men, who have united to form, for free persons of color, an asylum in the land of their fathers, should receive the countenance and support of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and, from the success which

has already attended the Colony of Liberia, there is reason to hope that it may be extended and enlarged, so as to offer a home and a country to all of these people who may choose to migrate thither ; and their removal from among us would not only be beneficial to them, but highly auspicious to the best interest of our country. It also holds out to the Christian and philanthropist the hope that, by the means of this colony, the lights of Christianity and civilization may be made to shine, in a land shrouded in the darkness of barbarism, and thus atonement, in some measure, be made for the wrongs which slavery has inflicted on Africa. As the evil which this Society seeks to remove pervades the whole country, it would seem to deserve the attention of those whose duty it is, and who are provided with the means, "to provide for the general welfare." Therefore

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the American Colonization Society eminently deserves the support of the National Government ; and that our Senators be directed, and that the Representatives in Congress be requested to aid the same by all proper and constitutional means.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Munificent Dedication for Benevolent Purposes.

ON Friday, December 22d, 1854, there was witnessed in the interior of Pennsylvania, a scene of unusual character and one well worthy to be remembered and held forth as an example exalted in its purposes and destined to be productive of immeasurable good.

The Hon. Wm. L. Helfenstein being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Hamokin (Northumberland county) region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of the needy and the extension of enlightenment, deter-

mined to dedicate forever a portion of his estates for the benefit of the destitute poor of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., &c., for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin for the children of miners, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

The land devoted to these praiseworthy objects is in two tracts, and embraces about 600 acres of the best anthracite coal land in the State. The one tract for the destitute poor, is said to be capable of producing 300,000 tons per annum when properly developed, and the other tract, one-half for the endowment of the College and the other half for the promotion of African Colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, 150,000 tons. At a low rental, this quantity will bring in a revenue of upward of 100,000 dollars yearly—which is more than six per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has already been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation.

On the day set apart for the formal consummation of the design of Mr. Helfenstein, Friday, the 22d of December, a number of persons were present from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Danville, Sunbury, Northumberland, Treverton, and other places, to witness and participate with the people of Shamokin, in the interesting ceremonies.

Early in the day a procession was formed and proceeded to the land intended for the poor. Having passed over a portion of it sufficiently to give an idea of its value, the ground selected for the College was visited, and Gov. Bigler laid the corner-stone of that Institution, accompanied by a brief and impressive address.

The procession then moved to the new hotel. After organizing, by naming Gov. Bigler as President, and a number of gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, Mr. Helfenstein, holding in his hands three deeds making conveyance to a trustee, of the lands designated, addressed the meeting with much force and ability. He regarded himself as an humble agent, ruled by a wise Providence in accomplishing, in a limited space, His purposes of good. He contrasted the happy results attending donations made while living with the sad story of posthumous bequests, where the most liberal intentions were perverted and defeated by the squandering away of munificent means. He also alluded to the obligations he felt under to friends who had proved steadfast and aided him in his benevolent intentions and objects.

Gov. Bigler being called for, made some appropriate remarks and paid a well deserved tribute to the motives and purposes of the generous donor. There was one idea in it, he said, which, above all others, had attracted his attention, and commanded his approbation, prior to the meeting—that was, the singular, though wise purpose of offering this great charity while he was yet in full life and vigor, with the promise of many days before him, and with the design that the whole scheme should grow up under the auspices of the author. He anticipated the happiest results from the precedent established by Mr. H., and believed it would put others to thinking on the subject, and acting likewise. Gov. B. then alluded to the vast topics suggested by the occasion—the course of education, of benevolence and charity, and the mighty interest and grand result involved in

the germ of Colonization. The future welfare of the colored race, and the evangelization of the African Continent depended upon the successful issue of the great enterprise.

We have been somewhat conversant for several years with the liberal character of the purposed benevolence of Mr. Helfenstein, and regretted our inability to be present at the interesting ceremonies attending the public appropriation of his real estate. However, a correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, of this city, has furnished an interesting account,

from which the preceding report is mostly condensed.

It is the intention of the donor, that the returns from that portion dedicated to African Colonization shall be used in some one great department of that enterprise. That of education in Liberia is thought of, while it may be that the steamship line to Liberia, under the auspices of the Society, will receive the great aid which it would afford. In any event, the wise philanthropy of Mr. Helfenstein will be sensibly felt and appreciated for centuries in America and in Africa.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in Trenton, on Thursday evening, January 11th. Gov. Price presided. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Mount Holly, after which the annual report of the society was read by the Corresponding Secretary. From the sketch given of it by the *Newark Daily Mercury*, we take the following extracts:

The report commenced by saying that among the various benevolent plans now in operation for the improvement and happiness of mankind, there is none perhaps upon which we can more properly implore the blessing of Heaven than that of the Colonization cause—an enterprise alike of philanthropy, of patriotism and religion. The cause of colonization is associated with more important objects, bears upon more important interests than almost any other which can claim the attention of the benevolent. It has for its object to elevate and bless the free colored people of our own country; to rescue from slavery those who

otherwise must descend in bondage to the grave; to harmonise the conflicting interests of the different sections of our country; to banish from the east the iniquitous slave trade, and to diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity throughout the dark continent of Africa.—Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces, or the great good which it has already accomplished, it is alike worthy our confidence, our sympathies and our aid.

The report alludes, in terms of warm gratulation, to the achievements which Colonization has accomplished. It has laid the foundation of an empire, in the Republic of Liberia—a free and independent nation, with civil and religious institutions like our own. There is civil jurisprudence—there are Christian Churches and Christian Ministers—there are schools and a sound system of education—there is a public press, rising towns and villages, a productive agriculture, and a growing commerce. As the creation

and achievement of less than 40 years, the report insists that this is without parallel in the history of the world.

The report next alludes to the impossibility of the black and white races living together as equals, socially and politically, and argues that as the free Republic of Liberia offers the only asylum, and gives the only prospect of relief and permanent good to the unfortunate blacks of this country, it is our duty to send them thither. Colonization, the report maintains, is the only practicable method of accomplishing the civilization and evangelization of the teeming millions of Africa.

The report refers in eloquent terms to the necessity of the National and State Governments patronizing the colonization enterprise. Thus far the cause has been mainly sustained by voluntary contributions, but the hope is indulged that the time is near at hand when efficient assistance will be rendered by the General Government. The report also urges the propriety of our recognition of Liberian Independence. England, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Brazil, have already welcomed her into the family of nations—why should the United States longer delay this act of justice?

The Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, with the view to render the tract of land in Liberia purchased by them, available and inviting, purpose, as soon as suf-

ficient funds can be realized, to form one or more settlements on this tract, and also to open a road to it from the sea-coast, a distance of near twenty miles. This tract of land has been ascertained to be of great value, abounding in excellent iron ore. It is confidently expected that many of our free colored people will avail themselves of the rich offer which this Society is now able to make them, in the means of their emigration to Liberia, and of land admirably fitted for agricultural purposes, located in an elevated and healthy region, and to be appropriated for the use and ownership of free colored people from the State of New Jersey.

During the past year a permanent agent has been appointed, the Rev. H. M. Blodgett, whose time and energies will be devoted to the collection of funds, &c. The receipts of the Society the past year have been \$1,140. Of this sum, \$1,000 has been sent to the Parent Society at Washington; the expenditures have been \$112, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$20.

After the reading and acceptance of the report, the society was addressed by Rev. Drs. Hall, Finley, Brown, Maclean, Dr. Goble, John P. Jackson, and Wm. K. McDonald, Esqrs. The addresses related to the history, progress and claims of the colonization cause, and were listened to with much interest.

[From the *Virginian Colonizationist*.]

Anniversary of the Virginia Colonization Society.

The anniversary of the Colonization Society of Virginia was, in some respects, a very interesting and encouraging one. The busi-

ness of the Society was transacted at several meetings during the week. The addresses which exhibited the missionary aspect of the subject,

were delivered by clergymen in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon.

The congregation was large, and consisted of many of the most intelligent and excellent men and women in Richmond. The addresses were able and interesting, and the meeting was protracted for several hours; the attention did not flag, and there was a general expression of regret that the speakers did not have more time. We acknowledge with gratitude the service rendered the cause by the Rev. Doctors Doggett and Burrows, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley upon this occasion. The substance of Mr. Gurley's interesting address will be found in our columns. We expect to have Dr. Doggett's hereafter, and we hope Dr. Burrows will have an opportunity ere long of giving utterance to the thoughts that were evidently beating at his heart for utterance.

MR. GURLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gurley said, more than thirty years ago, I addressed in my youth the good people of this city on the subject of African Colonization, and the Society which this intelligent audience represents was organized. But where are those who then surrounded me; where the faces which I then recognized among the friends of the enterprise we are assembled to advance? I feel as though standing in a cemetery, encompassed by the monuments of the dead. How many of the Fathers of this Institution have finished their course and their labors? Burr and Reve, Brand and Fitzwilson, are no longer with us, but they have left us precious memorials of their worth, and the undenyng power of their example. One venerable friend I see (Mr. Maxwell) with

whom it was my happiness to cooperate in labors for this Society not in this city only, but in Petersburg and Norfolk, and who was then, as I am confident he ever has been, earnest and faithful in the cause of God and man, whose eloquent voice I should delight again to hear. He has searched into the early History of Virginia. I have seen what may become History in Liberia. Who that ever saw him did not revere the first President of this Society, the late chief justice Marshall, a man to whose purity, simplicity and dignity of character, I could on no occasion, much less on this, do full justice, who seemed the image of perfect justice in a serene light, not less eminent for private virtues than for his strength and clearness of intellect, his patriotic services and official integrity and worth.— Not Virginia alone but our Union honors him as one of her wisest sons, and Africa as one of her truest and most generous friends. It was justly observed by the gentleman who preceded me (Dr. Doggett) that the American Colonization Society was a mighty aid to the cause of missions. From the first movement in Great Britain by Granville Sharp to found the colony of Sierra Leone, there has existed a close connection between African Colonization and missions, and the fact is memorable that the English Church Missionary Society was originally established with the view of supplying Christian Teachers to Sierra Leone, and it was then entitled "the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East." The fame of this Society has spread abroad through all the world, and the bright signals of its beneficence are seen among the icy lakes, and savage tribes of North America not

less than in the sunny climes of India and Africa. While the Christian Church slumbered on the subject of missions, human fraud and avarice were awake, and the atrocious slave trade, by introducing millions of the African race to christian countries, prepared them to become the means and agents, (now when the missionary spirit animates christians, and by the extinction of the African Slave Trade, all Africa is thrown open to our arts, language, and holy religion) of bearing to their mother country and barbarous kindred, the everlasting truths of the Gospel. How vast and beneficent the changes which have occurred in Africa during the last half century! The British Colony of Sierra Leone is one of the most remarkable communities in the world. Planted in faith yet amid obstacles and dangers, repeatedly attacked in its weakness and wasted by pestilence, guarded by Divine Providence, it has passed through many dark days, but now includes a population of 50 to 60 thousand, gathered from the extended coast and wide spread and far distant regions of Central Africa. Hear, if you please, what the Church Missionary Society says on the subject: "The importance of Sierra Leone as a seed plot for the evangelization of the African continent from whence in due time, and as the providence of God opens a way, christianized portions of distant tribes may be restored to the lands from whence by the action of the slave trade, they were originally severed, and there act as leaven in the lump—has long been recognized by the Society. Until recently, however, we have not been aware of the number of African tribes with which the Sierra Leone

Colony is thus singularly connected, and of the great extent of territory over which its beneficial influences may eventually spread. For more correct views on this subject we are indebted to the Rev. S. W. Koelle, who, by his philological investigations, has ascertained that there are collected at Sierra Leone representatives of no fewer than 200 different nations, speaking 151 distinct languages, besides numerous dialects of the same. These nations lie along 4000 miles of coast from beyond the Senegal to the South of the Portuguese settlements. Tribes far distant in the interior, have also their representatives in the colony; and we are thus afforded the opportunity of carrying on a preparatory work in behalf of nations with whom no direct communication has as yet been opened. The object of this Society is to prepare this singularly constituted population for the important functions in behalf of Africa which it may yet be called upon to discharge. We desire to be instrumental in imparting to the liberated Africans that essential pre-requisite for future usefulness, the knowledge of one true God as revealed to sinners in His Son, Jesus Christ; and our missionaries have labored faithfully and prayerfully that they may become, both themselves and their children a truly christian people. It is our desire also, to afford to them, under the safe guidance of Christian truth, all such intellectual training as they may be enabled to receive, and to lead forward the elite from amongst them to the higher branches of educational attainments, with a view to ordination. The Christian character of the liberated Africans has been amply tested, and has been

found capable of sustaining with consistency the pressure of service and responsibility. Many of them have acted with fidelity and intelligence for many years as catechists, while a few have been admitted to holy orders. It is no profitless mission that the Society has been enabled to establish at Sierra Leone."

But remarkable as is the Colony of Sierra Leone, it is but one of the many lights of civilization and christianity that begin to shine forth upon Africa. More than one hundred Missionary Stations and out-stations have been established along the African coast. Not less than 15,000 native youths (as stated by the Rev. J. L. Wilson, for many years a missionary on the coast,) have received christian instruction, and on the western coast, or on islands adjacent reside some 2,000 whites, of whom eighty or one hundred are American or European missionaries. The English Wesleyans have an important mission on the Gambia. Liberia is a field for the missionary labors of our Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal brethren, from Cape Palmas to below the Gaboon. About a thousand miles, faithful ministers of Christ of various names from England and America, are diffusing Christian knowledge and establishing schools for the children of Africa. These men of God have entered Kumasi, the capital of the bloody Kingdom of Ashanti, and the rude and the cruel have listened to their words. Those who feel interested in the great moral change that is commencing in Africa should peruse a small volume entitled "Abbeokuta, or Sunrise in the Tropics," and there learn the true beauty of the missionary enterprise and what

is already becoming manifest of the beneficence and moral grandeur of the results. There, several thousands of them, who were borne away as slaves from the cities of Yoruba, recaptured by the English, and instructed in the schools of Sierra Leone, are now returning to build up churches and other christian institutions at Abbeokuta, a city comprising a population of 60,000, now the home of missionaries, of families once heathen but now christian, and the scene of earnest labor to Christ's devoted servants. But we should not imagine that we yet see the whole extent of Christian influences in Africa. They are covering the whole of Southern Africa and spreading on the Eastern Coast. Civilization is expanding from Algeria to the oases of the desert, and Christianity inviting at too many points to be mentioned, the children of that neglected country to her inestimable blessings. Mr. Gurley spoke particularly of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, now employing more than twenty preachers of the gospel, and probably as many teachers, and of the noble adventures of the Rev. Mr. Bowen and his Baptist brethren, who have penetrated the Kingdom of Yoruba and pitched their tents fifty miles beyond Abbeokuta. Shall we not expect Virginia, among the first, if not the very foremost in the cause of African Colonization, to renew her zeal and liberality in its promotion; if she has done much, may we not look for her to do ten-fold more? We are passing rapidly away, but in building up Liberia we are contributing to no transitory work. We are to leave behind us a work that shall outlast the Pyramids.

Finally, if the speaker has ever

done the least service to this cause, let Va., under God, have the praise, for it was the influence of one of her purest and noblest daughters, a Lady, (Mrs. Custis) who combined in her character all the christian virtues and graces, and the highest perfection, the nicest moral discernment, shaded by no fault that I could discover during an acquaintance of thirty years, that I was induced to dedicate my thoughts to this enterprise; and my purpose was invigorated by the holy and charitable example of another lady of Virginia; Mrs. Page, (an intimate friend of her to whom I have alluded,) whose soul was a temple of devotion, where God dwelt, whose life was less of earth than heaven, and who said to me that when this Society arose, a dim light shone out upon her from the darkness, and she hailed it as the star of hope for the African race. Virginia will be safe, glorious, while such christians offer their prayers for her prosperity and peace.

My respected and excellent friend the Secretary and general agent of this Society at whose command I appear before you, would not forgive me did I pass over in silence my own personal observations in Africa. In my youth, as far back as 1824, I first looked upon the Greer Cape of Mesurado, and on its ridge where is now Monrovia, stood by the side of the pious and heroic Ashmun and saw cleared away a small spot in the wilderness, and a few humble thatched cottages sheltering the few families of colored emigrants who were exposing themselves to a thousand perils for the benefit of their race. Most of these emigrants were from Virginia. There was then no other settlement, this was the germ of what is now the Independent Republic of Libe-

ria. I must thank God for that favoring Providence, by which, I was permitted, under authority of our late illustrious and lamented Chief Magistrate, General Taylor, to revisit the same spot, a quarter of century after my first visit, and to see what advances had been made in civilization and the varied institutions of a free and christian people. I found Monrovia a respectable and inviting town of some 1500 inhabitants, with well built churches and schools, the capital of an independent free State, prospering in its commerce, and extending its influence, while I saw springing at different points, thriving civilized settlements along more than three hundred miles of the African coast. All these coast settlements I visited. I endeavored to ascertain the character, condition, and prospects of the people, conferred with them at their homes, preached in their churches, addressed them in public assemblies on the week day, and sought earnestly to excite their energies, encourage their hopes, and dispose them to feel and consider the greatness of their responsibilities. Great have been the patience, fortitude, industry and perseverance of these people, and great are the evidences of their improvement. They are generally happy and contented under a wise and well conducted government. They are strict and zealous in their religious services. Their influence has been decided and effectual against the slave trade. They have exerted themselves powerfully and extensively to banish from their territory the worst practice of heathenism. They are amiable, polite, generous and hospitable. They bless God who hath given them a country of their own, and opened

before them and their descendants an unbounded prospect of national improvement and national happiness. I visited the homes of many faithful missionaries; I saw the grass green upon the graves of others, and sadly plucked a leaf, a flower or a bud from their sacred dust. On two occasions at Cape Palmas, I preached through an interpreter, in the presence of Bishop Payne to large congregations of natives in their own towns. Nor can I doubt that the holy leaven of divine truth is secretly pervading thousands of heathen hearts and working surely for their renovation unto eternal life.

Urgent Call for Aid.

The following circular letter states concisely some facts, which should be known to all our readers:

The circumstances in which we are placed impel us to make a special statement to our friends, and ask their counsel and encouragement. The great financial embarrassment which has prevailed throughout the country has had a very depressing effect upon our receipts. Many of our regular subscribers are obliged to *postpone* their payments. Several of our largest annual contributors have been compelled to ask for indulgence. Ministers of the gospel who have regularly taken up collections for us, say that their churches have been called upon for contributions to so many *new* objects of charity, that our cause must be laid over for this year. From these, and other causes, our receipts last year were \$16,964 32 below what they were the year before. But the price of provisions, the charter of the vessel, and the various other items of expenses in sending emigrants to Liberia, were kept up at a very high figure. We had, early in the year, engaged to take emigrants in our November expedition from Baltimore and Norfolk, and in December from Savannah, and we could not disappoint them. We therefore were obliged to go in debt; and it will take all

our ordinary income for a considerable time to come to pay off these debts. We are thus left without any means to carry *forward* our operations. We have been compelled to decline sending emigrants in our regular spring expedition, whose expenses are not provided for. But there are many worthy and deserving persons who want to go to Liberia. Some of them have friends and kindred there, to whom they want to go, and who will expect them in our next expedition. They have written them that they are coming. Some of them have been getting ready to start, have sold their little property, or converted it into something to take with them, so that they might be ready in time. But what can we say to them? What shall we say to others who will yet apply? We must not go deeper in debt. We have not the money to pay their expenses. They are not themselves able to pay them. It will be a real and positive loss to them to remain in this country another year.

What shall be done? In ordinary times, when money matters were easy over the county, we could publish a statement of our necessities in the newspapers, and our friends would respond at once, and liberally, so that we could send out all who desire to go. But we cannot do this now. The times are too

hard. Each person who reads the appeal in the papers, considers his own case as one not called on particularly, and believes that others, more easily circumstanced than himself, will respond; while if he knew *they* would not, *he* most certainly would.

Now, our friends ought to understand that we depend very much upon their individual spontaneous benevolence, without waiting to be called upon. We have but few agents employed in collecting funds. The field of their operations is very limited. They cannot visit a tithe of our friends. In many of the States, we have no agents at all. Necessarily, therefore, if our friends wait to be called upon, they will be disappointed; our treasury will remain empty; and the emigrants cannot be sent to Liberia.

We have therefore determined to ask the counsel and co-operation of *one thousand* of our friends, to whom we shall send this appeal. Some of them have formerly been our regular contributors; they are now a year or two behind. Some of them are known to be liberal supporters of the great cause of benevolence, and have not contributed to this one simply because they have not been called upon in any special manner. We believe they will consider it a privilege to give us some aid in our present necessity. Some of those to whom we send this appeal will be disposed not only to contribute something themselves, but also to ask a few of their friends to do the same.

This is our proposal: to appoint *one thousand voluntary agents*, and ask them, *as speedily as possible*, and in a quiet way, to lay this appeal before a few of their friends, and receive from them whatever they may feel willing to give, and remit

to us the amount. We need at least \$10,000 to enable us to prosecute our work successfully. We cannot believe that our *one thousand friends* will allow us to fall short of this amount.

We appeal to some ministers of the gospel; and we beg them to lay it before their people. We appeal to some of the ladies; we feel sure of their assistance! A very little time and effort on the part of each one, will in the aggregate, make a handsome amount. If any *one* finds it *impossible* either to contribute himself, or to perform a little agency for us, we entreat such an one to hand this appeal to some friend, who can attend to it, and send us his name; so that we may not be disappointed in receiving a return from at least nine hundred and ninety nine of the one thousand.

Very respectfully and truly,

W. McLAIN,
Sec. and Tr. A. C. S.

We have already sent this appeal to *one thousand* of our friends, and thus authorised them to act for us in our present necessities. We have selected them in States where we have no agent employed in collecting funds, and where the State Societies have no agents in the field. This necessarily limits us to rather narrow boundaries. If we had been free to call upon our friends in all parts of the country, who have ever been ready and willing to come to our help in the hour of need, we should have named at least *five thousand agents*, instead of one thousand, with the full assurance that they would promptly have put

into our hands the funds necessary to carry forward the work vigorously. But we are *limited* by the action of the *Board of Directors*, and must act in conformity with the following resolution adopted at their meeting 16th January last :

“ *Resolved*, That hereafter all appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee, for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society in States wherein auxiliary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies and under their direction.”

At the first meeting of the *Executive Committee*, after the Board adjourned, the Secretary was authorized to make an earnest appeal for funds to meet the indebtedness of the society ; to defray the expenses of our regular spring expedition and to make the necessary arrangements for emigrants in Liberia. Notice was immediately given to the several state auxiliary societies, who have agents collecting funds, that we desired to make a special and earnest appeal for funds. Several of them, at once, heartily entered into the work, and issued circulars, stating the facts, and calling for aid. These circulars we should be glad to lay before our readers, but the leading facts are embodied in the circular which we have given above.

These calls of the State Societies,

we understand, have met, and are meeting, a hearty response. We are compelled however to state that as yet we have only received from the State Societies \$1,951,46 since the Board adjourned !

We hope, therefore, that our friends in those states will promptly and liberally aid the State Societies, that they may be able to aid us. We entreat our friends to fill up their State Society's Treasury, as we depend upon and look to them for help. If it would make our appeal to them more urgent and touching we would call their attention to the following resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at their late meeting, Jan. 18th.

“ *Resolved*, That in view of the present embarrassed state of the funds, the State Societies be requested to remit to the Parent Society, as early as convenient, such assistance as may be in their power to render.”

And in close connection with this, to the following resolution of the Board adopted the same day, viz :

“ *Resolved*, That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants and in Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.”

This then is our position. We

thave made retrenchment, wherever it could be done without diminishing the number of emigrants, or stopping the indispensable operations in Liberia. Toward the close of last year, when we "foresaw the evil," we commenced to prepare to meet it. In defraying the contingent expenses of the cause, we used every possible economy and made curtailment wherever the nature of the case would allow. *Now, we must have money, or stop sending emigrants!* There is no alternative. We present the case to our readers in every part of the country, and ask them, what shall we do?

In the "employment of agents," we have acted upon the suggestion of the Board, in the above resolution, as far as possible. We have now *agents* only in *four* States, and they receive very limited salaries. In the other States we depend upon the State Societies, *and upon our friends.*

In this connection we beg to call attention to the fact that funds sent us in answer to the above appeal, will all go direct to advance the cause, there will be no diminution—no expense for salary of agents, or cost of collection. This we conceive should operate as a great motive to our friends. The "thousand agents" named in the circular, we call *voluntary* agents! Meaning thereby that they receive no com-

pensation. They do it as a "labor of love!" We do not expect them to spend much time, or waste much strength. But we do hope that they will give us of their own bounty a donation, either large or small, and that they will speak to a few of their friends, interest them, and receive their contributions, and remit to us the amount. We do not think any of them will decline to help us, because they cannot do it on a grand scale. They know that a great many small sums put together will make one very large one! They know too that *we* do not fix the amount which we think they ought to give; but that we have sufficient confidence in them to leave that wholly to their own judgment, and that we will most happily receive and sincerely thank them for their contributions, whether large or small!

This article will be read by many to whom we have not sent the circular letter. We shall be most happy to hear from them. We know that their hearts will beat responsive, and that they will desire to aid us in our extremity. We hope they will, each one for himself, without waiting for others, or to be called upon again, make us a remittance, either by check, or in any bank notes current in their own vicinity.

Maine Colonization Society.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states, that a Colonization Society for the State of Maine, was organized in the city of Portland, on the 22d of February. "In the afternoon a number of the gentlemen from different sections of the State, friendly to the cause assembled in the City Hall.

His honor, the Mayor of the city, called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Parris for chairman, and Mr. Eastman, of Saco, Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, after which Chief Justice Shipley, in a masterly speech, sustained the claims of African Colonization. Mr. Disosway, of New York, followed in advocacy

of the same cause. The Hon. Geo. Evans, formerly U. S. Senator, made a very impressive speech, advocating the urgent claims of the society. The Rev. Messrs. Chickering, Dwight, Burgess, Pratt, and others, also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to High street church, for the evening.

There was a large attendance at the latter hour, and the speakers were Rev. Dr. Peck, and Mr. Disosway, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Ridgeway, from Baltimore, after which a constitution was adopted. The Hon. Ether Shipley was appointed President, with about forty Vice Presidents and managers, selected from among the most influential gentlemen of the State."

Elevation of the Colored Race.

A memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina is now in circulation among the citizens of that State, praying for certain modifications of the laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. From a copy with which we have been furnished, we venture the opinion that a large portion of the better class of population of the State would be pleased to have the modifications made.

The memorial is thus introduced: "Your memorialists are well aware of the delicate nature of the subject to which the attention of the Legislature is called, and of the necessity of proceeding with deliberation and caution. They propose some radical changes in the law of slavery, demanded alike by our common christianity, by public morality, and by the common weal of the whole South. At the same time they have no wish or purpose inconsistent

with the best interests of the slave holder, and suggest no reform which may impair the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they believe that the much desired modifications of our slave code will redound to the welfare of all classes, and to the honor and character of the State throughout the civilized world."

The attention of the Legislature is then asked to the following propositions: "1. That it behooves us as a christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees as to its duration between the parties. 2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters. 3. That the parental

relation to be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbidden, under heavy pains and penalties. 4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed."

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows in advocacy of these measures, and several authorities are cited in their favor. It is stated that the laws of Louisiana prohibit the separation of young children from their parents; and that, in Georgia and Alabama, the same thing has been either debated in the Legislature, or suggested in the Govern-

nor's annual message. Judge O'Neill of South Carolina, has proposed not only this, but several other important reforms in the slave code. Among them, he hints at the propriety of establishing matrimony and of encouraging education.—Other writers in the same State take similar ground. The Southern Agricultural Association, which seems to have originated in Georgia, and South Carolina, has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South, in favor of reform, with a view to the elevation of the colored race. In Louisiana, the education of the free people of color is encouraged by the grant of money out of the public funds.—
[*Col. Herald.*]

Items from the *Liberia Herald*.

YOUNG MEN OF LIBERIA.—When we look forward to the future of this infant nation, if there is one class of persons, in whom we feel a deeper and more lively interest than in another, that class is the young men of Liberia. Upon them must soon devolve the duties and responsibilities of the Republic.

The institutions which their fathers have established—and which they will transmit to them, will either be improved and perpetuated, or corrupted and destroyed.

The foundation of a great nation has been laid; it is for them to erect the superstructure, the character of which will depend very much upon their ability and qualifications. It will be either symmetrical and beautiful, or disproportionate and deformed—according as they are, or are not prepared for its construction.

This is an age of progress and reform. There are reformations needed in Liberia; the young men must endeavor to promote them. For the next twenty-five or thirty years, the moral destiny of Liberia will depend upon them. The strong men among us, the veterans of Liberia, are being one by one removed by the destroying hand of death. Those who have long upheld Liberia morally and politically—those voices that have been often uplifted in the denunciation of vice and error, and in de-

fence of truth, are gradually passing away from these scenes of toil and labor, into the happiness and rest of another world. Upon the shoulders of the young then, must soon rest the responsibility—the difficulty and perplexity of advancing the moral and political interests of Liberia—of seeking out and destroying everything that has a tendency to corrupt our noble institutions.

The young men, then, need to be encouraged and advised by those who are passing off the stage of action, and whose age and experience qualify them to impart counsel to the young.

The doctrine that young men must deport themselves like children until they attain to a certain age—that they must attain to a certain point in life before they undertake its active duties, is, in our opinion, entirely behind the age. This arrangement was no doubt perfectly in place in the days when mankind lived to the advanced age of four and five hundred years; but those days have long since gone by, and we are rapidly approximating the time, when, according to prophecy, "a nation shall be born in a day,"—and when, in point of knowledge, a "child shall die a hundred years old."

Let the young men of Liberia, like the youth among the ancient Spartans, exer-

cise themselves vigorously in all things which pertain to their country's welfare, and in which they may hereafter be called to serve her. The aged have done their duty; they have laid the foundation. The middle aged are making improvements upon what has been accomplished; let it be the ambition of the young to effect still more than their fathers; so that in our future history the people of Liberia may resemble the Spartan procession of which we read: "It was divided into three classes—the old, middle-aged—and the young.

They had a saying which each class repeated in turn. The aged said:—

'We have been in days of old,
Wise and gentle, brave and bold,'

The middle-aged said:—

'We in turn your place supply,
They who doubt it, let them try.'

And the boys said:—

'Hereafter, at our country's call,
We promise to surpass you all!'

So let it be with the people of Liberia. Prepare then young men for the duties that lie before you;—prepare to uphold the honor and dignity of the Republic; put on your armour; gird on the harness of reform—true reform, taking as your motto the words of the wise man—

Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach unto any people. Sept. 20th.

LAUNCH OF THE T. L. "RANDALL."—The launch of the Hon. D. B. Warner's new and elegant vessel, T. L. Randall, of 35 tons, designed by himself, and built under his supervision, took place on Saturday, the 30th ult. A large crowd, composed of persons of both sexes, from various quarters, assembled to witness the performance, which excited no ordinary interest, on account of the T. L. Randall being the "largest and finest vessel ever built in Liberia."

About 2 o'clock, P. M., after several unsuccessful attempts to get her off, as a kind of *dernier resort*, the shed under which she was built, supposed to be an encumbrance, was pulled down, and her bow somewhat elevated. It was then found that she would move easily.

The signal being given, a bottle of wine was broken by a man at her bow; and the fine vessel glided down beautifully into the water, amidst the vociferous cheers of the surrounding multitude; while a gun fired from the neighboring wharf added vivacity to the scene.

After the ceremony, a splendid collation was given on board the new vessel, to upwards of fifty persons, specially invited by Mr. Warner. While the guests were seated around the table ready, and some anxious to regale themselves with the dainties before them, they were interrupted by Hon. J. H. Paxton, who, in an eloquent address of about 15 minutes, congratulated Mr. Warner on his success, and Liberians generally—on their growing enterprise and progress in the arts. At its conclusion great applause was expressed. We noticed, at the collation, several distinguished gentlemen, among whom were his excellency S. A. Benson, Hon. J. N. Lewis, Sec. of State, H. B. M., Consul, Senators Russell and McGill.

The proceedings throughout were quite gratifying, and terminated with several speeches and toasts. The health and success of Mr. Warner, the generous entertainer, were loudly responded to on all sides.

We have seldom witnessed a more interesting spectacle in Liberia; here was a palpable and pleasing evidence of our advancement. We hope that the example and success of Mr. Warner will stimulate our citizens generally, to perform in their respective spheres noble achievements. And it is not too much to expect that ere long we shall witness the launch of a vessel of sufficient dimensions to bear the productions of our country, under the wave and protection of the lone starred banner, athwart the Atlantic, to the western world. And surely all who feel interested in the progress of Liberian commerce, will not fail to follow with their best wishes and prayers, the T. L. Randall in its future course.—Oct. 4.

POLITICS.—At no period of the history of Liberia, has there been manifested so strong a tendency among the people to discuss politics, and to form political combinations, as at the present time. Every principle of government policy is being scrutinized; not, we regret to say, in an open and candid manner, and in such colors, as to convey an honest and fair statement of facts; but decidedly in a style to censure those who by the will of the people, have place in prominent positions. There is no perfection in man—he may do his best, influenced by the most pure and holy motives, and still he may commit errors. If he, however, wilfully acts wrong, or shows himself incapable of executing duties which he may be charged with, the course which should be pursued

is quite plain—remove him and supply his place with another. There are but few positions in Liberia, (it is questionable if there are any) where the emoluments of office are sufficient of themselves to influence persons to aspire to political honors. Ambition, fame, and a desire which some people have to be known as public men, often lead many to act unmanly and ungenerously—and there are others, who, loving their country, and ambitious for its honor, will make sacrifices to ensure its respectability and renown. We do not mean to say, that there can be found a man, in whose breast, the love of preference cannot be found, but we think we are justified in saying, that there are men who, by their actions plainly declare that honors of office are slavish, and they will shrink from them, as being allied to dependence, which they imagine to be unmanly. These exceptions may be few, and for all we know, it would be bad, if they were not. A delicacy that cannot stand patiently the scrutiny of rabid politicians, who have no delicacy of feelings; but act from motives which they imagine to be praiseworthy, and which they implicitly believe must be carried out, to ensure a greater prosperity to the country; and who will not pause a moment in their actions, though they may see that discontent, the dissolution of the bonds of friendship, and the destruction of every principle of fraternity will be the consequence. We do not set ourselves up as the director of the actions of men, but we think we are justified in giving vent to our own views, though they may differ in principle and in practice from those of many of our friends. What is the policy of many of the people of Liberia now? Without setting forth plainly their principles, and the policy by which they wish to see Liberia governed—they array themselves against President Roberts and all others who are in authority. It must be remembered that the opponents of the present administration, have not proclaimed any *platform of principles*—they content themselves, by declaring hostilities against the legitimate powers that are in existence—an authority given by the people, sanctioned by them in tones of thunder that cannot be misinterpreted. The “Liberia Sentinel” would have every body to know that the administration party has but few supporters. We speak candidly when we say, that we believe that the Sentinel and its supporters are led to believe that such is actually the case, and we will now say plainly that they do not understand

what they speak and write about. Let an election for President and Vice President take place to-morrow, and they will find that they are decidedly in the wrong box.

If they think that President Roberts has not accomplished as much as another might have done, we say, that he has.—How then is this to be proved? President Roberts does not intend to be a candidate for a fifth election, nor will his friends require it of him; notwithstanding the “Sentinel” believes otherwise. It is not our intention to try and enlighten our contemporary the Sentinel; he will have his own way; but it cannot be supposed that his dictation will receive implicit obedience.

But we ask, what is the platform of principles which governs the supporters and doctrines of the “Sentinel?” Has it been proclaimed? Where, and when? All we can hear is, that a “change is necessary,” and one must be had—why does not the “Sentinel” come out boldly, and let the people know what is necessary to be done? What the country requires for its advancement? These are matters which are daily discussed.

It cannot be denied that all along, that is, for the last four years, two prominent men have been before the people; Roberts and Benedict—Roberts was known as the leader of the administration party, in other words the “Whigs”—Benedict was known as the leader of the “Republicans,” refer to the Herald of 1851 and 1852, but now the “Republicans” have seen fit to style themselves “Whigs.” This is wrong—the administration party took the name of whigs, and they will hold to it. Indeed, if the thing is properly considered, there are no distinct parties in Liberia. Judge Benedict is dead—he was a valuable citizen and deserved well of his country. President Roberts is now serving his last term, and cannot be a candidate for the Presidency in 1855. The people are then free to choose and act as they like, and now is the proper time for them to assume distinctive appellations.—Mr. “Sentinel” stop your tirade against President Roberts—he has done his part, and that well; he has been their faithful servant, and well deserves the praise of his countrymen; let him retire in peace, honored and respected by all classes of our fellow citizens. You call for a change; let there be a change—of men, you mean we, presume—we say so too.—Let delegates come from every part of Liberia in December next; they must be sent by the people. Let them introduce

a platform of principles. If there be any disagreement on this point, two parties will then most undoubtedly be in existence, and then let them divide and each bring out their candidates. It will then be a permanent thing, and every man will act advisedly. If this course be adopted, there can be no misunderstanding; bickerings will cease, and it is possible every thing will go on as harmoniously as could be expected. Retrace your steps friend "Sentinel,"—be cool; don't heat your boilers too quickly, they may explode.—Oct. 18.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE, (*Episcopal*), by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A:

On Monday, the 30th ult., the Corner Stone of TRINITY CHURCH was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A., assisted by Rev. Hezekiah Green, deacon.

Before proceeding to the site of the new Church the Episcopal congregation assembled in their usual place of worship, where the holy communion, and the ordinance of baptism were administered, after which a procession was formed on Broad street, in the following order:—

1. The Sunday School of Trinity Church.
2. Citizens and members of different denominations.
3. Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church.
4. Rector of Trinity Church and his assistant.

About half-past eleven A. M. the procession moved: on its arrival at the site of the new Church, the exercises, which were throughout quite interesting, commenced. Rev. Mr. Crummell delivered, in a clear audible voice a most impressive address; so that notwithstanding everybody in that large crowd could not see the ceremony of laying the stone; all heard the address with attention and interest.

In a cavity below the stone a box was deposited containing several articles, a list of which was read by Mr. William M. Davis, (one of the vestry men,) but which, owing to our distance from the reader, we could not hear distinctly. After the laying of the stone the conclusory exercises were performed and the multitude dispersed.

The building, which is to be of stone, will be 101 by 59 feet; larger than any church edifice now in the Republic. It will, no doubt, be a splendid addition to

the valuable buildings already in this city.

The occasion was one of great interest to us. We felt that this was another among the numerous evidences we have that there is *hope for Africa*; that the prophetic declaration is about to be fulfilled. "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

After centuries of oppressions and afflictions in the house of bondage, Africa's exiled sons, having found

——"beneath the stranger's rod,
The liberty of the sons of God," are returning to her shores—returning with the institutions of Christianity—to erect its glorious standard—to build temples on heathen ground to the living God; to enlighten the minds of their heathen brethren; and to lay the foundation of a Christian Commonwealth. May heaven smile upon our feeble efforts! Nov. 1st.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR HOME. There is probably no man living, whether civilized or uncivilized, learned or unlearned, sage or savage; whether a native of Europe or America, Asia or Africa; whether he was born in the cold and icy regions of the north, or in the sultry and burning clime of the tropics, who does not feel proud of the land of his nativity. No, we cannot conceive that

"There breathes a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Who does not feel some peculiar attachment to the place that gave him birth, amid whose scenes and associations he revelled in puerile sport and innocence, and passed the joyous days of youth. A sacredness hovers around those scenes, a loveliness decks those skies, a beauty is seen in those landscapes—which he does not discover in any other part of creation.

But the Americo-Liberian, we must say, forms an exception to this general rule. Though born in a beautiful and salubrious country in the western world; and though his childhood and youth were spent amid delightful scenery, and enlightened associations; yet he loved not that country, he revered not its scenes, he cared not for its associations. And why? because he was born an alien—a stranger in a land of strangers; where he was doomed, by an unholy prejudice, to cruel oppression—where the aspirations of his soul were fettered, and the noble energies of his nature compelled to lie dormant. He was made continually to feel that though that coun-

try was his native land, it was not his home; hence, he "looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation;" and longed for the time when, delivered from such an abject condition, he would breathe the pure air of *Liberty*. At length the happy day arrived; the slender tie that bound him to that country must be severed. He rejoices; willingly foregoes every enjoyment; embarks upon the boisterous deep for the land of his fathers. A few weeks "tossing and reeling to and fro" on the mighty channel, brings him in sight of Africa.—His heart leaps for joy; he is delighted with the prospect he beholds. The verdant scenery—the dense shrubbery of deepest green possesses for him unspeakable charms; and he feels eager to tread the lovely shore. The hour arrives; he disembarks: at once a peculiar feeling comes upon him, his soul burns within him; and with a manly pride which he never before experienced, he exclaims;

"This is my own, though not my native land."

He now feels that he is a "lord of creation," and undertakes his share of the responsibility. He forgets the land of his birth, and desires that the scenes of his youth might be buried in everlasting oblivion.

He feels now for the first time that he *lives*—that he possesses a soul—that he is a man. Yes; for

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume;
And we are weeds without it."

He now has liberty—no longer a "weed." His social and political condition has undergone a wonderful amelioration, he feels himself in an entirely new atmosphere, with new ideas, new views, new prospects, new plans,—indeed he feels himself a new man. Hence the attachment which would have been bestowed upon the land of his natural birth, he instinctively bestows upon this, where the germ of freedom first sprang up in his soul,—where he first breathed the air of independence—the land of his social and political birth.

While all other people, therefore, cling with a commendable tenaciousness, to their native land, and are lavish in their eulogiums with reference to it, Liberians claim to have a love equally intense for the land of their adoption—the only home they know—and regard these burning, yet ever-verdant shores, as the most delightful country in the world.—*Nov. 15.*

UNION SISTERS OF CHARITY SOCIETY.—
This Society (the oldest charitable associ-

ation in Liberia,) celebrated its 21st anniversary, on Tuesday the 14th inst., in the Presbyterian Church.

The exercises of the occasion were quite gratifying. The Annual Report was read by B. V. R. James, Esq., the Society's Agent, from which it appears that the Society has met with remarkable prosperity during the past year. Fifteen members were received during the year, and one removed by death.

The gentleman who was expected to deliver the anniversary address, not making his appearance, and the agent being determined not to be out done, procured for the purpose, the services of Rev. A. Herring, who, notwithstanding the short notice, acquitted himself well; he spoke for about 20 minutes to the satisfaction and edification of all.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the Society proceeded to the residence of Mrs. M. L. Johnston, where an excellent luncheon was served to the sisters, and a splendid cake presented by the Ladies to J. C. Minor, Esq., in token of their appreciation of and gratitude for his services rendered to the Society during the past year, as "Soliciting Agent."

We congratulate this praiseworthy association on its efforts and success during the past year; and hope that it will enter upon the present with renewed zeal, and engage with fresh and increased activity in its "work of mercy and labor of love."
—*Nov. 15.*

COLORED CONVENTION IN OHIO.—A very large convention of colored persons was held last August in Cleveland, Ohio, to take into consideration their condition as a people in the United States, and to devise the best means for its amelioration. They agreed that their only hope consisted in their absence from the oppressive influences which operate upon them in that country—emigration was therefore resolved upon. The majority, it is said, were in favor of South America—the minority of course, were in favor of somewhere else, but not Liberia we presume; as we saw it hinted in the notification for the holding of this convention, published some months ago, that no person advocating emigration to the eastern continent would be allowed a hearing. It is very certain, however, that nowhere can they be more at home than in Liberia—this is emphatically the colored man's only home; his social, political, and natural home. We are always pained whenever we see Africa's intelligent sons turn their backs upon her.

It is a duty they owe to their suffering fatherland, to do all they can by their talents—to hasten the day when its degradation will cease; when superstition, ignorance and vice will take their everlasting flight from these shores; and Africa stand “redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.” We are not without hope, however, that our colored brethren, notwithstanding their inveterate prejudices against Liberia, caused by the misrepresentations of its enemies, will, after a while, be brought to see that, as a home for them and their children, it offers advantages vastly superior to those held out by any other country.—Nov. 15.

List of Emigrants.

By the Brig General Pierce, Capt. John Roberts, from Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1854, and Savannah, Jan. 5, 1855, for Monrovia and Cape Palmas.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	FROM NEW YORK CITY. (For Monrovia.)			
1	George Wright, FROM HINESVILLE, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)	20	Free,	
2	Harry Bacon,	40	Slave,	Pur. himself, with the aid of friends.
3	Eliza do. wife	30	do.	Em. by Hon C. Hines.
4	Henry do. son	15	do.	do.
5	Phebe A. do. dtr.	12	do.	do.
6	Edward do. son	10	do.	do.
7	Richard do. do	8	do.	do.
8	R. Ann do. dtr.	6	do.	do.
9	Mary A. do. do	4	do.	do.
10	Daniel do. son	2	do.	do.
11	Pompey Bacon,	31	do.	do.
12	Phebe do.	40	do.	do.
13	Mary Ann Bacon,	25	do.	do.
14	Martha do. dtr.	8	do.	do.
15	Louisa do. do	6	do.	do.
16	William L. do. son	4	do.	do.
17	Joseph do. do	2	do.	do.
18	Nancy Bacon,	19	do.	do.
19	Fillmore do. son	2	do.	do.
20	Infant	3 mos.	do.	do.
21	William Anderson, FROM RICEBORO', GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)	30	Free,	
22	Ephraim Andrews,	30	Slave,	Em. by J. S. Andrews.
23	Eliza do. wife	26	Free,	
24	Benjamin L. do. son	8	do.	
25	Laura B. do. dtr.	5	do.	
26	Joseph L. do. son	3	do.	
27	Hannah do. dtr.	2 mos.	do.	
	FROM COLUMBUS, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)			
28	Robert Brewer,	54	Slave,	Purchased himself.
29	William do.	34	do.	Pur. by Robert Brewer.
30	Julia do. wife	25	do.	do.
31	Robert do. son	7	do.	do.
32	Maria do. dtr.	4	do.	do.
33	Fanny do. do	5 mos.	do.	do.
34	Hubbard do.	52	do.	do.
35	Jinney do.	52	do.	do.
36	Robert do. son	10	do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
37	Evans Brewer, son	7	Slave,	Pur. by Robert Brewer.
38	George do.	5	do.	do.
39	Fillmore, do.	4	do.	do.
40	Edward Preston,	50	do.	Purchased himself.
41	Malvina do. wife	48	do.	Purchased by her husband.
42	Edward T. do. son	17	do.	Purchased by his father.
43	Elizabeth do.	6	do.	Em. by Hugh Woods.
44	Mary T. do.	4	do.	do.
45	John do.	2	do.	do.
FROM SAVANNAH, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)				
46	Catharine Arkson,	26	do.	Em. by Joshua H. Hargraves,
47	Henry do.	9	do.	of Liverpool, England.
48	Matilda do.	7	do.	do.
49	Janey do.	5	do.	do.
50	Toney do.	5 mos.	do.	do.
51	Nephews do.	22	do.	do.
52	Stafford do.	10	do.	do.
53	Bina do.	5 mos.	do.	do.
(For Monrovia.)				
54	Susan Cary,	45	do.	Em. by Jacob Manses.
55	Joseph Giles,	12	Free,	
FROM CHRISTIAN CO., KY. (For Monrovia.)				
56	Cain Caldwell,	55	Slave,	Em. by Davis Caldwell.
57	Kesiah do.	50	do.	Em. by Randolph Caldwell.
58	Sandy Stevens,	35	do.	Em. by Henry Stevens.
FROM WASHINGTON CO., TENN. (For Monrovia.)				
59	Cesar McKee,	32	Slave,	Em. by Robert McKee.
60	Bachus Mathes,	24	do.	Em. by E. L. Mathes.
61	Adam Payne,	35	do.	Em. by will of Jesse Payne.
62	Jane Payne,	22	do.	Em. by will of John McCracken.
63	Rosanna Payne,	1	Free,	
64	John Payne,	40	Slave,	Em. by will of Mr. Baylis.
65	Mary Baylis,	30	do.	do.
66	Jane Baylis,	5	do.	do.
FROM RUTHERFORD CO., TENN. (For Cape Palmas.)				
67	Daniel T. McKnight,	40	do.	Pur. by his wife.
68	Caroline do. wife	37	do.	Em. by will of Wm. McKnight.
69	Julia Ann do. dtr	16	do.	do.
70	Martha Jane do. do	13	do.	do.
71	Sarah E. do. do	11	do.	do.
72	Mary F. do. do	8	do.	do.
73	William G. do. son	6	do.	do.
74	Virginia E. do. dtr.	3	do.	do.
75	Moses E. do. son	1	do.	do.
FROM ATHENS, OHIO. (For Monrovia.)				
76	Rebecca Miller,	50	Free,	
77	Susan Mitchell,	30	do.	
78	Amy Miller,	21	do.	
79	Christian Miller,	17	do.	
80	Malisa J. Miller,	12	do.	
81	Nancy E. Miller,	10	do.	
82	Adolphus Hubbard, Armistead Miller,	8	do.	Citizen of Liberia.

NOTE.—These 82, added to the number previously sent, make 8,757 emigrants sent to Liberia by the Am. Col. Society and its auxiliaries.

A Father's example followed by a Son.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a letter from South Carolina, from the son of a deceased friend of our cause, who, for many years previous to his death, was a regular contributor to this Society. We are pleased to see the cheerfulness with which the son follows the benevolent example of the father; and we pray that He who "loveth a cheerful giver" may abundantly reward him.

"Though a stranger, and a mere youth, yet no pretext supercedes the obligation of doing good; and the American Colonization Society affords, by contributions to it, however small, means of very extensive good. I, therefore, inclose a remittance of thirty dollars, which, as stated in the Repository, constitutes me a life member of the Society. My father (deceased between three and four years) contributed thirty dollars annually to the Society, for sometime previous to his death; and I have some idea of following a father's example."

•Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From the 1st January to the 14th March, 1855.

By Rev. William Mitchell :			
<i>Chester</i> —Rev. J. D. F. Richards, \$2, Thomas Williams, \$1; Elisha Kinney, Mrs. H. K. Kinney, Miss S. W. Brintnall, H. K. Crain, each 50 cents; Mrs. C. Aiken, 42 cents, Jos. Duncan, Rev. J. L. Roberts, Mrs. L. E. Rankin, each 25 cents.	6	17	
<i>Townsend</i> —Allen Wheelock, \$2, E. H. Read, Mrs. S. A. Roberts, Dea. J. B. Ware, Rev. John Wood, Mrs. L. M. Wood, each \$1; H. Salisbury, Miss Dinah Miles, Rev. H. Fletcher, E. H. Farrar, Charles Clark, G Chamberlain, Mrs. P. Franklin, Mrs. S. F. Powers, each 50 cents; Miss Jane Lowe, E. C. Frost, Mrs. E. Redfield, Miss L. L. Willis, O. R. Wells, each 25 cents; Widow's Mite, 15 cents, Children's Mites—Misses Aby L. Wood, S. M. Powers, each 10 cents; Catharine K. Wood, 5 cts., Annie L. Wood, 3 cts.	12	68	
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Rev. C. Whiting, \$1, Mrs. T. Robbins, E. Wheelock, A. Burchard, each 50 cents.	2	50	
<i>Springfield</i> —Cong. Church, \$7.25, Henry Closson, S. W. Porter, each \$1.	9	25	
<i>Brattleborough</i> —N. B. Williston, \$5, E. Kirkland, A. Vandever, each \$3; R. Tyler, Theo. Cole, each \$2; I. Steen, S. Root, F. Hobrook, each \$1; O. H. Platt, 50 cents.	18	50	
<i>West Brattleborough</i> —C. Jacobs, 5 00	5	00	
<i>Putney</i> —Isaac Grout, Thomas White, each \$5; John Campbell, D. Crawford, each \$2; J. Keys, J. Ryan, M. Craw-			
ford, W. and W. Richardson, J. Kimball, Rev. J. Aiken, each \$1; Mrs. E. White, 50 cts.			20 50
<i>Westminster</i> —Cong. Church, \$8.70, Rev. Isaac Estry, \$4.30, Pliny Safford, \$1, Miss A. V. Abbe, Mrs. L. Cobb, Mrs. C. Church, each 50 cents; Mrs. H. Abbe, Mrs. H. C. Cobb, each 25 cents.			16 00
<i>Bellows Falls</i> —D. Kellogg, \$3, Rev. Joel Clap, A. A. Stone, J. K. Williams, H. Aikens, Friend, H. H. Stone, J. A. Martin, H. F. Green, W. W. Cochran, each \$1, N. M. Farr, O. B. Arms, K. A. Deming, each 50 cents.			13 50
<i>Swanton</i> —Union Collection.			6 82
<i>Milton</i> —Mrs. O. Ward, Maria Ward, each \$2; N. Fairchild, N. Burnell, each 50 cents; E. A. Witters, 25 cents.			5 25
<i>Essex Centre</i> —B. B. Buttler, \$1, Mrs. A. Bliss, 50 cents, S. Douglass, 25 cents.			1 75
<i>Jericho Centre</i> —Augustus Lee, \$3, Ezra Elliott, \$1, E. H. Lane, L. Blackman, Mrs. J. Lyman, each 50 cents.			5 50
<i>St. Albans</i> —J. Smith, \$5, T. W. Smith, \$4, C. B. Swift, \$3.50, Mrs. E. L. Janes, \$3, William Bridges, W. O. Gadcomb, C. B. Whiting, E. J. Hicks, Mrs. T. Kingman, each \$2; O. Adams, G. G. Hunt, R. S. Locke, L. L. Dutcher, J. H. Brainard, H. Howes, J. L. Chandler, S. Gorham, Toby & Stevens, A. Houghton, W. C. Smith, H. Stevens, cash, Levi Webster, each \$1; Dea. B. Fay, 75 cents.			40 25
Aggregate Amount.			\$163 67

F. K. Nicholls, \$1, to Oct., '55, F. N. Benedict, \$5, to Oct., '56. <i>Charlotte</i> —W. R. Pease, \$2,57, to March, '55, Midas Prindle, \$3, to August, 1855. <i>Brookfield</i> —J. W. French, \$2, to March, 1855. <i>Hartford</i> —John Strong, \$2, to Sept., '56. <i>Hartland</i> —Geo. C. West, \$3, to July, 1855. <i>Norwich</i> —Dr. Ira Davis, \$1, to March, 1855, Thomas Hazen, \$2, to Jan., 1856. <i>Tinnmouth</i> —Dea. J. Brown, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Grafton</i> —John Barret, \$3, to Aug., '55. <i>Thetford</i> —Dr. E. C. Worcester, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Nutherland Falls</i> —Wm. Humphrey, \$1, to Aug., '55. <i>Milton</i> —Joseph Clark, \$1, for '55, Alpheus Hall, \$2,50, to March, '55. <i>Essex</i> —Dea. A. J. Watkins, \$1, to March, '56. <i>Jericho</i> —George B. Oakes, \$1, to January, '56. <i>Jericho Centre</i> —E. Bartlett, \$1, to Sept., 1855, Augustus Lee, \$2, to September, '56, Cyrus Lane, \$1,35, to Sept., '55. <i>Saint Albans</i> —B. B. Newton, \$1, to March, '56, Jasper Curtis, \$1, to Jan., '56, Mrs. R. Swift, \$2,50, to March, 1855. <i>Cornwall</i> —Jess. Elsworth, \$3, to August, '55, Mrs. Lucy Kitchel, \$1, to August, '55. <i>Dorset</i> —S. P. Cheney, \$1, to May, '55. <i>Montpelier</i> —H. H. Reed, \$2, to Sept., '55.....	
69 92	
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Webster</i> —John Fortune, for '54, \$1. <i>Ware</i> —J. A. Cummings, \$3, in full. <i>Danvers</i> —Henry Cook, \$5, to July, '59. <i>New Bedford</i> —Simpson Hart, \$5, to Jan., '56. <i>North Brookfield</i> —Dant. Whiting, \$3, to Nov. '55. <i>Boston</i> —R. Sullivan, \$1, to July, 1855, James Reed, \$3, to Sept., '55, M. H. Simpson, \$3, to Aug., '55. <i>Cambridge</i> —Charles Vaughan, \$10, to May, 1861. <i>Newburyport</i> —Capt. A. W. Millmore, \$11, to July, '55. <i>Duxbury</i> —Dr. John Porter, \$5, to July, '57. <i>Marshfield</i> —Elijah Ames, \$2, to Jan., '55. <i>Lowell</i> —Estate of J. O. Benthall, dec'd, \$5, to September, '55. <i>Yarmouth Port</i> —Amos Otis, \$4, to June, 1855. <i>Fall River</i> —H. H. Fish, \$2, to Jan., '56, Walter C. Durfee, \$1, to Jan., '56, Hon. Nath'l	
	Borden, \$4, to Oct., '55, J. S. Cotton, \$1, to Jan., '55. <i>Nantucket</i> —Capt. David Paddock, \$3, to May, '55. <i>Edgorton</i> —Leavitt Thaxter, \$2, to May, '56. <i>Marshfield</i> —S. F. Sprague, \$2, to July, 1855. <i>Newburyport</i> —Mrs. Mary Nelson, \$2, to June, '55. <i>Warren</i> —John Patrick, \$8, to Jan., '56.....
	89 00
	By Capt. George Barker :
	RHODE ISLAND— <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. Benjamin Hall, Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$1, for 1855....
	2 00
	PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Joshua L. Baily, for '55.....
	1 00
	VIRGINIA— <i>University of Va.</i> —Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, \$1, to March, '56. <i>Lynchburgh</i> —Fletcher Irvine, \$1, to March, '57, Charles Gillum, Thomas Wade, William Eubank, Jas. Preston, each \$1, to March, 1856.....
	6 00
	NORTH CAROLINA— <i>Marion</i> —Rev. N. Paxton, \$1, for 1855.....
	1 00
	SOUTH CAROLINA— <i>Charleston</i> —Silas Howe, \$15, to Jan., '56.
	15 00
	GEORGIA— <i>Macon</i> —Chas. Craft and Lydia Dixon, each \$1, for 1854, by Robert Fleming. <i>Hawkinsville</i> —M. McGhee, for 1855, \$1.....
	3 00
	ALABAMA— <i>Livingston</i> —Rev. G. Boggs, for '55, \$1. <i>Montgomery</i> —Peter C. Mills, \$2, for '54 and '55, Gabriel M. Henly, \$1, for 1855.....
	4 00
	KENTUCKY— <i>Paris</i> —Noah Spears, \$1, for '55. <i>Russellville</i> —Henry L. Gilliam, \$1, for '55.....
	2 00
	TENNESSEE— <i>Straubury Plains</i> —A. Wilkinson, to Nov., '55, \$1. <i>Charleston</i> —T. D. Knight, for '55, 1\$. <i>Cleveland</i> —Abner Bain, 1, for 1855.....
	3 00
	OHIO— <i>Cedarville</i> —John Miller, for 1854 and 1855, \$2.....
	2 00
	INDIANA— <i>Attica</i> —Andrew Wilson and Paul Cooley, each \$1, for '55. <i>Connersville</i> —Hon. Samuel W. Parker, for 1852 and 1854, \$2.....
	4 00
	ILLINOIS— <i>Abington</i> —Rev. G. V. Ridley, \$1, to June, '55.....
	1 00
	MISSOURI— <i>Caledonia</i> —George G. Bryan, for 1855, \$1.....
	1 00
	Total Repository.....
	267 92
	Total Contributions.....
	2,942 61
	Total Emigrants' Expenses.....
	640 00
	Aggregate amount.....
	<u>\$3,850 53</u>

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1855.

[No. 5.

To our One Thousand Agents, and to others.

IN our last number we published a circular which we had issued to ONE THOUSAND of our friends, making a plain statement of our financial embarrassments and asking them for their assistance. We have already received responses from some of them, of a very comforting character. Thus far, we are not disappointed with the success which has attended our appeal. Some of our friends have written us that they deeply sympathised with us; that they thought we had acted very wisely in sending out such a statement of our wants; and while they were very anxious to help us, they were surrounded by circumstances which rendered it impossible for them to do it at the present time. They promise not to lose sight of our wants, and hope that ere the summer passes, they will be able to help us. Some of our friends have contributed liberally and cheerfully, while others have called on a few of their friends and received their contributions, and forwarded them to us. One of them remarks, "There

are in our community many who are warmly attached to the Society and only need to have its wants brought to their attention and they are ready to contribute." Another says—"It has given me great pleasure to perform this little agency for the cause I so much love, and I shall be happy to do a similar service at any future time." These are comforting assurances. We tender our warmest thanks to the generous hearts that dictated them.

When we made known our wants and so earnestly appealed for aid, we knew that the times were unpropitious; that all the various benevolent causes were, like ourselves, in want and calling for help; that many of the sources of charity were dried up, and that the prospect of "better times coming" was not at all promising. We took all these things into consideration. We determined not to press our claims beyond the bounds of reason, nor to make too large demands upon our friends. We were willing to submit the case

to them, await their action upon it, and feel assured that they had acted wisely and conscientiously. We were anxious to make our arrangements and lay our plans so as to give them time. We knew that many clergymen, when they received our letter, would be so engaged, that they could not lay the case before their people for some weeks: that some private individuals would have such calls upon their time and thoughts, that they could not make a special business of going round to ask their friends for aid, but they would not fail to do it, as they occasionally met them. Many of our one thousand reside in far distant parts of the country. We are therefore, with all these considerations in view, not surprised or disappointed that the responses have not been more numerous. We believe they will yet come. Some of them will be larger; some smaller. But they will all come with a right hearty good-will! As one of our friends says, "I am proud to send you ten dollars. It seems like a very small sum. But a thousand times ten will give you ten thousand, and that will relieve you mightily!" While some cannot aid us at all, others will send us several times ten. Thus we hope, in the general summing up, that the aggregate will rise above, rather than fall below ten thousand!

We have been stimulated and

encouraged to make this earnest appeal to our friends, by the consideration that the cause we advocate is not *ours* alone but *theirs* also and equally! This great enterprise in all the grandeur of its conception and splendor of its execution, belongs to the country—belongs to the patriot, the philanthropist and the christian! They all have a real, substantial interest in it. They hold its capital stock. Its failure would be to them a deep affliction! Its widened influence and brightened promise would afford them positive happiness. We are but their agents, called upon to act for them; to execute their high behests. It is therefore our duty to make them acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. We have therefore not only sent our letter to the *one thousand*, we have published it in the Repository and also in many of the newspapers in different parts of the country. In this way we hope to awaken all the friends of the cause to some new energy and zeal in its advancement. So that, whatever shall be the final results, we shall feel the sweet consciousness of having done a great public duty.

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Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following letter from a friend, in a neighboring city, to which we desire to call the attention of some of our readers. The proposition is a noble one, and we

earnestly hope that ninety-nine others will come forward with their twenty-five dollars each.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

April 16, 1855.

Dear Sir:—With the inclosed check for \$30 please make my little son _____ a life member of your Society; and I hope that he may feel an interest *for life* in the noble cause of African colonization. As you are making efforts to increase your means of usefulness, and have

called upon one thousand of your friends for \$10 each, I propose to have a little extra scheme, by offering to be one of one hundred, to give \$25 each by the 1st of July next.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Treasurer Am. Col. Society.

P. S. I do not wish any mention of my name in connection with the above, but hold myself bound for the \$25 at any time.

[From the Home and Foreign Journal.]

Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

THE hearts of all will be encouraged to learn that the truth is making its way to the hearts of the people of Ijaye, as appears by the following letter, written October 17, 1854. Bro. Bowen remarks:

As usual, I have nothing of special interest to communicate. We are still destitute of sugar and coffee, cowries, and other supplies except flour; but Bro. Kingdon wrote me by last mail that everything may be expected this month. I like Mr. Symm personally, yet I am glad, and thank God that we are likely to have a new agent. We trust hereafter to receive the Journal, minutes of the convention, letters, &c.

I have once or twice described the buildings already erected. They are designed for native assistants, if we ever get them. For the missionaries we desire to erect a better house, and we aim to begin so soon as we receive cowries. We think to have two rooms fourteen by sixteen feet, and one for a sitting room, sixteen by twenty. At the ends will be two convenient sized rooms, which would do very well for beds if we had several missionaries. The walls of our houses are of clay, without

sticks, the roofs of grass, and the floors of dirt. But we have lately got two sawyers, and hope to have plank floors in the next house. We also have a carpenter and an apprentice to the trade. When our mission gets its growth we hope to have a turner, a cooper, and a good blacksmith. Such men, I think, could earn their wages, and, I trust, they would be the means of improving the natives in civilization.

In due time I hope we shall have a good school. Ijaye is probably the best place for our head-quarters. We must have Yoruba books. Those now in use are confessedly very imperfect. If my health had not failed, I should probably have finished, by this time, a vocabulary nearly twice as large as Mr. Crowthers', and a grammar of the same language.— But I have lost several months, and cannot yet endure close application. To-day I entered O in the vocabulary, having, thus far, near 4,500 words.

In appearance, at least, the gospel is making its way in the minds of the people. Some are evidently no longer devotees of idolatry. But polygamy is a serious obstacle. I

could fill several pages with interesting incidents and conversations. Perhaps I ought to write more fully, but my health, till very lately, has been bad, and is not yet restored. Besides this, my time is precious, and I shrink from the task of writing. No doubt some of the other brethren will do better. I will perform my share of the labor, but they must be the reporters.

We are constantly told that Areh, the chief, is opposed to the gospel, and I fear it is only too true! A few days ago an interesting youth told us that he believed the gospel and would gladly lay aside his orasha badge, but if he did Areh would behead him. When, instinctively lowering his voice, he said that many others were precisely in his situation. I believe he told the truth, for he was almost in tears. Two or three of our hearers say that they no longer have orishas and charms, and I see that they do not wear them.— One of Areh's sons, a youth 17 or 18, declares that he has laid aside his idols. He is learning to read, and I think he would be counted a smart boy in any country. Within three weeks I have twice had the satisfaction to meet with Mahomedans who appeared to see the superiority of Christianity. One was from Ilorrin, and he said to some of the natives, as they told me, that he wanted me to come there and preach. Among heathens opposition is less general and less violent than formerly. In spite of Areh, some express their opinions in favor of the gospel very boldly, even in the streets, when I preach. Bro. Clark is here, and in good health.

Yours, truly,

T. J. BOWEN.

LETTER FROM MRS. BOWEN.

We extract the following from a

letter written by Mrs. Bowen to her sister, and published in the Christian Index :

We are now receiving full compensation for all our troubles and trials, since we have been in this country. The light of the gospel seems to be breaking upon the darkened minds of these benighted people. They come of their own accord and ask to hear more about the Word of God, to which they will listen attentively, and will often exclaim, "May God help us to believe." Many of them have told us that they have lost confidence in their orishas; have thrown away their idols, and do not work on the Sabbath as they once did.

Our school is encouraging. The children do not attend regularly as we would wish them, though their progress has been quite as rapid as could be expected. Some are prompted to come through curiosity, and when gratified go away; and others stay away through timidity. I was very much amused last Sunday at the zeal exhibited by a little girl in my class. She wanted some of her companions, who were standing in the door, to come in and learn; but they refused. She would say—"Wix iile; ma byrir!" (Come in, don't fear!) and at last went out after them. She came back with a disappointed look, and sat down; but kept watching the door all the time and repeating the letters she had learned. Finally she saw one of them; she jumped up and ran out to bring her in, but failing in her persuasions, did not return any more.

Next Sunday Mr. Bowen will administer baptism to one man who has for a long time professed faith in Christ, and has recently expressed an earnest desire to follow Him in whom he believes, by being *baptized*.

This will be a novel sight to the sons and daughters of Africa, and may it result in good to many of their souls.

I wished you had proposed a few questions respecting what most interests you in this land; then I should know better how to please you in my description. This country is very different from what it has

sometimes been represented to be. The scenery is nowhere uninteresting, and everything presents something pleasing to the eye. It is diversified by mountains, hills and vales—all embellished by mighty trees, or elegant shrubs, clad in thick and luxuriant foliage of perpetual green.

The Ship Euphrasia.

After an unusually long interval, we have intelligence respecting the ship *Euphrasia*, which sailed from Baltimore and Norfolk, early in November last, with a company of emigrants for Liberia. From a letter received by Dr. Hall, of Baltimore, from Commodore Mayo, we learn that the *Euphrasia* reached St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, near the coast of Africa, the latter part of December, in charge of the mate; the captain having become paralyzed a few days after the vessel sailed from Norfolk. It appears that a serious difference had arisen between the mate and the crew, which resulted in the discharge of the latter at Porto Praya, with the concurrence of the United States consul at that place. We are not informed on what day the *Euphrasia* sailed from Porto Praya,

with a new crew, for Monrovia: from the certificate of the consul respecting the discharge of the crew, which was dated the 10th of January, we infer that she sailed soon after that date, and probably reached Monrovia before the end of January. We hope soon to hear that the *Euphrasia* arrived in safety, after her very protracted voyage.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received intelligence from Liberia to the 16th February, by the arrival, the 19th April, at New York, of the bark *Estelle*, in which vessel the Rev. J. B. PINNEY returned from his visit to Liberia. We learn that the *Euphrasia* reached Monrovia the 25th January, and that six of the emigrants had died on the passage, viz: Elias Johnson, aged 21, Eve Washington, 14, Wanzo Burns, 13, Simon Bostick, 75, Richard Bostick, 25, and Henry A. Chatman, 2. Two others, Fanny Brown, aged 45, and Betsy Johnson, 68, died between the 25th January and the 16th February. The last two "were landed in a very low state of health," as our agent informs us. Some of the rest of the emigrants had been attacked with the acclimating fever, as is usual after the first few weeks.

[From the Home and Foreign Journal.]

Liberia Mission--Cape Palmas.

LETTER FROM REV. B. J. DRAYTON.

Our readers will rejoice with us in the tidings which come to us from the Western coast of Africa.

Brother Drayton, under the date of September 29, thus writes:

This has been a month of much rejoicing among us here. After a protracted drought in our churches, the Lord was pleased to revive us, thus giving us the honor and delight

of routing the enemy from his holds. The revival was general, and one of those, we trust, that comes down from heaven. Sinners were moved by the Spirit through preaching and earnest prayer, and many hopefully converted to God. There was never such a time more favorable to our cause than this. This appears to be the set time the Lord has ordained to raise up his drooping people, and to give himself a great name among his enemies. I feel that the Lord is preparing his church for great usefulness among the heathen in these parts. I long since have looked forward to this glorious result. The Lord has answered our prayers, and has suffered truth to prevail in spite of all opposition.

On September 24th, according to previous arrangement, the members of the church convened at the chapel to witness that impressive scene, the ordinance of baptism. The house was crowded to overflowing at the time appointed, by all ages and classes, and each one seemed sensible of the importance of the

ordinance they had come to behold. The candidates were seated in the house before the congregation assembled. I attempted some remarks, which I believe from the tears I saw flow from the eyes of many, made an impression on many hearts, which I hope will result in great good.

At 11 o'clock we were comfortably congregated at the edge of the beautiful lake, which stands directly in the rear of my house. The quiet stream appeared more beautiful than ever. My heart was full to overflowing with the love of God. I found myself snatching the rolling tears from my cheeks; I was not the only one: in a word, the congregation was *melted* down. After I had gone through the usual preliminaries, we descended into the water of the quiet lake, having in company with us 23 candidates, 12 males and 11 females, all in the bloom of youth, except one, who had suffered fifty years to pass over her before she acknowledged the Savior.

[From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.]

Annexation of Sierra Leone to Liberia.

We have received an extremely interesting letter, relating to Liberia, which we have been requested to publish. We think the friends of the African race cannot but view with satisfaction the progress of a colony which, by setting a noble example of self-government, is calculated to exercise a highly beneficial influence on the destinies of the people of that vast continent. Taking the Republic of Liberia as it stands, and viewing it as a potent auxiliary in the cause of African civilization, it presents a most interesting spectacle to the world, vindicating most triumphantly the negro race from the charge of incapacity and unfit-

ness for liberty, thereby recording an unanswerable protest against the system of slavery. Whatever views we may entertain of the *Colonization Society*, under the fostering care of whose friends Liberia has risen into importance; and dissenting, as we do, from many of the doctrines which some of the supporters of that society have publicly advocated, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Liberia hereby has already accomplished much for African freedom, and proved a potent instrumentality in the suppression of the slave trade wherever she could make her nascent powers and local influence felt. She has concluded trea-

ties with a goodly number of the native chiefs of the interior, by which they have bound themselves, not only to discontinue dealing in slaves, but to refer to arbitration those inter-tribal differences so frequent a source of war, and furnishing the principal sources from which the slave trade was fed. Let the civilizing influences of commerce but have a fair field, and the slave trade, as well as domestic slavery, will disappear from the coast. In another point of view Liberia is also of great importance. The soil is capable of yielding cotton and sugar in abundance, as well as other tropical products. Her citizens are making vigorous efforts to extend their cultivation, thus striking a blow at the very heart of the slave holding system, and working in this direction for the cause of negro emancipation. It will be observed that our correspondent touches on these and on other not less interesting points. He says:

"Any quantity of *free-labor* coffee can be grown in Liberia, provided suitable capital and labor be bestowed upon it. But palm oil is the great staple of Liberia now. This article is exceedingly high in price, and the consumption in Great Britain and the United States is increasing with the greatest rapidity.— Ground nuts for the manufacture of oil is an exceedingly important article of export for the French, and the English are getting more into the use of it. The French employ it as a salad oil, also for burning and for lubricating machinery. Cam wood, (a dye-wood) ivory, arrow-root, and some gold dust, are the principal other articles of export from Liberia. But sugar can be made in any quantity, and the best cotton growing indigenously—both these valuable products can be sup-

plied in unlimited quantities by the due application of capital and labor.

"The principal defect of Liberia is the absence of a good port or harbor. Along the whole coast, for 700 miles, this great comfort and convenience is not found. If the British nation would kindly give Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia, it would be of extraordinary value to the recipient, and would not be of any loss to the liberal donor. Sierra Leone has an admirable harbor and bay; but its climate is deadly for whites, and fifty or sixty British white subjects die there annually; whilst, if the colony were given up to the black Liberians, they would organize a self-government there among the black inhabitants, who in a few years would become a self-dependent, intelligent, and energetic people, and promote the commerce of Britain with the interior in a most successful manner.— As long as Sierra Leone is governed by whites, the poor blacks have no chance in competition with them, and they remain an indolent, unenterprising, listless, and unimproving people. Give them self-government, as they would have by association with the Liberians, and you would soon find as industrious, as spirited, as intelligent, and as progressive a people as their neighbors of Liberia. There is nothing like self-government and self-dependence, to promote the moral and material improvement of a people. The blacks of Sierra Leone will prove that they are as competent to govern themselves as the Liberians have done, if you will give them an opportunity. But as long as they are kept under, or overshadowed by the whites, they will no more flourish in Sierra Leone than have done the free people of color in the United States.— Whites and blacks must be separa-

ted—must be kept asunder. The superior race will dominate the inferior race, and never will live harmoniously and happily together.—Let them be separated! Let Sierra Leone be married to Liberia, and there will be a happy union and a highly progressive and flourishing people. The blacks, themselves, who are the great mass of the population, are in favor of union with Liberia, but the few whites are opposed to it, as it would diminish their consequence and interfere with their exclusive privileges. Sierra Leone is intended for the blacks, not for the whites—the interests of the former, not those of the latter, ought to be regarded. The British

government would profit by giving up Sierra Leone, as an annual large expenditure for maintenance would be saved. Although there is territorial jurisdiction, the British government have none but leasehold property there—they have no *freehold* property in the whole colony. An arrangement might be made, if desirable, for the maintenance of a naval depot, a military depot, and hospital, &c., under the English flag, as one of the conditions of cession to the Republic of Liberia. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will bring this important matter before your numerous and influential readers.”

G. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Exploration of the Interior of Africa.

It is deeply interesting to witness the steady movement of Christian Missionary Enterprise, and the quiet perseverance of the British and French Governments in making progress to remove the gloom that covers the vast regions of Africa.—A brief notice of several of the most recent of these efforts may not prove uninteresting.

Intelligence from St. Paul de Loando, a Portuguese possession on the west coast of Africa, mentions the arrival at that place of Rev. D. Livingston, (a son-in-law of the celebrated South African Missionary, the Rev. Robert Moffat, and himself a missionary of one of the London Societies,) after a journey from the Cape Colony of some twenty-seven months. His route was due north until he reached the latitude of Loanda, when he directed his course westward for that place. He describes the interior as very pleasant, and with a good climate, the land being high; but soon after turning to the west, the elevation diminished so much so that in a few days he de-

scended two thousand feet. His health was good until he commenced nearing the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. “For many days he was in a forest so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set the guard to work cutting down the trees so that he could see the stars to take an observation. He started with many cattle, but lost all by flies.” In the interior where white men are entirely unknown, he was received by the chiefs with respect, and offered much hospitality; but on getting among the natives towards the coast, he was very differently treated, and he found them disposed to plunder him of everything he possessed.—Dr. Livingston’s explorations, from latitude 18 to latitude 14, with his astronomical observations, were laid before the Royal Geographical Society at a recent meeting.

Dr. Vogel, in the Central regions of Africa, had accompanied the Chief of Bornou, on his great annual slave hunt, to the south-east of

Kuka. As far south as latitude 9° 30' north was reached. In about 10° north latitude and 14° 35' east longitude he came to "an immense lake stretching to the south as far as the eye could reach, and which he calls Lake of Tubori." The lands traversed on this journey were found to be a great level plain and the country a rich fertile one, well cultivated, and well supplied with horses, camels, oxen, and the more useful animals.

The exploring steamer *Pleiad*, which left England 20th May last, with a party of about thirteen whites and eighty blacks, under Dr. Baikie, R. N., arrived at Fernando Po on the 7th of November, having been partly successful. The river Chad-da was ascended and examined for two hundred and fifty miles beyond what was previously known, and the good will and friendship of the natives universally secured. Very little sickness was experienced, and what has never occurred before, not a single life was lost.

Nor are the French people and government less anxious than those of Great Britain to gain information of the interior of Africa, for at the last Annual Session of the Geographical Society of Paris, an account was given of a voyage on the *White Nile*, by M. Brun Rollet, to as low down as three degrees north latitude, which is considerably further than any traveller has yet gone. It was further announced that the French government is prepared to support and reward travellers who may be willing to explore the parts of Africa between Senegal and Timbuctoo; from Lake Tchad to the mouth of the Tchadda, by way of Yola and Yacoba; from Lake Tchad to Belenia, in four degrees north latitude, and from Mombas to the coast of Belenia, by Mount Kenia.

An expedition in the steamer *Serpent*, by captain Bouet, on the Grand Bassam River, has produced results calculated to interest. It being the dry season, the want of water prevented its full exploration, but in the rainy season there are six feet of water, and the river may be ascended as far as the cataracts of Abouesson, 50 leagues distant. At that place the traveller is within 60 leagues of Segou, and the course of the Niger is still continued—the Grand Bassam being thought to be a confluent of the Niger.

Captain Bouet discovered two large lakes of water "where palm oil is so abundant that the ship had not vessels enough to hold it," and the villages on the river are described as overflowing with produce of all sorts.

The navigation of the Senegal river has been commenced by the French, who have colonies in that region. Two screw steamers have ascended the stream, one last year and one this. The last was the *Aquitaine*, of 700 tons, which ascended the river as far as Babel, with 600 tons of goods and 100 tons of coal, and returned with a cargo of gum, wax, skins and other articles.

The United States of North America are rapidly rising to the supreme rank of influential nations; and of her mighty mission let the exploration of a country which is rapidly growing into commercial importance be a part. Great Britain, actuated by that far-sighted and prudent policy which had contributed so largely to extend her empire and her wealth, is encouraging those who are thus making rich contributions to science, and of ultimate advantage to her commerce. France is pursuing a like course.

The United States may gather a

potent incentive to emulation in contributing such treasures as every new Exploring Expedition returns to science, and of cultivating intimate relations of intercourse and traffic with the same people, especially those inhabiting that portion of the interior of Africa contiguous to Liberia. Our relations with that Republic are very interesting, and no doubt a thorough knowledge of the country, would assist materially the present efforts made in the United States to colonize that region, and make Africa a desirable home for the colored race.

[From the Athenæum.]

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

It affords no small gratification to announce that, after five years' unceasing and determined efforts, the grand attempt for discovering and laying open Inner Africa, known as the "Expedition to Central Africa," has been crowned with a fresh success—more important than all previous ones—by the return of the exploring steamer *Pleiad*, after a most successful voyage up the River Chadda.

It is not a slight tribute of justice to that noble-minded and distinguished traveller, Dr. BARTH—who, we fear, is now no more—to premise that the Chadda Expedition has fully confirmed the importance of his discoveries in 1851, which led to the dispatch of the *Pleiad*; and it is interesting at the present juncture to quote the identical words, in which he announced at the time his discovery in the official dispatch addressed to the British Government: "The most important day, ver, in all my African journeys, he 18th of June, (1851,) when he discovered the River Benueh, at the spot, where it is called the Faro. Since

leaving Europe, I had not seen so large and imposing a river. The Benueh, or 'Mother of Waters,' which is by far the larger one of the two, is half a mile broad and 94 feet deep in the channel where we crossed it." &c., &c.

This discovery was considered by all competent persons as one of great importance; and the Geographical Society of Paris gave Dr. BARTH their large medal on account of that discovery. Being struck by the immense advantages that might accrue by following up this discovery, I first suggested the idea of the dispatch of a steamboat to ascend the Chadda-Benueh [see *Athen.* No. 1,309,] as it was my humble opinion that this river would "eventually form the natural and most important line from the west for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart of Inner Africa, and extinguishing the slave-trade by extending European influence to the sources of the slave supply." This suggestion was adopted; and the Chadda Expedition determined upon and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

The *Pleiad* left England in the latter end of May last under the most favorable auspices (see *Athen.* Nos. 1,387, 1,388, 1389,) and reached Fernando Po on the 28th of June. Here she was to receive an augmentation to her force in the person of Mr. Consul BECROFT as Commander; but owing to the lamented death of this experienced African traveller, Dr. W. B. BAIRD, R. N., was appointed as the temporary leader of the Expedition, and subsequently assumed the entire charge, when, in the beginning of the voyage, the sailing-master, in consequence of incapacity and apathy, was displaced.

The *Pleiad* steamed up the Niger Delta in the beginning of July,—

ascended the Chadda 250 miles above ALLEN and OLDFIELD'S furthest point,—and reached to within about 50 miles of the confluence of the Benueh and Faro, the furthest ever reached by a European vessel on an African river. Thus, it has been proved that the Chadda and Benueh are one and the same river, and that this river is navigable up to Yola, the capital of Adamaua, visited by Dr. BARTH. The longitude of the positions assigned by the latter to that region is upwards of one degree too far to the east, which corresponds with the difference found by Dr. VOGEL in the countries round Lake Tsad.

The river was in high flood and plenty of water, and the good will and friendship of the natives were universally secured. On the 7th of November last the *Pleind* had returned to Fernando Po.

But the most important point, and which marks a new era in African geographical discoveries, is, that very little sickness was experienced and—what has never occurred before—that not a single life was lost, white or black,—thus proving the possibility of leading a party of Europeans into the interior by these rivers and bringing them back again in safety. The party was a mixed one, some of the whites had never been in a tropical climate, the majority had never been in Africa—Dr. BAIKIE himself included. Altogether the party numbered sixty-six, including Kroomen and native interpreters, and they were 118 days in the river,—twice as long as the great Expedition of 1842, which ended in so fearful a loss of life. It must be interesting to learn that the safety of the members of the Chadda Expedition is attributed,

First—To having entered the river at the proper season, viz: on the rising water.

Second—To having induced all the Europeans to take quinine daily.

Third—To carrying the green wood, used for fuel, in the iron canoes, and not stowing it in the bunkers.

Fourth—To passing all the water used for cooking and drinking through the boiler of the Expedition,—scraping decks instead of washing them,—using Sir. WM. BURNETT'S solution of zinc freely,—and pumping out the bilge-water daily.

And last,—though not least,—To keeping up the spirits of the men by music, &c., &c.

“Here, then, at last, the problem is solved, and Central Africa can be explored in *safety* by Europeans, through her natural channels, at a cost of a few thousand pounds per annum.” Thus writes Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRD,—a gentleman who has so large a share in the success of this Expedition and in all previous efforts to navigate those African rivers, for it will be remembered that he personally took part in the first Expedition that ascended the Kowara, (in 1832,) and has ever since continued earnestly to promote that object.

To Dr. WILLIAM BALFOUR BAIKIE, R. N., too much credit cannot be given, as to his energy and talents—displayed under trying circumstances—the success of the Expedition is greatly to be attributed.

It is much to be regretted that the Expedition has not met with Dr. BARTH or Dr. VOGEL, nor brought any news of them beyond what is already known. Dr. BAIKIE heard of them, and showed the natives their likenesses, contained in the work published by me last year, when they recognized Dr. VOGEL. Probably, by not taking the direct route to Yola, but a circuitous one, in order to traverse unexplored re-

gions, and to add to the amount of his researches, the latter traveller was delayed, and thus prevented meeting the Chadda Expedition.— May God grant his safe return!—for the great devotion and zeal in their mission, which caused them cheerfully to sacrifice everything, life itself, for the accomplishment of their objects, have been the sole cause of the death of his unfortunate predecessors. But, however deplorable

a loss their untimely end has been to their own country and to England, it must be gratifying to both to reflect that the reputation and credit gained by HORNEMANN, BURKHARDT, SCHOMBURGK, LEICHARDT, and other German gentlemen who have had the honor of being employed in the English service, have been amply sustained by the three German travelers in Central Africa. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

[From the Philadelphia North American]

The Colored People and Liberia.

THE fact of two fine vessels sailing for Liberia so late in the season with emigrants, shows that, during the present year, the emigration has been sustained as well as last season. From the indications we observe in various parts of the country, we do not doubt that it would be much greater if the requisite facilities were offered; but the emigrants are poor, and mostly depend upon the liberality of the friends of the colonization cause to fit out expeditions by means of which they can get to the land of promise. The present unprecedentedly favorable disposition of the public towards the enterprise, opens a fine opportunity for the friends and promoters of the cause to add largely to the emigration by procuring subscriptions to fit out emigrant ships, and we doubt not that the active spirits are alive to the importance of the occasion, and are eagerly presenting the matter to all benevolent persons within their reach. The free black is placed in such an anomalous position in this country, both North and South, that it is a mercy to him and benefit to the community to offer him aid in his endeavors to find a more congenial home among his own race in Liberia, where his highest aspirations may be gratified. If the free blacks,

who form so large a portion of the useless population in all our American cities, were shipped off to the home of their ancestors, where two free, christian and civilized republics, of their own race and kindred, have been successfully founded and maintained, it would be a great relief. We do not mean by this to say that all the free colored people of the country can be considered worthless, for we know that in every community there may be found many industrious, educated, and intelligent ones, well to do in the world, and some even wealthy. There are such in Philadelphia, and in southern communities they are not absent. But as a class, the free blacks are subject to burthens and disabilities here which inevitably tend to deprive them of usefulness, and prevent their demonstrating properly what good they are capable of. As a colored washerwoman, of Southern birth, but resident in Philadelphia, informed us not long ago, they do not know what to do with their children. They are prevented from learning trades because the white laborers will not tolerate their company. Thus the boys must either grow up in idleness and crime, or catch up any occupation, at miserably low wages, which may be offered.

The southern slave escaping from his master, or sent hither after manumission, is in precisely this condition on his arrival. He finds no occupation to which he can turn his hand, and the few menial employments conceded to his race, are over crowded with them, while even these are continually trenced upon by foreign emigrants. It is no wonder that in such a condition of things, the emancipado is glad to flee from a liberty which is but the privilege of starving, and to go back even to chains and servitude, because they offer as a compensation a good living. Is it any wonder, then, that we should have in these great northern cities, which are the metropolitan centres of the country, a constantly increasing throng of lazzaroni, in which free blacks are the largest constituent element?

To us the colonization of Liberia is not merely as an enterprise of a theoretic nature for improving the condition of a class of human beings in whom we have but little interest. It is one in which our own interests are very deeply concerned, because its ultimate tendency is to relieve us of a class whose presence in our midst, without the means of subsistence, and in an ignorant and degraded condition, cannot be regarded as aught else than dangerous. We can devise no legislation sufficiently powerful to remedy the evil. In fact, there is but one remedy, and that lies in the exodus of the free black to a better land for his race; a country where no limit is set to his industry or his talent, and where, instead of being doomed

to a few menial employments, he may range the whole circle of human art, industry and ambition, and accomplish all that is possible for the master race here in the land which is to him at once so dear as his birth-place, and so fatal as his persecutor. We are aware of the deep-seated prejudices of most of the free blacks against Liberia, but this, we think, is yielding to the force of circumstances. It is impossible to blame them for being loth to leave this peculiarly favored clime, where, even in servitude at the South, or subjected to degradation and contumely at the North, they have been so happy, for it betrays that love of home which is in the highest degree honorable, no matter by whom manifested. But let us strive to overcome this by depicting to him the blessings within his reach if he will but emigrate to Liberia. We have often regretted that the friends of colonization have not made such representations to our own free black population, and employed agents for the purpose of dissipating the prejudices entertained by them against a land which is their only hope. If transported thither, those who are but one remove from the pauper here, would there become industrious and thrifty, for they would have some incentive to action in the prosperity of others of their race whom they would there see wealthy and respected. We commend this matter to the attention of the many excellent and public spirited gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society:

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Letter from Rev. J. B. Pinney.

BARK ESTELLE,
In harbor of Monrovia,
LIBERIA, Dec. 18th, 1854.
After a protracted voyage, the

Estelle cast anchor here on Saturday night, the 16th, having made land off Sherbro Island on the 14th. We find that three vessels from the Uni-

ted States, which arrived before us this fall, and have passed down the coast, consumed rather more time than we have. The P. Soule, calling off Sierra Leone, but not entering, was 56 days to Monrovia. The Lonisa, from Salem direct, 54 days, and the Calvert, from Philadelphia, 52.

We had expected a rapid voyage, from the model of the Estelle, but bear our disappointment better, now that we find the same causes have been operating against others.

We find in harbor the U. S. Ship Dale, Capt. Whittle, only a few hours before us from Cape de Verds, and that her run from the Islands, usually from 5 to 8 days, has consumed 16 days. Her officers and crew are in fine health. After watering, she is expected to proceed down the coast as far as Loando, and will leave this week. They complain of the ennui of this station, and I regretted for their sakes that I had not obtained one of your daily exchange mails on leaving New York.

There are four other vessels in harbor, besides the Dale and Estelle. These are all European—three Dutch and one British. As the steamer for England may arrive here to-day, being over due, I must close this without much reference to the condition of the Republic. We had an opportunity of landing at the Cape on Sabbath morning, and I attended service at the Presbyterian Church, and found an intelligent and well-dressed audience.

President Roberts returned from England by steamer, and only landed on Saturday, a few hours before we dropped anchor. The Legislature is in session, and prominent citizens of the Republic are gathered from all the counties.

I hope to acquire some valuable information before our return to

New York, but must, for the present, close my letter by adding a few memoranda of our voyage, simply remarking that the bark has proved an easy, dry, and fine sea boat, both in storm and calm, and no finer crew could have been selected.—With scarce an exception, every one tried to render the voyage pleasant. Thursday, October, 26th, hove anchor from lower bay, New York, and went out, close hauled to a S. E. wind. After tacking all day, did not lose sight of the light on Neversink until Friday morning, 27th.—No more favorable wind was obtained until Wednesday, November 1st, when, with a N. W. wind, we began to make progress. This favorable wind lasted two days, followed by two days of calms, and squalls from all points of the compass. Thus we passed ten days, scarcely making a good offing, but thoroughly initiating our passengers into the discomfort of "a home on the mountain wave," and the fickleness of weather in the Gulf stream.

Sabbath, November 5th, after religious service on deck, a severe gale from E. N. E. set in about 1 P. M., and by 3 o'clock all sails were furled and the bark hove to under mizzen staysail. On Monday, the royals were sent down, and a kedge anchor and spar thrown out as a drag. Our satisfaction may well be imagined, when on Tuesday morning we found the vessel scudding under reefed sails over the yet surging waves, which to our noviciates in sea-life seemed indeed like mountains.—From Tuesday, until Friday, the 10th, we had favorable winds from the N. W.

Wednesday the 8th, about 4 P. M., lat. 37 20 lon. 54 56, a wreck was descried on our larboard bow, and created the most intense interest, as her deck seemed to have two or three persons on it. Orders were

immediately given to bear down to her,—to have the boat unlashed and oars ready. As the wreck rose up on some huge wave, we were sure that men were there, anxiously waiting for relief; but on nearing her, we found broken masts and spars and windlass had been taken for men—and the wreck deserted.—Had her crew perished in the terrific storm of the previous Monday? Had they been taken off? Had they taken to their boat, and if alive, were they tossed upon the still raging sea? We sighed to think of their probably hard fate, and around her image clustered melancholy thoughts for many days. The Estelle wore round the wreck, very near to it, enabling us to read her name, "Ellis of Warren," and satisfying us that no living being was on board. Her foremast was gone by the deck—main-mast broken off 10 feet above deck, bulwarks mostly gone, house badly stove, the jib-boom still remaining, and the mizzen gaff-boom lashed from stump of main-mast across the rail, seemingly to enable the crew to enter their boat without staving it.

No boat—no signs of life appeared; and deeming it unnecessary to delay or risk life by boarding the wreck in a heavy sea, orders were given to bear away, and we stood on the deck, looking at her as the sea washed over her, and then her boom and broken mast were thrown up in relief against the dark sky, with a sympathy akin to that felt for her hapless crew.

Saturday, November 11th, the wind headed us from N. E. by E., and increased until by 6 A. M., on Sabbath, the Estelle was again hove to under a close reefed topsail, and encountered a second storm, which did not abate until Tuesday, and was nearly as severe as the one a week previous.

Thursday, November 16th, the wind, which, as the storm abated, had still been ahead, but gradually hauling N. E. to E. and then to S. E., came round to S. W., and continued to favor us until Saturday.—By this time being in lat. 36, lon. 34 30, Captain Miller deemed his Easting enough to strike for the trades, about lat. 30 and lon. 30, and having a light wind again from N. E., bore away S. E. On Sabbath this wind increased to a fresh breeze, and for ten days we made rapid progress through the trades, passing the Cape de Verds Monday, November 27th, on our 32d day from New York. From November 29th to December 16th, the Estelle lay almost helpless, being constantly becalmed. Our whole distance from Monrovia, when left by the trade winds, was only 540 miles. An easy run of two days with a good wind consumed 17 days, and I think if the friends of Colonization could have shared our impatience under the burning sun, they would have entered with more spirit and liberality into an enterprise for steam between America and Liberia.

The only vessel spoken by us during the voyage was an English ship off Sierra Leone, which had been becalmed nearly *three weeks*, and so far comforted us as evidencing that we were not alone in our trials.

So far of the vessel and her voyage. I think in view of the time lost in gales and calms and head winds, the vessel and her captain deserve credit for so early an arrival. Nor was the long passage without compensating benefits. Religious worship was maintained regularly morning and evening, and long before our arrival, it became manifest from the increasing prayerfulness of some of Christ's servants, and the seriousness of previously unconverted souls, that God was ready to

make a Bethel of our ship. A number resolved to seek the Pearl of great price, and three at least expressed a full hope that God had renewed their hearts, and others entertained a trembling hope. If, by divine grace, they attain to eternal life, we may well feel that our time was not lost.

Wisconsin.

THE Board of Directors of the State Colonization Society, met recently at *Madison*, the capitol—the President, Chancellor Lathrop, in the chair—and in view of the influence of Liberia in aiding in the suppression of the slave trade, the committee expressed the opinion that the United States should engage in colonizing Africa, by transporting in regular steam-packets, free of cost, such of the free colored population as may desire to escape from the oppressive disabilities of caste, in this country, to the enjoyment of personal independence and elevated social position in the ancient and proper home of their race.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the peculiar relations of the people of the United States to the African race, and the presence among us of large numbers

of free people of color, prepared for self-government, and the practical workings of republican forms, as experiment has already proven, imposes upon this country the duty and the policy of adopting, through Congress and the State Legislatures, effective measures for planting and fostering colonial settlements at proper points throughout the African coast.

Resolved, That as a part of said system of measures, it is, in the judgment of this Board, expedient that public aid be extended to the American Colonization Society, to enable said society to establish a line of steam vessels, to ply regularly between our ports and points on the African coast for the gratuitous transportation of colonists, and for the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between the country and the West African States.

Indiana.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT in his recent message to the Legislature of Indiana thus speaks of the relations of that State with Liberia, and of the cause of Colonization.

The correspondence on the subject of acquiring territory in Liberia, for the colonization of our colored population, will be found in the reports of the colonization agent. From this correspondence, it appears that the contemplated quantity of land cannot be acquired in a body. The object in view may, however,

be accomplished by such a modification of the law as shall authorize the selections of lands, in smaller quantities, for families and individuals who may emigrate from Indiana to Liberia. The expediency of making such a modification of the law, is worthy of your consideration.

Since the passage of the law authorizing a State organization for the purpose of aiding the cause of African colonization, forty-eight persons have been sent from Indiana to Liberia. A majority of these

emigrants were good mechanics, industrious and intelligent men, and well qualified to exert a good influence in that infant republic.

Time has demonstrated that the scheme of African colonization is practicable, and no enterprise of the age holds out greater promises of good to the colored race. Within the last twenty years, through the influence of the Liberian government, the principles of christian civilization and civil liberty have accomplished more, among the twenty-five millions of that portion of Africa, than had been achieved by the efforts of philanthropists in the course of many preceding centuries. The

colored man, in his native land, has established a republic, built towns and cities, founded churches and schools, and adopted a policy calculated to encourage agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, and other industrial pursuits. We must look to this land for the elevation of the African, for the separation of the white and colored races, and for the removal or mitigation of a great source of evil. I recommend that you continue the annual appropriation for the cause of colonization, and that your voice be heard in the national councils asking for the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

How to Ship Slaves.

An African factor of fair repute is ever careful to select his human cargo with consummate prudence, so as not only to supply his employers with athletic laborers, but to avoid any taint of disease that may affect the slaves in their transit to Cuba or the American main. Two days before embarkation, the head of every male and female is neatly shaved; and, if the cargo belongs to several owners, each man's *brand* is impressed upon the body of his respective negro. This operation is performed with pieces of silver wire, or small irons, fashioned into the merchant's initials, heated just hot enough to blister without burning the skin. When the entire cargo is the venture of but one proprietor, the branding is always dispensed with.

On the appointed day, the *barracon*, or slave-pen, is made joyous by the abundant "feed" which signals the negro's last hours in his native country. The feast over, they are taken alongside the vessel in canoes; and as they touch the deck, they are entirely stripped, so that

women as well as men go out of Africa as they came into it—*naked*. This precaution, it will be understood, is indispensable; for perfect nudity, during the whole voyage, is the only means of securing cleanliness and health. In this state they are immediately ordered below, the men to the hold and the women to the cabin, while the boys and girls are, day and night, kept on deck, where their sole protection from the elements is a sail in fair weather, and a *tarpaulin* in foul.

At meal time they are distributed in messes of ten. Thirty years ago, when the Spanish slave trade was lawful, the captains were somewhat more ceremoniously religious than at present, and it was then a universal habit to make the gangs say grace before meat, and give thanks afterward. In our days, however, they dispense with this ritual, and content themselves with a "*Viva la Habana*," or "hurrah for Havana," accompanied by a clapping of hands.

This over; a bucket of salt water is served to each mess by way of "finger glasses" for the ablution of

hands, after which a *kidd*, either of rice, farina, yams or beans, according to the tribal habit of the negroes, is placed before the squad. In order to prevent greediness or inequality in the appropriation of nourishment, the process is performed by signals from a monitor, whose motions indicate when the darkies shall dip and when they shall swallow.

It is the duty of a guard to report immediately whenever a slave refuses to eat, in order that his abstinence may be traced to stubbornness or disease. Negroes have sometimes been found in slavers who attempted voluntary starvation; so that, when the watch reports the patient to be "shamming," his appetite is stimulated by the medical antidote of a "cat." If the slave, however, is truly ill, he is forthwith ticketed for the sick list by a bead or button around his neck, and despatched to an infirmary in the fore-castle.

These meals occur twice daily, at ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, and are terminated by another ablution. Thrice in each twenty-four hours they are served with half a pint of water. Pipes and tobacco are circulated economically among both sexes; but, as each negro cannot be allowed the luxury of a separate bowl, boys are sent around with an adequate supply, allowing a few whiffs to each individual. On regular days, probably three times a week, their mouths are carefully rinsed with vinegar, while, nearly every morning a dram is given as an antidote to scurvy.

Although it is found necessary to keep the sexes apart, they are allowed to converse freely during day on deck. Corporeal punishment inflicted save by order and even then, not understood exactly as a week the their chins

without assistance from soap; and, on the same day, their nails are closely pared, to insure security from harm in those nightly battles that occur, when the slave contests with his neighbor every inch of plank to which he is glued. During afternoons of serene weather, men, women, girls and boys are allowed to unite in African melodies, which they always enhance by an extemporaneous *tom-tom* on the bottom of a tub or tin kettle.

These hints will apprise the reader that the greatest care, compatible with safety, is taken of a negro's health and cleanliness on the voyage. In every well conducted slaver, the captain, officers and crew are alert and vigilant to preserve the cargo. It is their personal interest, as well as the interest of humanity, to do so. The boatswain is incessant in his patrol of purification, and disinfecting substances are plentifully distributed. The upper deck is washed and swabbed daily; the slave deck is scraped and hollystoned; and at nine o'clock each morning, the captain inspects every part of his craft; so that no vessel, except a man-of-war, can compare with a slaver in systematic order, purity and neatness. I am not aware that the ship-fever, which sometimes decimates the emigrants from Europe, has ever prevailed in these African traders.

At sundown, the process of stowing the slaves for the night is begun. The second mate and boatswain descend into the hold, whip in hand, and range the slaves in their regular places; those on the right side of the vessel facing forward, and lying in each other's lap, while those on the left are similarly stowed with their faces toward the stern. In this way each negro lies on his right side, which is considered preferable for the action of the heart. In allotting

places, particular attention is paid to the size, the taller being selected for the greatest breadth of the vessel, while the shorter and younger are lodged near the bows. When the cargo is large, and the lower deck crammed, the supernumeraries are disposed of on deck, which is securely covered with boards to shield them from moisture. The *strict* discipline of nighly stowage is, of course, of the greatest importance in slavers, else every negro would accommodate himself as if he were a passenger.

In order to insure perfect silence and regularity during night, a slave is chosen as constable from every ten, and furnished with a "cat" to enforce commands during his appointed watch. In remuneration for his services, which it may be believed are admirably performed whenever the whip is required, he is adorned with an old shirt or tarry trowsers. Now and then billets of wood are distributed among the sleepers, but this luxury is never granted until the good temper of the negroes is ascertained, for slaves have often been tempted to mutiny by the power of arming themselves with these pillows from the forest.

It is very probable that many of my readers will consider it barbarous to make slaves lie down naked upon a board, but let me inform them that native Africans are not familiar with the use of feather beds, nor do any but the free and rich in their mother country indulge in the luxury even of a mat or raw hide. Among the Mandingo chiefs—the most industrious and civilized of Africans—the beds, divans and sofas are heaps of mud, covered with untanned skins for cushions, while logs of wood serve for bolsters! I am of opinion, therefore, that emigrant slaves experience very slight inconvenience in lying down on the deck.

But *ventilation* is carefully attended to. The hatches and bulkheads of every slaver is grated, and apertures are cut about the deck for ampler circulation of air. Windsails, too, are constantly pouring a steady draft into the hold, except during a chase, when, of course, every comfort is temporarily sacrificed for safety. During calms or in light or baffling winds when the suffocating air of the tropics makes ventilation impossible, the gratings are always removed, and portions of the slaves allowed to repose at night on deck, while the crew is armed to watch the sleepers.

Handcuffs are rarely used on ship-board. It is the common custom to secure slaves in the *barracoons*, and while shipping, by chaining *ten* in a gang; but as these platoons would be extremely inconvenient at sea, the manacles are immediately taken off and replaced by leg-irons, which fasten them in pairs by the feet. Shackles are never used but for *full grown men*, while *women and boys* are set at liberty as soon as they embark. It frequently happens that when the behaviour of *male* slaves warrants their freedom, they are released from all fastenings long before they arrive. Irons are altogether dispensed with on many *Brazilian* slavers, as negroes from Anjuda, Benia and Angola are mild, and unaddicted to revolt like those who dwell east of the Cape or north of the Gold Coast.

Indeed, a knowing trader will never use chains but when compelled, for the longer a slave is ironed the more he deteriorates; and, as his sole object is to land a healthy cargo, pecuniary interest, as well as natural feeling, urges the sparing of metal. — *Captain Cannot, or Twenty years of an African Slaver.*

The African Squadron—Ashburton Treaty.

ADDRESS BY MICHHAEL A. H. TAYLOR.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the American Society for the Abolition of Slavery, held at New York, on the 10th of January, 1842, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the African Squadron, and of the Ashburton Treaty, and of the British Cruisers on the African Coast, and of the suppression of the slave trade.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Ashburton Treaty, and of the British Cruisers on the African Coast, and of the suppression of the slave trade, and of the vessels now on the African Coast.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. S. G. May, of New Jersey, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Ashburton Treaty, be authorized to prepare an African Report, containing a full and complete account of the same.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—After having received the request of the Board of Directors, I will now express my views in relation to the proposed action of the U. S. Senate on the ratification of the African Squadron and the Ashburton Treaty.

I have before me a copy of the Instructions for the Senior Officer of H. B. Majesty's Cruisers, on the West coast of Africa, in relation to the treaty of Washington, "By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c."—which is as follows:

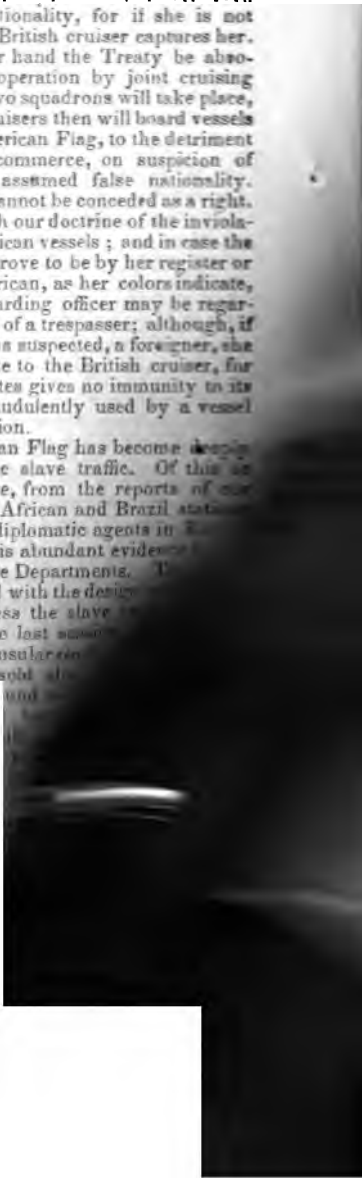
"The Commanding Officers of H. B. Majesty's ships on the African Station, will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, or visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the United States, whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not."

These Instructions show that, as the African slave trade has been pronounced by the United States piracy only in a municipal sense—not piracy by the law of nations, bona fide American vessels, irrespective of their character, are considered by the British Government as well as our own, to be in no sense amenable to foreign cruisers. But how is American nationality to be ascertained for the slaver, even if not American, can easily hoist the American Flag; and therefore, unless the vessel is boarded, our colors may be made to cover the most atrocious acts of piracy. The 8th article of the Washington Treaty, which the committee of the Senate or Foreign affairs, in their late report propo-

se to give to our allies for the coast-warder, is that if a vessel of B. M. and American colors is captured, whether she has hoisted the American Flag or not, she shall be treated as an American vessel, which gives to the captor the power even to seize her nationality, for if she is not American, the British cruiser captures her. If, however, the Treaty be absolutely and unconditionally co-operation by joint cruising power, the two squadrons will take place, and British Cruisers then will board vessels flying the American Flag, to the detriment of our commerce, on suspicion of piracy, and assumed false nationality. This cannot be conceded as a right. It is in violation of our doctrine of the inviolability of American vessels; and in case the vessel should prove to be by her register or by her crew an American, as her colors indicate, the boarding officer may be regarded as a trespasser; although, if the vessel was suspected, a foreigner, she might be seized by the British cruiser, for the United States gives no immunity to its Flag when fraudulently used by a vessel of another nation.

The American Flag has become deeply involved in the slave traffic. Of this we are aware, from the reports of our officers on the African and Brazil stations, and from our diplomatic agents in England, Genoa, &c. There is abundant evidence in the Navy and State Departments, that this is the case, and with the desire to suppress the slave trade, we are obliged to suppress the American Flag. Clayton, at the last session, was obliged to deny consular protection to our vessels when sold abroad, and our vessels were bound to fly the British Flag. This wise and prudent policy, if adopted, then our vessels would be taken up by the British Represent-

It may be once to America, America, which be to sea, the ship, and



than two-thirds of the slavers on the African coast claiming American nationality, as may be found in documentary evidence, have been provided with this *sea-letter*. Or in other words, American vessels when sold abroad, have had their nationality perpetuated by this consular *sea-letter* for the express purpose of being employed in the African slave trade. And surely, when the evil arising from the issuing of this document becomes as well understood in the House, as it has been in the Senate, it may be supposed, that the bill, denying said *sea-letters* to African bound vessels, will also be passed unanimously by that body.

On the other hand, to those at all familiar with the cunning devices of the slaver, it will be manifest that in order to extirpate the slave trade, even with the powerful aid of the Clayton bill suppressing *sea-letters*, the *letter* and the *spirit* of the Washington Treaty must be carried out, and the African Squadron rendered more efficient by substituting two or three small *steamers* for the large sailing vessels. No regulation or law about *sea-letters*, on the sale and transfer of vessels, could repair the mischief that must inevitably follow the abrogation of that Treaty. For many an American merchant who has not scrupled to sell his vessel in Brazil or in the Spanish West Indies, knowing it to be designed for the slave trade, would not hesitate to evade the Clayton bill, were the Treaty abrogated, by sending his vessel fully equipped for the traffic, direct from the United States with her *register*, (as in the recent case of the slavers Gray Eagle and Julia Moulton from New York) where she would engage in slaving under a *charter party*. Such instances are even now occurring, while the *sea-letter* is proof of nationality; and these will be greatly multiplied when by the withdrawal of *sea-letters*, a vessel must have a *register* as a protection against the interference of foreign cruisers. In proof of this view permit me to cite a case in point, which occurred while I was in command of the U. S. Brig Perry on the west coast of Africa:

A British cruiser under the Treaty now proposed to be abrogated, proceeded to Loanda and informed the American officers that the Brig "Chatsworth," a suspected slaver, was lying at Ambriz, but she being an American vessel, the British officers could do no more than to report the circumstances to the American cruisers. The "Perry" immediately sailed for Ambriz, where I, in person, boarded and searched the stranger. An American *register*, but no *sea-letter*, was found among her papers.

The "Chatsworth" was seized, and afterwards condemned in Baltimore by the U. S. District Court of Maryland. The owner was tried but acquitted—the vessel having been under a *charter party* in charge of an Italian supercargo.

Now this case shows:—1st. That American vessels, owned in the United States, and sailing with *bona fide registers*, are engaged in the African slave trade; hence the necessity for an American squadron being continued in full force on that coast, even should the Clayton bill, denying *sea-letters* to vessels when sold abroad, become a law.

2d. It also shows the importance of the *treaty*, providing for the co-operation by joint cruising, of American and British men-of-war;—for if the said Treaty had not been in force, the British officers would not have gone in search of an American cruiser to report the "Chatsworth", and that vessel would have escaped with a cargo of slaves to Brazil.

I have also before me a copy of the report of the committee (of the Senate) on Foreign Relations, proposing to abrogate the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, providing for maintaining a naval force on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.

I respectfully remark on the several points presented in this Report:

1st, "The enormous expense in money, with a lamentable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate." The committee estimate the cost of the African Squadron from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, annually.—Whereas, the report of the Secretary of the Navy in the year 1842, estimates the cost at \$241,182. This, be it remembered, is the first report made after the Treaty with Great Britain. The document reads:

"It is to be remembered that the obligation assumed by the government to keep a squadron on the Coast of Africa, does not create any absolute necessity for an increase to that amount of our naval force. Vessels already in the Navy will be selected for that service. Of course, the annual cost of repairing said vessels is but a part of the usual and necessary expenditure for the naval service. It is not proposed to increase the Navy, with the particular view of supplying this squadron; nor would it be proposed to reduce the Navy if this squadron were not necessary and proper. It is merely a part of the customary and useful employment of our vessels of war.

* * * * *

“Certainly the squadron now contemplated is as small as this service would require under any circumstances. The treaty stipulations, therefore, do not in effect, impose any new obligations, nor exact any expenditure which would not otherwise have been necessary and proper. The pledge given to England is but the pledge given to all nations in the treaty of Ghent, and in the general course of policy with reference to the slave trade. We keep our own faith to the civilized world, upon this interesting point, by simply preserving our own consistency, and rendering due protection to the interests of our own people.”

This squadron now consists of one frigate and two sloops-of-war of the third class; the wear and tear of the former amounts to \$20,000—and the latter (each) \$10,000=40,000. The pay of officers and men, provisions and contingencies, do not exceed \$210,000,—making the entire cost \$250,000—instead of \$800,000—\$1,000,000—as estimated by the committee.

With regard to the “lamentable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate,” the records of the Medical Bureau at Washington, will show, that the “loss of life” in the African squadron, has not exceeded that in other squadrons abroad. In my own vessel—the “Perry,” we were cruising for two years, much of the time exposed in boats—frequently absent from the vessel days and nights; boarded seventy vessels, and captured two or three slavers, yet not a single death occurred among the officers and crew. The only sanitary measures adopted, were, not to be on shore during the night and issuing no *gregarious* during the cruise.

2d. “France at one time had an equal force with Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, say twenty-six vessels; but finding the engagements too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels employed.” The reason why France has reduced her African force from twenty-six to twelve cruisers, may be found in the fact that her squadron, now like our own, is restrictive to her own vessels and citizens alone. France could not, therefore, even with a larger force than England, accomplish the same result in captures as the British Squadron, as she is not in treaty with other Powers, as England is. Her squadron of steamers and sailing vessels has vindicated the French flag by restricting its use in the slave traffic when it is remembered, that the legal

commerce of France is 100 per cent. less than that of the United States, and that the slave trade under the French Flag has been more than 100 per cent. less than that under the American, it will readily be seen, that the twelve French cruisers are ample for the purpose of protecting French commerce and preventing the use of the French Flag in the slave trade. Had the United States, in place of her three sailing vessels, the number of steamers and sailing cruisers on the Coast with treaty stipulations for co-operation, that France now has, and which it is believed she intends to be continued there, (unless a portion be temporarily withdrawn on account of the Russian war,) we soon should hear no more of the American Flag being engaged in the slave trade, than we now do of the colors of England or France covering that atrocious traffic.

3d. “Investigating Committees in Parliament.” Reference is made in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the examination of British Naval Officers in relation to the inefficiency of the British Squadron in the suppression of the slave trade. On this point, it may be remarked, that after a careful investigation by the committees of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and the examination of a number of officers who had served on the African Station, Great Britain became so fully convinced of the disastrous consequences that would attend the withdrawal or diminution of the African forces, that the efficiency of the squadron was increased by the addition of several small steamers better adapted to accomplish the purposes in view.

The House of Lords adopted the report of its committee, which stated—“that the past efficiency of the squadron has been greatly undervalued—that its cost has been greatly exaggerated—that with proper precautions it is not an unhealthy station,” &c.

A like result would follow similar investigations in this country.

4th. “Treaty stipulations—co-operation by joint cruising.”

The diminution of the slave trade would have taken place earlier had the American Squadron cruised, (prior to 1849) agreeably to the provisions of the treaty, on the principal slaving ground south of the Equator. In proof of this view the following statement of facts is submitted.

In the month of December, 1849, the commander-in-chief of the British squadron, proceeded to Porto Prava, and informed the American Commodore, that a number of American slavers had for a long

time been on the South Coast, where for three years previously there had been no American man-of-war to seize them. The "Perry" was accordingly *despatched* on that service, and in a few months was followed by the "John Adams;" and within eight months, three American slavers were captured; our legal commerce, which had been annoyed by British cruisers, was protected; and our merchant vessels relieved from vexatious Custom House restrictions in the Portuguese provincial ports. This joint cruising was continued, "off and on," for a year or more; the American cruiser boarding every vessel under American colors, and the British examining her own vessels and those of the different nations with which her government was in treaty. Several French cruisers were also on the south coast. The result of these proceedings was, that the slave trade, not only in American, but also in other vessels, languished, in fact, became almost extinct. This may be seen from the following extracts of a letter, by Sir George Jackson—the British Commissioner, dated Loanda, 7th May, 1851.

"During the four years preceding your arrival, (March 1850) I did not see, and scarcely heard of a single American officer on this station. The Marion and Boxer did indeed, if I recollect right, anchor once or twice in this harbor, but they made no stay in these parts. What was the consequence? "The treaty of Washington proved almost a dead letter, as regarded one of the contracting parties. And the abuse of the American Flag became too notorious, in promoting and abetting the slave trade, to make it necessary for me to refer further to it—more particularly in addressing one who [has] witnessed that abuse when at its height.

"The zeal and activity displayed by yourself and brother officers, and the seizures which were the result of them, at once changed the face of things. The actual loss which the traffic sustained and the dread of those further losses which they anticipated on seeing the U. S. Squadron prepared to confront them at those very haunts to which they had been accustomed to repair with impunity, struck terror into these miscreants, on both sides of the Atlantic. And from the date of those very opportune captures not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors has been seen on the coast. * * *

"The effect of what I have above stated has, as you know, for some time past, shown itself very sensibly at this place: money is exceedingly scarce—slaves hardly find purchasers. Failures of men who have

hitherto figured as among the chief merchants of the city, have already occurred, and others are anticipated, and a general want of confidence prevails.

"We must not, however, allow ourselves to be deceived either by our own too sanguine expectations, or the interested representations of others. The enemy is only defeated, not subdued; on the slightest relaxation on our part, he would rally, and the work would have to be commenced *de novo*. * * *

"In this view it is, that I cannot too forcibly insist on the absolute necessity of the continuation of our naval exertions, which, so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased, till the hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed. * *

"It would not be becoming in me, in addressing an American citizen, to do more than to testify to the mischiefs occasioned by the system I have already alluded to, of granting *sea-letters*, but I should hope, upon due investigation, it would be found very practicable to deny such letters to vessels sailing to the coast of Africa, without at all interfering with the interests or freedom of licit trade."

See also in this connection a letter addressed to me by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron, pp. 347 to 351, inclusive—"Africa and the American Flag."

It is evident from the above that the slave trade, as stated in the report of the committee on Foreign Relations, "was then (1848) in a state of unusual activity," was caused solely by the absence of the U. S. Squadron on the Southern Coast where the traffic was chiefly prosecuted. For when the U. S. Squadron appeared on that coast, and co-operated agreeably to the treaty stipulation with the English cruisers, the traffic was checked, and hence it is evident that in the suppression of this iniquitous commerce, there can be no effective substitute, either for the treaty of Washington, or for the presence of the African Squadron.

On this point, permit me to quote from the Official Report of Commander Lynch, which was published during the late session, by order of Congress.

"If we do not wish to be accused, and perhaps justly accused, of observing the letter and neglecting the spirit of our treaty stipulations with regard to the slave trade, we will substitute small but effective steamers for sailing vessels upon the African station. In the "John Adams," we were ten days in making the distance which could have been accomplished by a steamer in thirty-six hours.

"From the causes I have enumerated, our cruisers can visit very few places compared to the number that should be visited, and as the log-books will testify often remain long at their anchors, or make yet more lengthy passages to Madeira to recruit—a passage which under canvass alone, in the teeth of a trade wind, is often more prolonged and more wearing to the ship, than if she came directly home."

On the 17th July, 1852, Commodore Lavallette, then in command of the U. S. African Squadron, addressed a friend, thus :

"It is proposed, I understand, to withdraw the squadron from the Coast of Africa, and I believe upon the ground of the opinion that the efforts of the combined squadrons to suppress the slave trade have been a failure ; that no good or important object has been effected, when on the contrary, the slave trade is completely checked and will be entirely suppressed by a continuance of a sufficient naval force on this coast. Let it be withdrawn, and I am certain that the slave trade will become as rife as ever it was, and the legitimate trade of the coast greatly injured. I trust that the squadron may not be withdrawn, but that it will be kept up, and instead of half a dozen sailing vessels being employed in this service, there may be sent to the station three or four steam vessels that will more effectually protect our commercial interests in this quarter, as well as more certainly suppress the slave trade."

Commodore Mayo, now in command of the African Squadron, writes under date of 23d December, 1853 :

"You are quite right in supposing that the withdrawal of the African Squadron would be attended with most injurious results.—Our trade on this coast would certainly be destroyed, our flag would be prostituted to the purposes of the slave trade, and the Liberian Colonies would lose the valuable influence with the presence of our ships of war exercises upon the minds of the natives.

"It is much to be deplored that the want of small steamers in our Navy deprives this squadron of the greatest modern improvement in naval equipments, for these calm seas are particularly adapted to steam navigation. I am of opinion that it is very essential that the flag ship at least, should be a steamer."

The increase of commerce, and the advancement of christian civilization, will undoubtedly, at no distant date, render a naval force for the suppression of the African slave trade unnecessary, but no power having extensive commerce ought

ever to overlook the necessity of a naval force on that coast. For in a country so near as Africa, and with which the United States is so intimately connected, the duty of preventing evil by the presence of power is imperative, otherwise, we at once jeopardize our citizens and lead the savage into crime.

5th. The report of the committee on Foreign Relations says, "the total result of the operations of our squadron during twelve years, has been the capture of fourteen vessels."

By reference to the letter of Sir George Jackson, it will be seen that the result of co-operation by joint cruising, almost entirely swept the slave trade from the coast within a single year. As the Commissioner says, "it struck terror into those miscreants on both sides of the Atlantic, and from the date of those very opportune captures, not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors has been seen on the coast." Besides this result, many Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian slavers were captured by the British Squadron ; and many of these, had there been no union of effort between the two services, would have escaped with their cargoes of slaves under the pretense of American nationality.

6th. "Your committee think that if the American Flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic, now prohibited by every christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of these Islands."

If the African Squadron were stationed off the Spanish West Indies, and were the cruisers even to capture an American slaver, "the horrors of the middle passage" must be twice endured in re-landing the slaves (at Monrovia) on the continent. But from the unsuccessful efforts of our Home, or West Indian Squadron, (which it is believed has not made a single capture, as there is no treaty there securing union of effort between American and British cruisers) it may fairly be presumed, that there is but little prospect of preventing slaves being landed in Cuba, even were a portion of the African Squadron, as suggested in the report, added to the force already in the West Indies.

On this point we quote from a report drawn up by Messrs. Charles F. Mercer and Hemphill, M. C.'s, in July, 1821. Its last sentence suggests :—"If slave ships are permitted to escape from the African Coast, and to be dispersed to different parts of the world, their capture would be rendered uncertain if not hopeless."

7th. The committee say, "The policy of stipulations of this kind may well be questioned on general grounds." But in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, in his report, December, 1842, it may be said, "The pledge given to England is but the pledge given to all nations in the treaty of Ghent, and in the general course of our policy with reference to the slave trade. We keep our faith to the civilized world on this interesting point, by simply preserving our own consistency, and rendering due protection to the interests of our people."

In the year 1852, an American captain, then demanding of his employers a certain amount of "hush money," stated to an American officer, that, not only American vessels had been extensively engaged in the slave trade, but American merchants in New York and elsewhere, had embarked a large amount of capital in the traffic. This statement was corroborated by papers then in possession of the American captain; and has been rendered certain by the disclosures on the trial of the captain of the slaver Julia Moulton recently convicted in New York for having been engaged in the slave trade. Surely, the United States, whose vessels and flag have been more extensively employed in the slave traffic, than those either of England or France, ought not to be the first power to propose the abrogation of the treaty for its suppression.

A great country like this should take no step backward in the holy cause of benevolence. If we abrogate the treaty it will militate against American commercial interests, and lead to the revival of a traffic, from which humanity turns with horror. Shall the United States whose flag has covered more slavers than those of England or France combined, be the first to abandon the treaty stipulation, and thus play a feeble if not a false part in the cause of humanity? When the co-operating forces with the aid of Liberia have swept the slave trade from more than one-half the stations, and when not more than six or eight years to come of vigilant cruising are required to expel the traffic from Senegal north, to Benguela south—the whole line of slave coast,—will this nation be so untrue to its commercial interests, to the vindication of its prostituted flag, and to the cause of suffering humanity, as to abrogate a treaty, under which *alone*, the most atrocious traffic the world has ever seen, can be extirpated? No! When this subject is at all understood, as it only can be fully from the results of cruising on the African coast, it is believed, that not a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations

in either House of Congress, nor a member of either branch of the government, can hesitate for a moment in sustaining the treaty, and providing the necessary means for the speedy accomplishment of its object.

Permit me here to quote from the able report of the Secretary of the Navy presented to Congress at the last session. That document says:

"The opinion has heretofore been frequently expressed, that there is no necessity for a squadron of so many guns on the Coast of Africa, and that notice should be given to Great Britain under the terms of the treaty, in regard to the suppression of the slave trade; so as to be relieved from its obligations. The commerce on that coast has, of late years, increased so greatly; and American ships trading in that region have multiplied so much, that I am satisfied the squadron is needed, and is very effective in protecting our citizens, as well as suppressing the slave trade."

I have thus attempted to show that, the Clayton bill, preventing the issuing of *sea-letters* to vessels bound to the African coast ought to become a law. I have also attempted to show in a review of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations proposing to abrogate the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, that such a measure would be fraught with the most direful results. And for reasons assigned, I am clearly of the opinion, that all that is necessary to give permanency to the suppression of the slave trade, at those points where it has already been suppressed, and to extirpate this commerce on the whole line of the slave coast, will be the continuation of the squadrons, under treaty stipulations, for a few years to come. By these means, the natives of Africa who have heretofore been engaged almost exclusively in the slave trade, will have time to become interested in the trade of the natural products of the country; and when they have tested the superior advantages of this, they will find very little disposition to revert to the trade in their fellow men. But if either the United States, or Great Britain, were now to withdraw their squadron, the vessels of that nation, without a squadron, would at once revive the iniquitous traffic in all its horrors.

Considering that we have had no steamers on that coast, and but few sailing cruisers, our squadron has been efficient in fulfilling its duties. Its appearance alone had great influence. It showed a determination in our government to share in the naval charge of these vast seas and shores. Our country thus became present, as it

were, in power to repress, and if needs be, by punishment to avenge outrages on our citizens or their property. The squadron has protected our legal commerce, which is more extensive on the south coast, than that of England or France; it has checked by important captures, and still more by its presence, the desecration of our flag; and has had an essential agency in removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world. If, therefore, the Government is in earnest in its declared determination to suppress the slave trade in American vessels; if it means to afford protection to the rapidly increasing legitimate trade between the two countries; and if it looks favorably on the cause of christian civilization and African colonization on that vast continent, it will not listen to the proposition to abrogate any article of the Webster Ashburton treaty, nor to withdraw or reduce the African squadron, except it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty.

But on the contrary, it will increase the efficiency of that force by the addition of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic, and for the protection of our valuable commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now composing the squadron. Finally:—We cannot believe that the people of the United States are unwilling to sustain an effective squadron on the African coast, while France and England have each well appointed fleets in that region;—especially when it is understood how extensively the slave trade has been prosecuted in American vessels. Under these circumstances, we certainly ought not to leave the work of exterminating that infamous traffic wholly to other powers; when, with the Clayton prohibition of *Consular Sea-letters* superadded to the *African Squadron* and the *Ashburton Treaty*, we may bear a glorious part in its speedy and permanent suppression.

The McDonogh Estate.

A communication to the City Council from Wm. S. Peterkin, one of the agents of the city of Baltimore of the McDonogh estate, dated New Orleans, March 9th, 1855, contains some valuable information. Mr. Peterkin says, on the 2d instant he handed to Mr. Emery his commission, and, in conjunction with the New Orleans commissioners, have come to an organization, and formally notified the executors of the McDonogh estate that they are ready to take charge of their trust. "From the personal intercourse I have had with the executors, they appear to have no disposition to retain possession, and will, no doubt, surrender the effects so soon as they are authorized to do so. Mr. Brantz Mayer has not yet arrived, and Mr. Emery and myself will not act upon any important measure until he comes. I beg to hand you enclosed a copy of the opposition or injunction of Mr. Thomas J. Durant, attorney of the absent heirs of John McDonogh, as he styles himself. I cannot learn why Mr. Durant has assumed this position, or that he has in any manner been retained by parties calling themselves the heirs of Mr. McDonogh. It will be the duty of the agents or executors to get rid of these proceedings as soon as possible. I annex an abstract of five administration accounts furnished by the executors since the decease of Mr. McDonogh, the last dated 25th November, 1854.

"The expenses of counsels' fees, executors' commissions, &c., have, no doubt, been considerable; and those, in addition

to the debts of the deceased, serve to form the item of payments and disbursements. In my investigations regarding the estate, I have been materially aided by Robert Mott, Esq., formerly of Baltimore, counsellor at law, but now practising here.—Although the two cities are co-legatees of Mr. McDonogh, I hardly think their interests will be made entirely identical, and I would strongly recommend the retention of good counsel on behalf of the city of Baltimore. The councils of that city should, at least, make some appropriation for necessary expenses incurred by their representatives in getting possession of this property, and for any legal advice and action necessary in regard to it; and, I doubt not, they will see the expediency of passing an ordinance to that effect."

Abstract from Executor's Accounts with the Estate of John McDonogh.

		Total Receipts.	Disbursements.
1st acc't,	29 Oct.,	51, \$87,983 73	\$59,831 25
2d do.	3 Nov.,	52, 257,587 33	252,486 83
3d do.	3 do.,	53, 85,753 64	81,110 30
4th do.	3 May,	54, 39,461 94	40,294 87
5th do.	25 Nov.	54, 39,613 60	57,408 13

Receipts - - -	\$510,409 24	\$491,131 38
Payments - - -	491,131 38	

Balance with Executors—\$19,268 86

The Legislature of Louisiana, the New Orleans Delta states, has passed a bill allowing the property bequeathed to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore to be divided. Such consent on the part of the State of Louisiana, followed up by a like consent

on the part of the State of Maryland, will, in the opinion of the Delta, enable the legatees to dispose of the property in some practical and beneficial manner.

A letter to the Mayor from William S. Peterkin, one of the agents of the city of Baltimore in the McDonogh estate, dated at New Orleans, the 16th of March, ult., says:

"I enclose you herein copy of resolutions of the executors of John McDonogh, at a meeting held by them on the 13th inst., in reference to a notification from the commissioners and agents of the two cities, the purport of which I informed you of in my last. These resolutions evince a prompt disposition to hand over the estate the moment the executors are legally authorised to do so, and I wait the arrival of my colleague, Mr. Brantz Mayer, before proposing such action in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

"The obstacle, and the only one I presume, to the transfer of the estate by the executors, is in the injunction on the part of Mr. Durant; our first object being now, if possible, to get rid of this."

'Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the testamentary executors of the estate of John McDonogh, held on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1855.'

Resolved, That in compliance with the request of the commissioners and agents

of the 'general estate of John McDonogh,' contained in their resolution of the 7th of March instant, we, the executors of the last will and testament of the testator, are now ready and prepared to deliver all the property, money, notes and assets of every description, to said commissioners and agents, in conformity with the direction of the will of the testator, as soon as their capacity and powers shall be recognised in the Fifth District Court, and an order authorising the delivery shall have been granted by said court; and it is further

Resolved, That we hereby consent that said order and authority be given by said court, as we are satisfied that the powers of said commissioners and agents are in due form, and they are entitled to assume the administration of the estate without delay, and that our attorney be and he is hereby instructed to enter said consent of record, and pray the court to grant the authority to the commissioners and agents to take possession of the estate, and to permit us to deliver the estate to them; and it is further

Resolved, That we forthwith file our final account, and ask to be discharged from our trust; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the commissioners and agents, and also to our attorney."

Death of African Travellers.

At the last meeting of the English Geographical Society, the Earl of Sheffield in the chair, a letter from the Foreign Office, announcing the death of Dr. Barth, the distinguished traveller in Central Africa, and Mr. Henry Warrington, was read:—"I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society, copies of two despatches from Major Herman, her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, dated respectively the 24th of October and 6th of November; the former reporting that accounts had reached Dr. Vogel of the death of Dr. Barth, from sources which leave but a faint hope that the melancholy intelligence will not prove

true; the latter reporting the death of Mr. Henry Warrington, who had accompanied Dr. Vogel's expedition as far as Kuka, and was on his return to that place.—*E. Hammond.*"

Dr. Barth died at Meroda, about one hundred miles east north east of Sakatu. Mr. Henry Warrington died at the Well El Dibra, some hundred miles to the south of Bilma, while returning with the Caravan to Tripoli.

The death of Dr. Barth is a great loss to science and humanity. Dr. Vogel intended, on the 20th of July, to set out for the Tchadda river, and from thence to return to Kuka.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 14th of March to the 3d of April, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :
Jericho Centre—Rev. J. Peirce, \$1,
J. Lyman, 50 cents..... 1 50

Underhill—Collection in 1st
Church and Society, \$14 23,
Luther Brown, Mrs. A. Bost-

wick, J. C. Bradley, A. P. Morris, each 50 cents.....	16 23	Mead, D. Morgan, M. Bogue, R. R. Meade, A. J. Mead, Charles Sheldon, J. L. Gilmore, Mrs. L. Watkins, Wait Chatterton, Horatio Mead, Joel Mead, each \$1; E. G. Chatterton, 75 cents, J. N. Bailey, L. Goodrich, J. Pratt, Cash, E. Ward, W. W. Slason, each 50 cents, Mrs. L. Hall, 25 cents,	31 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. S. Hurbut, Rev. O. S. Hoyt, L. Meacham, each \$1; Wait Squier, 50 cents, A. B. Adams, 25 cents.....	3 75	Aggregate amount.....	52 48
<i>West Rutland</i> —Wm. F. Barnes, \$5, William Gilmore, \$3, Friend, Mrs. C. Slason, B. F. Blanchard, each \$2; Rev. A. Walker, J. Proctor, Mrs. A.			

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1855.

MAINE.

<i>Bath</i> —Freeman Clark, \$100,—\$90 of which to constitute himself, Zina Hyde, and Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D., life members of the American Colonization Society. Bath Colonization Society, \$13, by Freeman Clark, Esq., Treasurer..	113 00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Hollis</i> —From members of the Association for aiding the Colony of Liberia, viz : Leonard Jewett, Benjamin Whiting, Edward Emerson, each \$10; J. T. Wright, Miss Mary S. Farley, each \$5; Rev. P. B. Day, Noah Farley, each \$3; Dr. Willoby, Dr. Boynton, Cyrus Burge, each \$2; Reuben Baldwin, Minot Farley, each \$1, by Edward Emerson, Esq., Treasurer.....	54 00
By Rev. Dennis Powers :—	
<i>Concord</i> —From Rev. J. C. Fletcher, collected in November, 1854.....	31 50
<i>West Boscaawen</i> —Collections....	25 00
<i>Derry</i> —Collections in 1st Church, \$14 20; collection in 2d Church, \$26 25.....	40 45
<i>Milford</i> —Gilman Wheeler, Moses French, G. W. Burns, Mrs. G. W. Burns, Miss Hannah P. Ramsdale, Spencer Guild, Jacob Fuller, each \$5; Humphrey Moore, \$2; E. G. Newton, C. R. Wallace, W. P. Buell, Abram Fifield, Thomas W. Question, W. W. Brown, each \$1; Dr. Eldredge, G. W. Bosworth, and H. W. Bird, each 50 cents.....	44 50
<i>Dover</i> —Collection in Rev. B. F. Parson's Society.....	24 50
<i>Trimack</i> —Robert McGaw, to constitute himself a life	

member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00
	249 95

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Methuen</i> —John Davis.....	3 00
<i>Newton</i> —Mrs. Dr. Eldridge....	5 00
<i>Newburyport</i> —Part of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Wm. B. Banister, of Newburyport.....	400 00
By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Newburyport</i> —--Capt. Micajah Lunt, \$20; Edward S. Rand, balance for life membership Am. Col. Soc., \$10, and donation, \$10; Wm. Cushing, balance for life membership Am. Col. Soc., of Mrs. Sarah M. S. Cushing, \$20; Joshua Hale, first payment for life membership, Mrs. M. L. Hale, first payment for life membership, each \$5; Mrs. March, \$2; Mrs. Little, \$1 50; Miss Mary Hale, James Webster, each \$1; cash 50 cents.....	76 00
<i>Haverhill</i> —Samuel Chase, \$5, second payment for life membership Am. Col. Soc.; Mrs. Kelly, \$5; W. R. Whittier, M. D. George, Mrs. E. C. Ames, Hon. J. H. Duncan, each \$3; Laburton Johnson, \$2; Leonard Whittier, Luther Johnson, each \$1; cash 50 cts.	26 50
	510 50

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Bristol</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas Shepard, Pastor.....	12 00
By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Providence</i> —Z. Allen, \$5; Wm. Andrews, \$4; Benjamin White, \$3; Mrs. J. H. Reed, \$1.....	13 00
	25 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Hartford—Thomas S. Williams, \$50; Calvin Day, \$10; James Goodwin, W. W. House, Chester Adams, H. and W. Keney, G. W. Moore, Foster & Co., J. Dixon, J. W. Bull, W. L. Storrs, each \$5; J. F. Morris, H. R. Hills, T. Wadsworth, C. Boswell, E. A. Bulkeley, each \$3; R. S. Seyms, Thomas Skinner, George B. Bissell, L. F. Robinson, J. H. Trumbull, each \$2; P. Jewett, Ely, J. Langdon, E. A. Taft, George Corning, W. Harris, A. Saunders, A. P. Pettis, Katzenberg & Co., Kohn & Mandlebaum, W. M. Judd, J. H. Goodwin, G. P. Davis, A. D. Eason, R. M. Burdick, Lott, Goldschmidt & Co., Bomberger & Rosenbaltt, N. J. Brockett, J. M. B. McNary, S. P. Kendall, Charles L. Lincoln, C. M. Talcott, each \$1; cash 50 cents; G. Fox, 25 cents..... 152 75

New Haven—William Bostwick, W. S. Charnley, Gerard Hallock, each \$20; James Fellows, R. S. Fellows, each \$15, to constitute Mrs. James Fellows a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Elihu Atwater \$15, in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. T. Bishop, \$15; Lyman L. Squire, \$10, in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. A. Heaton, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Salisbury, E. E. Salisbury, Jer. Day, L. Cuddee, James Brewster, Ezra C. Reed, Ralph J. Ingersoll, Charles A. Ingersoll, Henry White, Wells Southworth, Aug. R. Street, each \$10; C. Cowley, \$5; Friend, T. Sherman, M. G. Elliott, Miss Gerry, J. Atwater, DeForest & Hotchkiss, S. B. Jerome, Wm. H. Russell, Cash, S. E. Foote, S. D. Pardee, J. W. DeForest, Wm. Johnson, Sacket Gilbert, Eli Whitney, N. Peck, Harris Smith, Alex. MacWhorter, Misses Maltby, W. Boardman, Mrs. Whitney, T. D. Woolsey, John Woodruff, 2d, Hiram Carop, H. Trowbridge, Jno. A. Blake, Eli W. Blake,

Prof. Silliman, sen., each \$5; Mrs. Sarah Bristol, \$4; J. Nicholson, C. B. Doolittle, Mrs. A. H. Maltby, John H. Coley, jr., E. H. Bishop, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, A. F. Barnes, H. Olmstead, Alfred Blackman, Wm. Cruttenden, N. H. Ganton, Mrs. David Selden, Chas. L. Chaplain, P. Blake, Cash, E. B. Bowditch, each \$3; Lewis Hotchkiss, H. W. Thomson, D. S. Cooper, A. Walker, W. H. Elliott, T. Lester, Wyllys Peck, E. Hotchkiss, Cash, Mrs. S. Fay, J. Winship, A. Bradley, Charles Bostwick, Mrs. A. M. Smith, L. Bradley, Samuel Noyes, George B. Rich, A. C. Twining, M. Merreman, Henry Ives, J. M. Mason, A. Treat, D. W. Buckingham, Mrs. North, L. Roberti, Mrs. C. E. Collins, Linsley & Carlisle, C. Ives, each \$2; D. W. Thomson, Cash, J. C. Wylie, Charles Robinson, G. Morse, J. Anketell, B. H. Douglas, Mrs. L. Chaplin, Mrs. H. Herrick, George D. English, C. B. Whitteley, M. Tyler, L. Fitch, H. Fitch, N. D. Sperry, C. Wait, Rev. E. Strong, A. Munson, E. Benjamin, W. A. Reynolds, Cash, Charles Hooker, Simmons Hine, Mrs. Isaac Beers, Cash, Mrs. E. C. Bowditch, Mrs. C. S. Phelps, Cash, each \$1; J. Olmstead, 50 cents.... 550 50

Fair Haven—Contribution in 2d. Cong. Church, \$11 53; contribution in Centre Church, \$11 18..... 22 71

Thompsonville—Contributions in 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Havey, Pastor..... 12 50

Rockville—Alonzo Bailey..... 10 00

Southington—R. Lowrey..... 5 00

Windsor—By Rev. Mr. Leece... 4 00

North Haven—S. A. Orcutt..... 1 00

Lebanon—Jabez Fitch and Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, each \$5. 10 00

Greenwich—Miss Sarah Lewis, \$20; Mrs. Mary E. Mason, \$30, to constitute her son, Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Brooklyn, N.Y., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 50 00

818 46

PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>Chambersburg</i> —Rev. B. S. Schneck, towards the expenses of the transportation and six months support in Liberia of Richard Houck, wife and daughter, of Charlestown, Va., in the Cora.....	100 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Georgetown</i> —C. E. Rittenhouse, to constitute his son, Samuel Whitall Rittenhouse, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00	
<i>Washington City</i> —F Street Presbyterian Church, by W. W. Ballantine, Treasurer, \$17 50; A Friend, \$15.....	32 50	
	62 50	
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Occoquan</i> —Joseph Jamey.....	10 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Raleigh</i> —Wm. Boylan, George W. Mordecai, each \$10; C. Dewey, \$2 58; Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., \$20.	42 58	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Columbia</i> —Prof. C. F. McCay..	5 00	
GEORGIA.		
<i>Mount Zion</i> —Hon. Joseph Bryan, to constitute his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Harris, of Augusta, Ga. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00	
<i>Columbus</i> —Geo. Hargraves, \$20; E. R. Powers, Joseph B. Hill, Leroy Nappier, Dr. T. Stewart, J. E. Hart, each \$10; A. G. J. M. Chambers, Jno. M. Flournoy, E. Brady, A. G. Redd, L. D. Johnson, T. Holt, M. T. Thruwits, M. Cody, M. Middlebrook, J. R. Jones, Charles Cleghorn, each \$5, by Dr. T. S. Stewart.....	125 00	
<i>Milledgeville</i> —Mrs. C. S. Daggett.....	10 00	
<i>Athens</i> —Mrs. Cook, \$20; Thomas Bishop, Luther Clark, Albon Chase, Rev. Prof. W. T. Brantly, each \$10; Capt. H. Hull, jr., Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D., Hon. Elizar Newton, R. L. Bloomfield, A. M. Scudder, Albon Chase, annual subscription, Mrs. Helen Camak, each \$5; Messrs. E. R. Hodgson & Brothers, \$3; Edmund Palmer, \$2; Mrs. W. L. Mitchel, Thomas R. R. Cobb, each \$1; Abijah Conger, 50 cents; by Luther Clark, Esq.	102 50	
<i>Mount Zion</i> —Hon. Joseph Bryan,	10 00	
	277 50	
FLORIDA.		
<i>Tallahassee</i> —Gov. Thomas Brown.	12 00	
MISSISSIPPI.		
<i>Natchez</i> —J. H. Mitchell.....	30 00	
<i>Rodney</i> —L. H. Drake.....	25 00	
	55 00	
OHIO.		
<i>Cincinnati</i> —M. F. Force, \$2; C. McMicken, \$10.....	12 00	
<i>Xenia</i> —Rev. J. C. McMillan....	1 00	
<i>Gillespieville</i> —Abner Wesson, to constitute Benjamin W. Ivie, of Gholsenville, Va. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00	
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Samuel Linn, \$4; Rev. Joseph McD. Mathews, \$10.....	14 00	
<i>Columbus</i> —N. H. Swayne, Chas. J. Hardy, each \$2; Mrs. James Ferguson, M. L. Neville, R. S. Neil, James Hutcherson, Luther Donaldson, Thos. Moodie, each \$1, by Thomas Moodie.....	10 00	
<i>Monroe</i> —From Harmony Church, Miami Presbytery, by Rev. James H. Gill.....	10 00	
<i>Putnam</i> —H. Safford.....	20 00	
<i>Canton</i> —John Harris, Stephen A. Mealy, each \$10; Rev. E. Buckingham, \$1.....	21 00	
<i>Springfield</i> —Mrs. Ann A. Warder	10 00	
	128 00	
TENNESSEE.		
<i>Nashville</i> —Wm. Williams and James Woods, each \$5.....	10 00	
<i>Lebanon</i> —Hon. Nathan Green, and Mrs. M. L. Kelley, each \$10.....	20 00	
<i>Memphis</i> —Rev. J. H. Gray....	10 00	
<i>Ashwood</i> —Rev. Duncan Brown, D. D.....	5 00	
	45 00	
ILLINOIS.		
<i>Jerseyville</i> —From a friend of Colonization.....	5 00	
IOWA.		
<i>Davenport</i> —Alexander W. McGregor.....	5 00	
	5 00	
Total contributions.....	1,964 49	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
<i>MAINE</i> .— <i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner, \$4, to January, 1856.— <i>Bath</i> —Sewall Watson, \$3, to July, 1855. <i>Calais</i> —John		

Stickney, \$2, to July, 1855.—		cer, \$4 50, to March, 1855.—	
<i>Phippsburgh</i> —James Drummond,		<i>Concord</i> —Wm. Monroe, \$4, to	
\$3, to July, 1855. <i>New Sharon</i> ,		January, 1856. <i>Nantucket</i> —	
—Howes & Smith, \$1, to April,		R. M. Joy, \$3, to May, 1855 ;	
1855. <i>Bangor</i> —E. A. Upton,		Hon. Wm. Barney, \$3, to	
\$2, to August, 1855.	15 00	May, 1854 ; Wm. Hadwen,	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Salisbury</i> —		\$4, to May, 1855. <i>Newburyport</i> —	
Nathaniel Sawyer & F. B.		Dea. Ezra Lunt, \$12, to Janu-	
Sawyer, each \$3, to June, '55 ;		ary, 1855. <i>Charlestown</i> —Rev.	
Moses Greeley, \$2, to June,		Jared Curtis, \$2, to January,	
1855. <i>Nashua</i> —Edward Spald-		'56. <i>Auburn</i> —Dea. Benjamin	
ing, \$2, to June, 1855.	10 00	Wiser, \$2, to January, 1856.	
VERMONT. — <i>Woodstock</i> —Benja-		<i>Methuen</i> —John Davis, \$2, to	
min Swan, \$10, to January,		September, 1855. <i>Langham</i> —	
1856 ; Hon. J. Collamer, \$2,		Morris Fearing, \$2, to July,	
to July, 1855 ; Hon. David		1856 ; Hawks Fearing, \$1, to	
Peirce, \$2, to July, '55. <i>West</i>		July, 1859. <i>Baldford</i> —Isaac	
<i>Rutland</i> —Zina Johnson, \$2, to		Morse, \$1, for 1855. <i>Barnstable</i>	
August, 1855 ; Chauncey		—Joan Munroe, \$3, to June '55.	
Thrall, \$1, to April, 1856 ; B.		<i>Holliston</i> —George Batchelder,	
F. Blanchard, \$1, to April, '56 ;		\$5, to July, 1856. <i>Milton</i> —	
Benjamin Blanchard, \$3, to		William Davis, \$6, to July,	
November, 1855 ; O. Morgan,		1856. <i>Middleborough</i> —Rev.	
\$1, to January, 1856 ; Mrs. E.		Israel W. Putnam, \$4, to May,	
J. Pratt, \$1, to April, 1855 ;		1855. <i>Charlestown</i> —George	
Mrs. Mary Gilmer, \$3, to May,		Hyde, \$2, to July, 1855.—	
1855 ; T. McLaughlin, \$3 ;		<i>Chester Village</i> —Forbes Kyle,	
Nahum Johnson, \$1, to August,		\$2, to July, 1856. <i>North Car-</i>	
1854 ; Charles G. Boardman,		<i>ver</i> —Nathaniel Cogswell, \$2,	
\$1, to March, 1856 ; Wait		in full. <i>Brighton</i> —J. T. Kelly,	
Chatterton, \$1, to January, '56 ;		\$5, to July, 1855. <i>North Ches-</i>	
James M. Chatterton, \$1, to		<i>ter</i> —John C. Cook, \$2, to Janu-	
January, 1856 ; Wm. Hum-		ary, 1856. <i>Melfield</i> —John	
phrey, \$1, to August, 1856 ;		W. Adams, \$2, to September,	
Horatio Mead, \$1, to January,		1855. <i>Granby</i> —Frederick	
1858. <i>Jericho Centre</i> —L. L.		Taylor, \$4, to June, 1855.—	
Lane, \$1, to March, 1856.		<i>Salem</i> —Hon. D. A. White, \$3,	
<i>Charlotte</i> —Noble Root, \$2 57,		to January, 1856. <i>Beverly</i> —	
in full. <i>Saint Johnsbury</i> —E.		Edward Burley, \$4, to Janu-	
Jewett, \$8, to September, '55.		ary, 1856. <i>Pepperell</i> —John	
<i>Burlington</i> —L. M. Hagar, \$3,		Bullard, \$2, to January, 1856.	
to April, 1855 ; Charles Hax-		<i>North Danvers</i> —S. B. Swan,	
ter \$4, to July, 1855. <i>Pittsford</i>		\$8, to May, 1856. <i>Danvers</i> —	
—General A. C. Kellogg, \$2,		Dea. Thorndike Proctor, \$2,	
to August, 1855 ; Simeon Par-		on account. By Capt. George	
melee, \$1, to April, 1855.—		Barker :— <i>Newburyport</i> —Hon.	
<i>Rygate</i> —John & Wm. McLure,		Josiah Little, \$5, to January,	
each \$1, for 1855. <i>Brookfield</i>		1856 ; Wm. Stoner, \$5, to	
—Major David Colt, John		May, 1864 ; Mrs. Eben Hale,	
Bigelow, each \$1 ; Dr. George		\$3, to January, 1855 ; Captain	
Davenport, J. Edson, Julius B.		A. Miltimore, \$1 50, to Janu-	
Lyman, and Hon. Ariel Burn-		ary, 1857 ; Wm. Gunnison and	
ham, each 50 cents, by Luther		Robert Robinson, each \$1, to	
Wheatley, Esq. <i>Coventry</i> —E.		January, 1856. <i>Haverhill</i> —W.	
Cleveland, \$5, to October, '56.		R. Whittier, M. D. George,	
<i>Dorset</i> —George B. Holley, \$1,		Leonard Whittier, and Dr. M.	
for 1855. <i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Chas.		Nichols, each \$1 ; Josiah	
Hosmer, \$2, to July, 1855. . . .	72 07	Brown, \$2, to January, 1855.	
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Mattapoisett</i> —		<i>Charlestown</i> —Alfred Carpenter,	
Seth Freeman, \$1, to June, '53.		\$5, to January, 1856. <i>Gill</i> —	
<i>Lowell</i> —Samuel Horn, \$5, to		Mrs. Ann Marble, \$1, to Octo-	
October, 1855 ; William Spen-		ber, 1855, by Mrs. Ann Atkin-	

son. <i>Rockport</i> —Dea. J. R. Gott, \$6, to January, 1856. <i>Richmond</i> —Levi Bebee, \$3, to January, 1856. <i>Leominster</i> —Mrs. Martha S. Hubbard, \$2, to April, 1855. <i>Medway</i> —Mrs. A. M. Fisher, \$3, to July, 1855.— <i>Dorchester</i> —Rev. J. H. Means, \$2, to July, 1855. <i>Reading</i> —Wm. Balch, \$2, to October, 1855.....	151 00	
RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. George Barker :— <i>Providence</i> —Hon. Elisha Harris, \$5, to January, 1856 ; John R. Burrows, Hon. Thomas Burges, and William Andrews, each \$1, to January, 1856.....	8 00	
CONNECTICUT. — <i>Southington</i> —R. Lowrey, \$2 to January, 1856. <i>New Haven</i> —Ransom Burritt, \$4, to October, 1855 ; John Anketell, \$1, for 1855. <i>Hartford</i> —A. D. Enson, \$1, to June, 1855 ; John Hooker, \$2, to March, 1856. <i>Winchester</i> —Dr. Lyman Case, \$2, to January, 1856. <i>West Winsted</i> —M. & C. J. Camp, \$1 24, in full. <i>South Windsor</i> —S. T. Wolcott, \$1, to January, 1856. <i>Meriden</i> —General Walter Booth, \$5, to June, 1855. <i>Waterbury</i> —Wm. R. Hitchcock, \$2, to June, 1855 ; J. G. Easton, \$1, to June, 1855 ; E. S. Clark, \$1, to September, 1855. <i>Norwich</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, \$3, to April, 1855. <i>Bridgeport</i> —Wm. Hall, \$4, to November, 1857. <i>North Haven</i> —S. A. Orcott, \$1, to January, 1856. <i>New Britain</i> —C. B. Erwin, \$3, to November, 1855. <i>Winchester</i> —Elisha Smith, \$2, to January, 1856. <i>Guilford</i> —Samuel Fowler, \$3, to January, 1856. <i>Lebanon</i> —Miss Abby Fitch, \$4, to January, 1856.....	46 24	
NEW YORK. — <i>Geneva</i> —Thompson C. Maxwell, and E. H. Pratt, each \$1, for 1855 ; J. G. Swift, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Levitt</i> —Femmer Bosworth, \$1, to April, 1856. <i>Troy</i> —David Buel, jr., \$2, to January, 1856. <i>New York City</i> —Wm. Couch, and Jos. W. Alsop, each \$5, to January, 1856 ; Charles O' Connor, \$4, to January, 1856 ; Isaac Adriaance, \$6, to January, 1856 ; Wm. E. Laight, \$4, to Janu-		
ary, 1856 ; D. H. Nevins, \$6, to January, 1856 ; J. J. Boyd, \$3, to January, 1856 ; Guy Richards \$6, to January, 1856. <i>Albany</i> —Clement Warren, \$3, to September, 1855 ; A. McIntyre, \$7, to June, 1856. <i>Chester</i> —Gabriel Seely, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Balls Blon</i> —L. Booth, \$5, to January, 1855.— <i>Utica</i> —H. W. Snyder, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Plat sburgh</i> —Wm. Swetland, \$1, to January, 1856.....		90 00
NEW JERSEY. — <i>Newark</i> —Charles T. Gray, to January, 1855....		10 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Uniontown</i> —N. Ewing, to January, 1855.....		10 00
DELAWARE. — <i>Wilmington</i> —Wm. Lea, to August, 1855.....		5 00
MARYLAND. — <i>Baltimore</i> —Zebulon Waters and Samuel McDonald, each \$10, to January, 1855.— <i>Annapolis</i> —Dr. John Ridout, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Hagerstown</i> —M. W. Boyd, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Chestertown</i> —Hon. E. F. Chambers, \$10, to January, 1855.....		50 00
VIRGINIA. — <i>Horse Pasture</i> —J. F. Wootton, \$1, for 1855. <i>Norfolk</i> —L. W. Tazewell Taylor, \$13 50, to January, 1855 ; J. W. Keeling, \$3, for 1855.— <i>Milford Mills</i> —Wm. J. Weir, \$2 50 to January, 1855.....		20 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Rome</i> —Rev. Charles H. Stillwell, to April, 1855....		5 00
FLORIDA. — <i>Tallahassee</i> —Governor Thomas Brown, to March, '55.		5 00
LOUISIANA. — <i>Munroe</i> —Richard W. Barrington, to January, 1856.		2 00
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Columbus</i> —James Hayden, \$2, to January, 1857. <i>Danville</i> —Rev. James B. Stafford \$5, to April, 1856.....		7 00
OHIO. — <i>Cincinnati</i> —M. F. Force, \$1, for 1855. <i>Xenia</i> —Rev. J. C. McMillan and John Vaneaton, each \$1, for 1855. <i>Hillsborough</i> —Samuel Linn, \$1, to May, 1856.....		4 00
TEXAS. — <i>Independence</i> —Mrs. Lucy T. Byars, to July, 1855.		1 00
Total Repository.....		511 31
Total Contributions.....		1,964 49
Total Legacies.....		400 00
Total Emigrants' Expenses.....		100 00
Aggregate Amount.....		\$2,975 80

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1855.

[No. 6

**Communication from President Roberts,
TO THE LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.**

The following communication was addressed to the Legislature by President Roberts, on his return from Europe, Dec. 20th, 1854.

*To the Hon. the Senate and
House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN:—After an absence of a few months, it affords me great satisfaction to meet you again, assembled in your legislative capacity for the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties which devolve upon you as the representatives of the people—the guardians of the rights of your constituency; and the fountain whence should emanate good and wholesome laws.

It is not my purpose, gentlemen, on the present occasion to advert to such local public affairs as should, and doubtless will, claim your attention during the present session: these have been laid before you, with such recommendations as were deemed advisable. It becomes my duty however, as during my absence I have not failed to consider, and, by every means in my power, to advance the interests of our infant state, to report to you such proceedings, of a public character, as have engaged my attention while abroad.

Very soon after my arrival in England I was glad to discover that, notwithstanding the slanderous reports

of our enemies and traducers, a lively interest was still felt, both by the Government and the people of Great Britain, in the future welfare and prosperity of Liberia; and that it only required a little exertion, in the way of circulating correct information, to remove certain false impressions, which, I regret to say, in some quarters had gained credit,—and thereby increase the feeling of friendship and benevolence which seemed everywhere anxious to develop itself.

I scarcely need remind you that hitherto the Abolitionists of England—particularly the large and respectable body of Friends—have more or less maintained a silent disregard of the claims of Liberia upon their sympathy and support; from the fact of its connexion with colonization. But I am happy in being able to inform you that although their prejudices against the American Colonization Society, held in consequence of the view they take of the motives of that Society, especially of its Southern supporters—are but little abated—I found among the Quakers of England many warm, devoted friends, and consistent advocates, not only of our race, wherever oppressed, whose rights they steadily maintain, but also of the interests of

Liberia; which they now readily admit has sustained herself beyond their most sanguine expectations; and that whatever might have been, or still are the motives of the Southern advocates of colonization, Liberia seems to be the child of heaven, and, under the fostering care of divine Providence, is destined to do more for the elevation of the race, and towards the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa than any other enterprise—civil or religious—hitherto conceived: and of consequence is deserving of the sympathy and support of British philanthropists and of the civilized and christian world. This sentiment was advanced and favorably received by the audience, by Joseph Sturges, Esquire, a leading abolitionist, at a large anti-slavery meeting held in London, not long since.

Being encouraged by indications so decidedly favorable to the interests of Liberia; and being backed by the kind offices of several influential persons with whom I had conferred in regard to the measure—I availed myself of the occasion to broach to Her Majesty's Government a subject which has long been to me an object of serious reflection, and one I have ventured to hope might be realized at no very distant day. I allude, gentlemen, to securing to Liberia a suitable port for naval purposes—such as repairs and construction—of which we are at present almost wholly deprived; and which, in some way, must be overcome before we can hope to attain any considerable maritime importance.—And to me it appears that no place upon the west coast, affords the facilities we require more invitingly than Sierra Leone.

I therefore determined—presuming the measure would meet the approbation of my fellow citizens—to

open the subject to Her Majesty's Government. And at the first interview with which I was honored by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I briefly adverted to the commercial disadvantages we suffered in consequence of the obstructions—by shallow and shifting sand bars—at the entrance of all the rivers within our jurisdiction; and assured his Lordship that this was an inconvenience which greatly impeded the progress of Liberia, and almost paralyzed our future hopes of maritime greatness:—that, at present, no object was of greater importance to the commercial interests of Liberia than a safe and commodious harbor where vessels of the largest size might be constructed or repaired, and that we cherished the hope of being relieved from this embarrassment by the kindness of Her Majesty's Government through the means of Sierra Leone.

Though, at first, the proposition was received with some indications of surprise and but little favor, before we parted, his Lordship kindly intimated a willingness to hear me again on the subject after my return from Paris, whither I proposed to proceed in a day or two, to try by a personal application to have completed entire the donation of military equipments promised this government by His Imperial Majesty. Impressed with the conviction that Liberia should be accepted more generally into the family of nations, thereby increasing the interests in her favor abroad, my thoughts had also been directed to the propriety of using the opportunity afforded me, by the acquaintance of two or three of the representatives, in London, of European powers which had not recognized the independence of Liberia, to make an appeal for that purpose. I therefore,

without loss of time, addressed myself to the representatives of Spain, Denmark, Saxony, Oldenburg, and the Hanse Towns, soliciting their co-operation in furthering my wishes.

Their assent was readily obtained; with an assurance that the application should be immediately transmitted to their respective Governments.

These preliminaries arranged, I crossed the Channel, and, at Paris, was received very kindly by His Excellency Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who expressed his unabated interest in the welfare of the "New Republic;" and with respect to the promise of uniforms, &c., to the Liberian Government, he remarked, it was a matter of regret to him that, in consequence of the pressing demand upon the French Government for military equipments for the army of the East, he had found it impossible to engage the attention of the minister of war to the completion of the donation to Liberia, by having made up, as was contemplated, a new uniform suited to the climate of the tropics. He promised however to confer with the minister of war, and, if possible, have the whole arranged before my departure.

This I pressed upon the grounds of a desire to forward the uniforms by a French vessel then fitting, and to sail in a few days for Monrovia.

At a subsequent interview with his Excellency Le Comte de Lesseps, Director for Foreign Affairs, he informed me that the minister of war was most anxious to meet my wishes; but it was impossible to do so unless I would receive the number required from a stock of Garde Mobile uniforms which he had on hand and which he feared were unsuitable, in size especially—for the Liberia militia. Under the circumstances, however, I thought it advisable to accept these, in the hope of be-

ing able to forward them by Mr. Dumont's vessel, the "Maria;"—and arranged with him accordingly.

I also availed myself of the occasion to renew the application for a small armed vessel, which had been partially promised as a donation to this government: but could obtain no positive pledge. The increased wants of the French navy were urged as embarrassments at the present time. Hopes, however, were held out that at some period, not remote, a vessel of war might be added in proof of the decided interest His Imperial Majesty feels in the prosperity of Liberia.

The non-ratification—on the part of the French Government—of the treaty, concluded some time since between this Republic and the French Empire, was discussed and explained. The delay was solely in consequence of a disagreement between the English and French copies of the Treaty. I was however assured that the French Government had no objection to either the English or the French version. But, to avoid future difficulty, as soon as the discrepancy was discovered, the attention of Mr. Dumont, our agent in Paris, was called to the fact, and he requested to communicate with this government in regard to it. This Mr. Dumont did about eight months since. The period named, within which the ratifications should have been exchanged, having expired, it was doubtful with me whether any other remedy than the negotiation of a new treaty could be applied. It was suggested however, that an explanatory article might be added, and the exchange made without further ceremony. But this did not accord with my notion; as to me it appears clear that the explanatory article suggested must also be ratified before any exchange could legally take place; it, therefore, remained to write out new copies of the treaty,

with the necessary corrections—to be ratified as a whole, and the ratifications exchanged within a time to be named. This course was finally agreed upon. But the Director of the Board of Trade being absent from the city, some five or six days must elapse before new copies could be prepared. And as my time was too limited to allow me to remain so long in Paris, it was arranged that the matter should be referred to the French Ambassador at London—between whom and myself the corrections were to be agreed on; and by us the new instrument signed.

Up to the time of my departure, however, no instructions, in regard to the subject, had been received at the Embassy: which possibly might be accounted for in consequence of the news of the battle of Balaklava, which it was supposed diverted, for the time being, the attention of the minister from all matters, not of pressing importance. So the treaty with France remains a subject for further consideration, and, if renewed, future negotiation.

And with respect to the uniforms, I may here remark, that although my expectations of being able to forward them by the "Maria" were high and almost certain, in this too I was disappointed; and not only in not being able to forward them as soon as I had hoped; but also in the delay which must now attend their delivery. The following extracts from letters received from Mr. Dumont, soon after my return to London, will give you an idea of the encouraging prospects, and of the delay.

Under date, November 6th, he writes:—"Sir, I make haste to let you know the result of my solicitation to the French Government, and I am happy to tell you that I have just been officially informed that His Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to order that a thousand military uniforms

should be held at my disposal to be sent to you, as a friendly gift, and at the same time as a benevolent token of the interest His Imperial Majesty bears to the people of Liberia, and the true esteem he possesses for your Excellency personally. I received this morning from the Foreign office a regular document stating the said grant. I will hasten as much as possible the completion and delivery of those important materials: but I am afraid they will not be ready in time to be sent by my ship "Maria" which is going to sail from Havre about the 15th, or 20th, inst. I will then put them on board "the Star of the Sea" that I intend to send to Liberia in January next. At all events your Excellency may rely on my careful attention to that affair. But being aware how much you feel interested in it on account of its moral and material consequence, I would not lose a moment to impart to you such good news.

I was also regularly invited to make application to His Excellency, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in order that a French Consul should be accredited near you. I will immediately write on the subject."

The above order however respecting the uniforms, was, in a few days afterwards, rescinded—as appears from the following letter, dated November 16th:

"Sir," says Mr. Dumont, "I duly received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the 14th inst: at the very moment it reached me, I was preparing to impart to you a new intelligence.

Having been lately invited by the Director of materials at the war office, to go and confer with him respecting the thousand uniforms which His Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to grant us, I called this morning, and beg to let you know the result of our conversation.

The uniforms of the Garde Mobile of France that had been spoken of at first, are in such a condition as to be considered now as unworthy the Emperor's intention. It was, therefore, resolved that a thousand new uniforms should be made; and my opinion was asked as to the most convenient shape. Here is the shape we agreed upon, and I was desired to ask the advice of your Excellency on the subject. These uniforms are very much like those of the French soldiers in Algeria, and would I think perfectly suit the people of Liberia; viz: yellow leather gaiters—spatterdashers—from the ankle bone to the knee; large red cloth pantaloons down to the gaiters; iron-gray cloth short coats with red laces; blue cloth waistcoats; and red felt caps with blue strings. These uniforms, that are very well appropriate to the climate of Liberia, will do honor to the Sovereign who grants them as well as to your Excellency. I beg you to let me know in your next letter if you approve them."

In reply to this letter, I did not think it necessary to add any suggestions, either with regard to the shape or the material of the uniform proposed; I did however, avail myself of the occasion to urge, strongly, that a thousand knapsacks be included, and, if possible, that the whole be sent out by the "Star of the Sea" in January ensuing: which I have reason to believe will be done.

I have not the slightest doubt that Mr Dumont will exert himself to this end. In his letter to me on the day of my departure from London, he says, "I am very much satisfied to find that you fully approve of the designs I imparted to you for the military uniforms; I will, therefore, get them made as soon as possible. Some French officers, with whom I spoke of them, were of

opinion that they are the most convenient for the people of Liberia, and very well adapted to the climate—being altogether of a very good military aspect. I will make my best endeavors to obtain also the thousand knapsacks you mentioned." And with respect to the prospects of obtaining a small vessel, he remarks, "I have very good reason to assure your Excellency that besides the military uniforms already granted, I will, I am confident, obtain within a short time the delivery of a small ship of war according to your desire."

Mr. Dumont, in the letters from which the above extracts are taken, refers to two other subjects which, will claim your attention:—viz, his desire that Liberia should be represented in the French Exhibition of 1855—and the question of some compensation for services rendered this Government by attention to receiving and forwarding military equipments. These letters I submit to your favorable consideration.

On my return to London I found that several persons of influence had interested themselves in the subject of securing to Liberia the commercial facilities of Sierra Leone. A distinguished philanthropist and friend of Liberia proposed to advocate the measure through the columns of the press, by leading articles and a series of letters addressed to the Earl of Clarendon:—The heads of his first letter he had prepared, a copy of which I have, and will take occasion to submit to you—and awaited my return from Paris to obtain certain statistics and facts which he wished to embody. Others had taken a lively interest in the matter and promised to further my wishes by every means in their power.

Thus encouraged, I sought an early interview at the Foreign office, and was gratified to find that the subject

seemed to have gained favor, since it was first proposed, I hesitated not to press the question by every argument I could command in support of the claim I conceived the descendants of Africa—above all others—to have in whatever concerns the interests, and future well-being of the Christian State established, and independently maintained by them upon the soil of their forefathers. I was however informed that nothing definite could be arrived at during the short stay I proposed to make in England: but that the question would be submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government,—and though Lord Clarendon feared the time had not yet arrived for the adoption of a measure so important, we should be informed as soon as practicable, what hopes might be entertained of a favorable issue.

Though I made the most strenuous efforts, gentlemen, it was scarcely to be hoped that any thing more definite could have been accomplished within the period of my short visit. The question, however,—under encouraging auspices—is now fairly before Her Majesty's Government, and I am fully persuaded, if followed up, we may reasonably anticipate the accomplishment of this important object within a comparatively short period.

How far I have met the views of the Legislature, and of my fellow citizens generally, in the course I have pursued in regard to this matter, is for you, gentlemen, to say.

With respect to my application for the further recognition of the Independence of Liberia, I have to state, that up to the time of my departure, all these Governments had not returned an answer to the communications of their respective ministers on the subject. I was how-

ever assured that the solicitation would be renewed and that but little doubt was entertained of the success of the demand; and that we might expect shortly to be informed of the result through our Agent in London. The Governments of Saxony, Oldenburg, and the Hanse Towns communicated their favorable reception of the application for recognition; and at once authorized their representative at the Court of St. James, Chevalier Colquhom, to negotiate with the Republic treaties of Recognition, Amity, and Commerce, I had not contemplated however, entering into any commercial stipulations: a mere formal recognition of the independence of the Republic, by an official letter, was all I sought. Though it was argued that commercial treaties were the bonds of nations to regulate their friendly intercourse, and the usual method of receiving new States into the family of sovereignties, I did not think a commercial treaty absolutely necessary to the object of a mere recognition, &c.—and cited the example of Prussia and Belgium, both of whom had formally acknowledged the independence of Liberia in the absence of any commercial treaty; and further, that however much disposed I might be to meet this suggestion, I had not the time at command then to warrant my entering upon the negotiation of commercial treaties; therefore nothing further was concluded in regard to an acknowledgment of our independence.

Gerald Ralston, Esq., who was intimate with Chevalier Colquhom, greatly assisted my efforts; and promised to continue his kind offices in pressing the subject to a speedy and favorable termination. A few days before my departure from London, he enclosed to me the following note, addressed to him by Mr.

Colquhom, from which I apprehend, he too entertains the opinion that treaties will be necessary to the object of recognition, and therefore wished to provide for that contingency.

He writes Nov. 19th. "My dear Sir, I have delayed answering your note till I should have gotten an answer from Saxony, whither I sent as desired. I am in daily expectation of his answer. I again refreshed the memory of the minister of Oldenburg, and wrote urging on the Hanse Towns, who had declared themselves favorably inclined, expedition, but you know Germans are not Americans in that respect. It is unfortunate that the President's stay is so short, but it will be prudent to avoid miscarriage that he leave you three full powers, one for negotiation with the kingdom of Saxony, one for Oldenburg, and one for the Hanse Towns: in any case, he must leave you an authority or full power to exchange ratifications, which could not possibly be done, save he should be again shortly in London. This is a mere formal act, and your only duty to see that the exemplifications agree with the treaty as signed."

I did not, however, leave any authority or full powers to negotiate treaties or exchange ratifications. Nevertheless, this note is important, inasmuch as it indicates that treaties of friendship and commerce may be negotiated with those powers, should the legislature deem it advisable. And I beg to solicit, gentlemen, an expression of your opinion in regard to this subject.

It cannot be doubted that the extension of our political relations, must necessarily add to the standing and moral influence of the Government, while on the other hand it is equally clear, that the greatest circumspection should be observed in entering into commercial stipula-

tions with foreign powers. In this regard, the Senate, of course is the great safety valve, and no treaty stipulations, detrimental to the interests of Liberia, are likely to escape detection when submitted to their scrutiny.

While in England, gentlemen, I had the pleasure of meeting, frequently, a number of distinguished citizens of the United States, all of whom expressed unqualified regrets and mortification, at the indifference of their Government towards Liberia; and especially at the unkindness, of not acknowledging her independence. They seemed to feel the more, that Liberia, the child and boast of American philanthropy and benevolence, was receiving so much consideration and favor in Europe, while the Government of the United States still neglected her. For aside from every other consideration, it appeared clear to them that European powers were establishing an influence in Liberia, which must in time, unless their Government speedily change its policy, prove disastrous to the commercial interests of the United States on the African coast. Feeling myself that such were the natural tendencies of the opposite policies pursued, I of course offered no argument in contravention of the sentiment advanced.

On two occasions, by invitation, I met several American gentlemen, when the claims of Liberia, upon the United States Government, were freely discussed. Hon. G. N. Sanders, especially, manifested deep interest in the subject, and strongly recommended that Mr. Buchanan should take up the subject officially, and urge it with all the power of his influence, upon the attention of his Government.

Mr. Buchanan readily promised his cordial co-operation in any

measure that could be made to appear to him practicable. Mr. Sanders advised as the most feasible and ready means of reaching the object, that I should, while in England, address an official letter to Mr. Buchanan, adverting briefly to the use and progress of Liberia—to the extension and growing importance of the trade—to the claims of her citizens upon the sympathy and benevolence of the Government of the United States—to the attention and consideration the Government of Liberia has hitherto received, and is still receiving from European powers, and the effect these marks of attention and kindness are likely to produce upon the minds of the people, resulting prejudicially to the commercial interests of the United States with Liberia—and finally to propose on the part of Liberia, the negotiation of a treaty, stipulating to admit duty free, all merchandise imported into the republic in American vessels, and that for this privilege, the Government of the United States will pay to the Government of Liberia one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years.

Though one hundred thousand dollars was a tempting consideration, I did not deem it proper for me to accede to the proposition, its acceptance would have not only given rise to the question of such a treaty, but also the present addition of one hundred thousand dollars to the treasury, would have been a source of success, and would have been a source of views and measures, which I have not been able to discuss, and which have not been discussed, and which I have not been able to discuss, and which I have not been able to discuss.

Should the Government of the United States be able to do this, it is possible, he was allowed to see too,

with the understanding that I would submit it to the consideration of the legislature on my return to Liberia; and should it be approved, to take the earliest opportunity of communicating the result to Mr. Buchanan.

With those details, gentlemen, I beg to submit the matter to your serious and candid consideration—not doubting but that you will give it that attention which its merits and importance demand. I am aware that this is a subject involving considerations of the deepest concern, both to the present and future interests of Liberia, and to be entered upon with great circumspection, and mature deliberation; still I indulge the hope that the legislature will be able to arrive at such conclusion, in regard to it, as that the executive may be advised as to the course proper to be pursued in his correspondence upon the subject.

Having, gentlemen, in as few words as possible, given you a statement of the political matters which have employed my attention while absent, I am also happy to be able to inform the legislature that their wishes—as expressed in their resolutions of January last, respecting military and other national matters, and a light house and a fort on Cape Mesurado, have been carried into execution.

As soon after my return to England as circumstances would permit, I commenced by the manufacture of the above named articles, but before they were completed, I had the pleasure to see that the Government of the United States had taken the most liberal and generous measures for the relief of the African people, and that the Government of Liberia had taken the most liberal and generous measures for the relief of the African people, and that the Government of Liberia had taken the most liberal and generous measures for the relief of the African people.

engraved plates for striking bills of the denomination of fifty cents, one dollar, three dollars, and five dollars; and ordered to be printed, a sum equal to six thousand dollars. I am sorry to say that I was disappointed also in not having these ready in time for me, but they too will be at hand by the forthcoming packet; in the mean time, I procured a rough impression which will give you an idea of the description of the bills, and beg to submit to your judgment the approval or otherwise of the responsibility assumed. Besides this I have assumed one other responsibility, for which, gentlemen, I have to ask the approval of the legislature. During my sojourn in London, I had frequent conversations with S. Gurney, Esq., on the subject of a metallic currency which he thought we ought to have—as well for the conveniences of trade, as to mark the existence and the nationality of the Republic. I agreed with him of course, as to the propriety and importance of such a medium; but, at the same time, hinted the inability of the Government—in consequence of its limited pecuniary resources—to remove at present, this embarrassment. A few days before my departure from London, while speaking on this subject, Mr. Gurney proposed to supply one hundred pounds, in aid of procuring such a currency, on condition that the Government of Liberia would supply another hundred pounds. He further proposed to advance the whole amount—say two hundred pounds—and to have the dies cut, and the coin struck immediately—in one and two cent pieces—to be forwarded by the steamer of the 24th January next; on the receipt of which the one hundred pounds from the Government might be remitted. I scarcely need say, that I accepted his proposition, and that the work was

put immediately into the hands of the coiner. Besides the great facilities, such a means of exchange will afford to the commercial transactions of the country, and the stamp of nationality a coinage always impresses upon the public mind—whether at home or abroad, and estimating the proposed coin at the standard value of the copper currency of the United States, it will realize to the Government at least thirty per cent; and which, including the one hundred pounds presented by Mr. Gurney—will add to the money resources of the Government some seven or eight hundred dollars. No mean token of the generosity, or of the interest, Mr. Gurney feels in the welfare of Liberia. And as an additional proof of his interest and benevolence, I may be permitted to add here, that at our parting he authorized me to draw on him for fifty pounds, to be applied to educational purposes in Liberia.

I beg to inform the legislature that I have procured upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, sundry articles which were needed for the use of the Government Schooner Lark—such as copper, canvass, cordage, paints, oil, &c. &c., also I have obtained a good supply of stationery for the various departments of the Government; including suitable books for records—of the registry, and respective Courts of the several counties—all lettered appropriately, according to the uses for which they are intended.

And I am happy to add, gentlemen, that the bills, for all the articles enumerated above—except for the copper coin; which, if approved, I have to request you will provide for refunding—are closed and settled.

From Sir Horace St. Paul—a staunch friend of Liberia, and decided advocate for the spread of

christian knowledge throughout Africa—I obtained a donation of thirty pounds worth of bibles, testaments, &c., for distribution among the sabbath and other schools of the Republic.

I beg to request, gentlemen, that the legislature will order the discharge of the small amount—say fifteen or twenty dollars—incurred for freight, &c.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to add, that when I left you, it was with the hope of enjoying a little relaxation from the incessant toils of public duty: which the state of my health seemed then to require. But disappointment awaited me—for no sooner had I arrived in England than I found that the interests of Liberia demanded my attention. And who, worthy of the name of Liberian, would not willingly make any sacrifices for his country's interests—forgetting his health, or any other private interest; under-

take any toils, however arduous, in the cause of Liberia. I, therefore, hesitated not to devote my best energies to her service; and during the six weeks that I spent in Europe, there was scarcely a day—nay, scarcely an hour, that I could appropriate either to rest or pleasure. And my only regrets are that I have not been as completely successful, in all my efforts, as my fondest wish suggested. If, however, in any degree, I have promoted the interests of Liberia, I feel gratified, and have no complaint to utter. I have only done my duty, and beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I have performed that duty to the very best of my ability.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the kind consideration of the legislature.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Government House,
December 20th, 1854.

[From the Home and Foreign Record.]

Western Africa—Corisco Mission.

The following journal will be perused, we have no doubt, by a large class of our readers with very lively interest. It gives an account of a region of country never before explored by civilized man. It brings to our knowledge four African tribes, two of whom were hitherto unknown to the whites. It mentions two others, and a few words of a little was known to the whites. It tells us of the establishment of a mission to the chief of the latter, and of the departure of the missionaries. It also mentions the death of one of the missionaries, and the burial of his remains. It gives a list of the names of the missionaries, and the names of the tribes. It also mentions the names of the places visited, and the names of the people met. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by all who are interested in the progress of civilization in Africa.

Corisco was not less than 145 miles in a due east course. Our company at first consisted of ten persons, besides the Pangwes, but we were joined by a trading company on the third day, which was going the same way that we were: the whole number of us then who traveled together was twenty-five. The trading company consisted of a headman of some importance, whose town is near the Pangwes. His name is Soudemo, named whom I had met him once before at the Pangwes. On the ground of the agreement then formed, he took us to his town, and entertained us with great hospitality. He also disposed of his own business as quickly as possible when he reached his town, so as to accompany us to the Pangwes. He entertained us again

on our return with true African hospitality. The whole of this journey was made on foot, except about ten miles each way, when we travelled by canoe on the Noyé, a branch of the Utimbani. I need not detail the troubles and annoyances to which I had to submit, from the stupidity, and dishonesty, and falsehood, and extreme meanness of those who accompanied me especially the Mbikos. I tried to remember that they were heathen; but even the heathen are not all alike bad. Passing by these matters, I will give you some more particular account of the country through which we passed, and the condition of the people by whom it is inhabited.

The face of the country—Character of the soil—Abundance of wild Animals.

The first thirty-five miles we travelled, or until we struck the Noyé, we passed through a high lying and heavily timbered country, apparently rich in agricultural resources. It is intersected by numerous brooks of beautiful clear water; not one acre in a hundred, I suppose, has ever been subjected to cultivation. Nearly all seems to be covered with the primitive forest. After we crossed the Noyé, we entered on a flat muddy region, some of which, I suppose, is covered with water in the rainy season. Our course in this part of our journey was nearly parallel with the Utembâni, which I judge was about twenty miles to the northward of us. We crossed several small streams, in some of which the tide rose, and I understand that these flowed into the Utembâni. This low country, which extended about thirty miles, is thinly covered with wood, in some places densely set with vegetable productions, which I do not know how to characterize, looking something like canes, but more like gigantic weeds. This

region, as well as the mountains on which we next entered, is destitute of human inhabitants. While passing through and re-passing, we were obliged to camp out five nights. Wild beasts, such as elephants, deer, hogs, monkeys of many species, and others which I cannot name, are numerous. Many of these were disturbed, and some of them we attempted to chase, but we were not successful in making any captures.

Enter the mountain regions—The height of the mountains—Waterfalls—Temperature of the air.

We entered on the first rising ground of the mountains about sixty-five miles in a direct line from the sea-shore. I expected from what the people had told me before, that in a little over one day's walk, we would pass the mountains, and enter an open country: but this expectation was not realized. The first hills we passed were quite precipitous, and composed almost entirely of granite. They are but a few hundred feet high, but we soon reached a second range, much higher, perhaps two thousand feet. These are visible from the Corisco bay in clear weather. We then passed through a broken, hilly country, continually ascending, but crossing no mountains of any great height for nearly one day's journey. We then struck a higher range of mountains than the first, three or four thousand feet above the sea. What was most surprising to me was the great descent or fall in the streams which we passed. We crossed among the mountains at least three of the head branches of the Muni. In these we saw a number of falls of from ten to twenty feet perpendicular, and in one case a perpendicular fall of fifty feet. But what is most worthy of notice is the continual succession of these falls, and of rapids extending to a great distance. The Noyé,

where it flows along on ground nearly level, is seventy or eighty yards wide. A large part of this stream rises, I suppose, two thousand feet above tide-water, perhaps much more. At one place, for a distance of half a mile, it roars over its granite bed, descending at an angle of about thirty degrees. This great fall in the streams running towards the coast indicates a high country where they rise. I regretted much I had not a barometer to indicate the height of the mountains which we crossed. After we passed the first mountains, we found the weather cool at night, and not oppressively hot during the day; and I thought the atmosphere more exhilarating than on the sea coast. The thermometer indicated at night 66° , and from that to 75° in the day. And, it should be remembered, we were but a few miles north of the equator, early in September, when the sun was nearly vertical.

Arrive at the Pangwe towns—Their description of the country further interior.

When we reached the Pangwe towns, which was the extent of our journey, we had still not passed all the mountains, and had found no open level country. I could still see at a distance north-east mountains, which appeared higher than any we had passed; but I could get no satisfactory account of the country beyond. The Pangwes told me of one great mountain which was higher than all the others, to the top of which no one had ever ventured; and, they added, if any one should go to the top of it, the sun would burn his head so that he would die.

Notices of the people—The extent of their population—Their dress, character and habits.

The Mbikoo are very much scat-

tered; they occupy a belt of country from the Muni southward to the Gaboon. Some of their towns are on the sea-shore; but they are, for the most part, in the bush, and hence are generally called Bushmen. They are much behind the Pangwes and Bengas in civilization. They are said to have been formerly a very numerous tribe, but are now much reduced, principally, it is supposed, through the slave trade. Their language is quite different from the Benga, but there is so much intercourse between the tribes in the way of trade, and by intermarriage, that many of each tribe speak both languages. It is very difficult to make any correct estimate of the number of people in a tribe so scattered, but it is probable the whole number of persons in this tribe does not exceed eight or ten thousand.

The tribe next behind the Mbikoo is the Bondemos. They speak the same language as the Mbikoo, and in point of civilization are about on an equality with them. My experience among them did not lead me to think that they are quite such adepts in lying and thieving. Before the present season, I had never seen an individual of this tribe. They are not on the sea-coast, nor on any branch of the Muni which I had visited before. I found a large settlement of them on the Noyé, in a beautiful location, and at a place which could be reached from Corisco by boat in a day and a half's sail. It would be impossible at present to make any correct estimate of the number of the Bondémo people. I saw perhaps twenty towns on our route through their country, but I suppose they are not much more numerous than the Mbikoo. I saw also one town of the Bakéli tribe, very near the Pangwe. This tribe is more divided and scattered than any

other of which I have any knowledge. The missionaries of the American Board in Gaboon have a station among them, and have reduced their language to writing. The Bakélis are pretty numerous on the branches of the Gaboon river. I have also seen some of them who live thirty or forty miles north of Cape St. John, and but a little distance from the sea-coast. I could hear of no other town besides the one we visited in the country through which we passed, so that there appears to be quite a separation between the north and south parts of the tribe.

In regard to dress, the tribes mentioned above are about on an equality. The men and women dress very much alike. Their principal garment is a cotton cloth about two yards square, made generally from English or American printed goods. The men who can procure it wear a shirt, and some of them hats of their own manufacture; but many of the men and all the women go without any head-dress at all.

The Pangwe People.

The Pangwes are more savage than any other tribe I have seen, but they received me very kindly when I visited them. They made a great deal of noise when we entered the town, and all the time I stayed I was an object of great curiosity. At night they offered to exhibit themselves in their country dance for my entertainment, but I declined seeing or hearing it, and told them I would much prefer quietness. They seemed to have a superstitious dread of white men, and they told me they formerly thought if a white man would come into their town, all who saw him would die. Their dread of me which was quite apparent at first, soon vanished, and I was entertained very well during the day and night that I remained. The head-man of

the town wished me to remain longer, at least four days, until he could send out into the country round to inform the people of the other towns, for he said they would never believe it if he told them a white man had visited his town. They would tell him to his face that he lied; but if they could come and see me themselves, then they would be convinced. I could not accede to his request, at which he and his people expressed some dissatisfaction.

Very little of the trade goods sold on the coast reach the Pangwes. They use no cotton cloth, but are very scantily clothed in bark and skins. I saw a few plates in their houses, and some articles of brass which had come from England or America, but nearly all the implements they use are of their own manufacture. I saw no guns among them. They use in hunting, the bow and poisoned arrows. They greatly excel the other tribes which are coastward of them in the neatness of their houses, and in the skilfulness with which they work both wood and iron. They manufacture iron from the ore, and work it into a variety of instruments.

These tribes ready to receive the gospel.

This tribe is supposed to be very numerous, much more so than any other in this part of Africa. There is no doubt but missionaries would be well received among them. Indeed, all the native tribes in this part of Africa with whom I have had any intercourse, are desirous to have missionaries live among them. There is, perhaps, no other part of the heathen world where there is so little external opposition to the preaching of the gospel. The people, however, expect temporal advantages from having white men live among them; and though there are but few of them who have any

knowledge of the importance of christianity, still they are willing, and in some cases anxious to hear it preached, for they expect the white man's religion to be better than their own.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Baltimore Conference—Report on Colonization.

THE magnificent scheme of African Colonization is one among the grandest and most humane conceptions of modern times, and is, in all its bearings and aspects, eminently deserving the profoundest attention and largest liberality of an enlightened and magnanimous public. It not only tenders, and in its practical operation bestows, a bright, civil, and social resurrection upon the colored population of our country, but through them is destined to redeem, and throw up, amid the splendors of our glorious age, a vast continent, with its crowded millions of benighted children.

Darkness profound and starless enshrouds Africa and her crowded population. Though bright and sunny be her skies, spicy and fragrant her breezes, broad and majestic her rolling rivers, fertile and luxuriant her plains, rich in auriferous deposits her soil, and laden with ample wealth be her dark and spreading forest; yet, amid all this magnificent profusion, this bountiful exuberance of inanimate nature, man, the brightest, noblest gem of all the treasures of Africa, remains pauperized and unredeemed, *and only he is vile*. Enveloped in the grossest superstition, reduced to the lowest point of social degradation, utterly devoid of all ideas of civil distinction and political elevation, wholly imbruted by habits the most revolting and unnatural, overmastered by passion the most fierce and unrelenting, and environed by an ignorance at once profound and destructive, he, and he alone, has not only failed to work

out the matchless destiny intended in his creation, but, under the uncorrected influences of his position, has perverted his high capabilities to his deeper and sadder degradation. Thus paralyzed in all his great powers of soul, and incapacitated for developing either the resources of his home, or the mighty moral and mental energies of his nature, and sinking, if possible, still lower and deeper under the malign influence of stereotyped habits of stupendous evil, his regeneration in any important sense without extraneous help is forever precluded. In this utterly hopeless, mental and moral paralysis under which universal manhood throughout Africa's vast continent now helplessly groans, and over the forbidden darkness in which all are immersed, Colonization, like one of heaven's strongest and most beautiful angels, sweeps on swiftest wing, and as it soars, proclaims, Africa! Africa must, and shall be redeemed!

Thus far, brilliant and gratifying results have followed the practical operations of the Colonization movement; and its future achievements, if the cause be sustained with devotion and liberality at all commensurate with its far-sweeping importance, must be such as shall thrill our land with truest joy, and place down-trodden and plundered Africa in proud position among the powers of the world. Already through the energy of this noble enterprise, the nucleus of a free empire has been planted upon her shores, which we believe will, in the process of years,

so far develop itself as to crowd her vast continent with a galaxy of states, equal in number, if not in wealth and enterprise, to those which now adorn the massive brow of the great continent of North America.

To participate in the achievement of a triumph, so brilliant and enduring as the redemption of a continent, and in the political and moral regeneration of a population so multitudinous and debased, will throw a brighter lustre over our age and country than that which illuminates the most glowing page of the merely martial history of the world. To this grand object Providence now points out the way, and by indications lucid and broad, bids us go forward and consummate the sublime achievement.

But the colonization enterprise not only plants a new power in the world, and thereby adds to the grandeur and wealth of nations, but its success annihilates an element in the present construction of our domestic economy which fearfully menaces the existence of the American Union. Slavery and abolitionism are questions which are rapidly absorbing all others, and upon the ultimate issue of which the perpetuity or extinction of our great confederacy as a united power depends. The members of this conference cannot be ignorant of the oppressive fact, that more than once have the very foundations of our common country been shaken and rocked, as with a civil earthquake, by the furious conflicts of opinion between the North and South on the subject of negro slavery in our land; and that, but for the sage counsel, singular moderation, and undying attachment of eminent statesmen to the Union as our fathers gave it to us, and as it was in the crisis referred to, the Union of the American States had

now been broken and lost in wildest anarchy. These fearful crises, however, were passed, the country tranquillized, and the people reassured of the permanency and future glory of their own, their native land.

While your committee would not willingly or of choice indulge in gloomy forebodings of coming danger, yet we cannot close our eyes to the rising storm-cloud, now angrily draping the far-distant horizon of our political sky. In the portentous bosom of that approaching storm are concealed fearful flashes of sectional strife, and the forged bolt of disunion, which, if not averted in its fatal descent, may rive in twain our cherished confederacy. We love our country, and because we love it and desire to contribute to its stability and future renown, we would throw upon the dark bosom of this spreading storm, and arch our continent from ocean to ocean, as with a gorgeous bow of hope, the great scheme of colonization, in which we conceive much of our safety for the future is comprehended. The presence and condition of the colored race in our country will ever prove, so long as they remain in our midst, a source of ungovernable and angry excitement, both in the church and in the state; and as this colonization contemplates, with the consent of both master and slave, their removal to Africa, their fatherland, to facilitate this transfer must have a most salutary effect in quieting the agitation between the great Northern and Southern parties on this subject. And, therefore, in view of results so important to the tranquillity and harmony of our country, and so essential to the dignity and elevation of the black man and of Africa, your committee offer the following resolutions for your adoption:—

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the

cause of Colonization with increasing favor, and will give it our hearty support.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this conference the Rev. R. Given, agent for the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, the Rev. J. Seys, agent for the Maryland State Colonization Society, and the Rev. P. Slaughter, agent for the Virginia State Colonization Society,

and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges in carrying out the objects of their agencies.

3. *Resolved*, That all monies coming into the hands of members of this conference for colonization purposes shall be forwarded to the properly authorized agents of the state society within whose bounds the contributors reside.

[From the New York Evangelist.]

The Colonization Cause.

THE recent anniversary of the American Colonization Society—prompts us to say a fresh word in favor of this excellent institution. Whether considered in its bearing upon the colored people in the United States, or in Africa, it is entitled to take rank among the philanthropic and christian enterprises of the day. We have never been able to see why differences of opinion on the question of American Slavery should hinder the heartiest co-operation in furtherance of so noble an experiment. The unanimous and emphatic approval of the Colonization cause by the General Assembly at Buffalo, whose action on the subject of slavery was regarded by some with such disfavor, shows that our Church views the matter in this light. Indeed, on any theory, what but advantage can come from a practical demonstration of the capacity of the colored man for personal and political self-government? What were a whole library of arguments, moral, logical or ethnological, in comparison with the living historic fact of the Liberian Republic? We can perceive no shadow of reason why the sincere friends of the African race, North or South, East and West, should not join hands in helping on this beneficent

work. It seems to us, on the contrary, a just occasion of thanksgiving, that amid such violent conflicts of policy and opinion about other points, good men all over the land find here a common ground, on which they may cordially unite their counsels, their prayers and their labors in behalf of the unfortunate children of Africa. We believe wise and good men throughout the country are more and more disposed to do so. The conviction is spreading, and everyday gains new strength, that in establishing on the African coast a Christian Republic, composed of emancipated slaves and free men of color from this country, God has opened the way for accomplishing purposes of signal mercy to that benighted continent. The signs of his providential favor in connection with the colonization cause, are bright and unmistakable. Those which shone upon the earlier history of the Pilgrims of New England, were hardly more auspicious. What honored names are identified with the origin and infant struggles of the Liberian Colony. Some of the most distinguished divines, civilians, philanthropists and merchants of the United States, have from the outset, lent their best energies to this object. The late venerated Dr.

Alexander, declared it to be his "sincere persuasion, that no event which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century, is at all equal in real importance to the establishment of this little Colony." As a missionary work, it already enrolls upon its annals no mean list of faithful servants and martyrs of Jesus; men who have consecrated the Liberian soil by their prayers, and the offering up of their lives. Our Methodist brethren are especially deserving of praise for the intelligent zeal with which they have labored in this field. We shall never forget the delightful impression made upon us in early boyhood by the lamented Cox, their first missionary to Africa. In 1853, Bishop Scott, in accordance

with an arrangement of the General Conference of 1852, visited Liberia, and presided in its Annual Conference. His report of what he saw and learned there, is full of interest and encouragement. "The African Mission," he says, "is one of great promise to the church of God; it is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over the continent of Africa; and God designs to awaken and christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons." The Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches are, also, heartily engaged in this truly Apostolic work. At another time we will present more at large, reasons for sympathy with this noble cause.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from President Roberts.

Through the kindness of a gentleman of this city, we are enabled to present the subjoined extract from a letter lately received by him from President Roberts:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Feb'y. 16, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—I left Plymouth, as you may have heard, on the 24th of November, and arrived here December 16th.

Mr. A. W.'s letters, published in the "Tribune," have been received and read by the people here with much astonishment. He gives a dark picture, certainly, of social life in Liberia; and were his statements correct, and truthful, well might Liberians "blush with shame." I have not spoken with him on the subject of them, but I am informed, he confesses that he wrote under false impressions with regard to some things, and from the misrepresentation of other persons with respect to other things, which he thought it his duty to condemn. Now, no one will deny that the

arrangements of the Society, for the care and support of immigrants, are not perfect; and in many instances, immigrants from various causes, have suffered greatly—but that they suffer to the extent, or that the suffering is so general, among new emigrants, as Mr. A. W. would imply, is not the case. His letters contain many wrong exaggerations, and his story about "raw-hides," and "cat-o-nine-tails," is a perfect farce. It is true, the mortality among the emigrants by the "Morgan Dix," was great; but even here, Mr. A. W. is greatly at fault. Of that company—instead of nine as he asserts—more than sixty now survive, and are doing well. Mr. Pinney has inquired, and I believe impartially, into all these matters, and will report the result of his investigations, on his return to the United States; I doubt not he will place the whole thing in its proper light, wheresoever blame may attach.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,
J. J. ROBERTS.

A Message from A. Washington.

A colored man of intelligence and respectability, recently from Liberia, says, "Mr. Washington's last words to me were, as we were putting up sail for this country;—'Tell all my friends that I am perfectly satisfied with the country, notwithstanding my letters in the New York Tribune.'"

The bearer of this message had re-

sided in Liberia some eighteen months, as a member of the "Alexander High School," and is now pursuing a classical course of study in New England, by the liberal bounty of an individual in Bridgeport, with the settled purpose of returning to Liberia, as the desired home of his future residence.

Conn. Courant.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Trade with Africa.

Four English steam propellers now keep up a regular and profitable monthly communication between England and the civilized settlement in Western Africa. The result is an increased and valuable commerce. Among the shipments in the steamer "Candace," which lately conveyed President Roberts, of Liberia, to England, there were, I am credibly informed, eight thousand ounces of gold. The market value of this item alone is equal to one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

It is to be regretted that there is not stated and active intercourse between the United States and the west coast of Africa long before this. There should be a line of steamers on that route at once equal to that from England.

In a commercial point of view such an enterprise holds out great advantages. The British traffic with that coast has increased most rapidly. The staple article supplied is palm oil, of which the quantity entered at the English custom-house has risen from 4,700 tons in 1827 to about 50,000 tons in 1854. In 1850 the import was say 30,000 tons, showing a great increase in so short a period. The gain in price of this commodity is in nearly the same ratio, for it has taken the place of the tallow sup-

plied by Russia when peace prevailed, while large quantities of it are required and used in the United States.

Ground nuts for the manufacture of oil is an exceedingly important article of export for the French, and the English people are getting more into the use of it. The French employ it as a salad oil, also for burning and for lubricating machinery. Camwood, (for eyes,) ivory, and arrowroot are the principal other articles brought from Africa. Sugar can be made in any quantity, and the best cotton and coffee growing indigenously, each of these can be supplied in unlimited quantities by the application of capital and labor. The augmentation of these valuable products depends mainly on the increase of intercourse, and the trade exists under such peculiar circumstances that steam alone will develop it to its greatest dimensions.

But the views of commercial gain are subordinate to the prospect that may open by the coast of Africa being brought almost in habitual contract with Europe and America. The constant passing and repassing of steamers will make the intervening coast between the Gambia on the north and Fernando Po on the south, by consolidation of the several European and American settle-

ments, which at present are chiefly separated by strong contrary winds, into a large and important community, destined to extend and preserve christianity, and its accompanying elevating, and refining influences, throughout that rich and mighty continent. W. C.

Legislature of the Republic of Liberia,

ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION, JANUARY 1855.

An act chartering the city of Monrovia

Whereas the citizens of Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, have petitioned the Legislature to constitute them a "body politic" and "corporate," by ratifying and granting a Charter, by them drawn up and herewith presented; therefore—

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the inhabitants of the city of Monrovia be, and they are hereby, constituted a *body politic* and *corporate*, under the name and style of Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Freemen of Monrovia, and by such name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and do all other acts that are usually done by such corporate bodies.

2. The Common Council shall consist of nine members, residents of the city of Monrovia, of whom one shall be chairman.

3. The city of Monrovia shall have jurisdiction within the corporate bounds of the said city—the corporate bounds shall be three miles square—and in case it should be necessary to execute lawful process without the bounds of said corporation, then and in that case, any magistrate residing within said county may issue judicial process on representation of any city officer being made to him, and the same may be executed by any constable of the county.

4. The corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to make and fulfil contracts, take and hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dol-

lars, and levy all such taxes as may be necessary for city purposes; shall pass all necessary municipal laws and ordinances. Said body politic shall have full power to settle its own rules of proceeding; to appoint its own officers, regulate its own fees, and all other necessary acts not incompatible with the general laws of this Republic.

5. All ordinances and municipal laws established by the Common Council shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the Mayor; if disapproved, his objection shall be made to the Common Council within three days, and if not returned within three days such delay shall be equal to approval; provided, however, such delay be not occasioned by the adjournment of the Common Council. The Common Council may, nevertheless, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, pass any law independent of the Mayor's approval.

6. The first election of city officers shall take place on the first Monday in April, 1855. All other elections shall take place on the second Monday in January in each year, (except the Mayor, who shall be elected biennially,) and shall be conducted according to the laws governing elections for state officers, under such modifications and restrictions as the Common Council may ordain. The elective officers shall be, one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Common Councilmen; all of whom shall hold their office for the term of one year—except the Mayor, who shall hold his office for

the term of two years—unless vacated by resignation, removal or death. Vacancies may be supplied by special elections. No person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor who is not a resident of the city of Monrovia, and who does not possess unencumbered real estate to the value of three hundred dollars. No person shall be a Common Councilman who is not a resident of said city, and who does not possess unencumbered real estate to the value of one hundred dollars. No person who does not possess real estate in the city of Monrovia shall be allowed to vote.

7. There shall be a city court, which shall be composed of three Aldermen, one of whom shall be chairman; whose duty it shall be to try and determine all cases coming into the same, except such as may be taken therefrom by appeals, as is hereinafter provided for. The Aldermen shall, within the precincts of the city exercise the functions of a justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to try and determine all petty offences, and appeals may be had from their decision to the city court, and from which appeals may also be had to the county court. The said city court shall, by its own clerk, keep detailed records of all matters and things which shall come before it, in a book or books provided for that purpose, which, when full, shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, for preservation among the archives of this Republic.

8. The Common Council shall hold its first session on the first Monday in April. All impeachments of officers shall be made to the Mayor, who may, if said impeachments be sufficiently grounded, suspend such officer or officers until the next ensuing session of the Council, which shall try all such impeachments.

9. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council shall have power to lay out new streets, highways and public walks or parks, and shall have power to appoint inspectors of all kinds of produce brought into or exported from the city, together with inspectors of weights and measures.

10. The Mayor of said city shall be chief executive magistrate thereof, and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws thereof to be executed and enforced, and he shall be conservator of the peace within said city; he shall recommend to the City Council at its regular session all such measures as in his opinion would enhance the condition of the streets, avenues, highways, and public walks of the same, as well as to point out all nuisances of whatever kind, and recommend measures for their removal. He may, when actually necessary, for the preservation of the public peace, or for the suppression of mobs, riots, quarreling, or insurrectionists of whatever nature, order out the militia, which shall, by force of arms, compel such insurrectionists to obedience, the Mayor alone being responsible for the abuse of this power.

11. If this charter, or any of its provisions, shall be found inconvenient, or inadequate in any respect, the same may be revoked, altered or supplemented, on representation properly made by said city authority, by petition to the Legislature of Liberia.

12. This charter, and all of its provisions, shall go into effect on the first Monday in March, 1855. Any law or charter to the contrary be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved Jan. 27, 1855.

An act authorizing the appointment of Surveyors for each county, and defining their duties.

It is enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That immediately after the passage of this act, there shall be appointed in each of the counties of this Republic, surveyors of public lands for their respective counties, as follows—for Montserrado county there shall be three surveyors appointed; for Grand Bassa county there shall be two appointed; and for Sinou county there shall be two appointed: each one being responsible for his own acts; and upon disputes arising between two surveyors as to the correctness of the survey of any plot or plots of land surveyed separately by them, the question shall be determined by the decision of two surveyors agreeing—and where there are not three surveyors, the land commissioner may be associated to determine the question.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said surveyors, separately or jointly when called upon in their respective counties, to survey public lands drawn by emigrants or others to whom lands may be apportioned, by the order of the President or whosoever he may appoint to issue such orders in the several counties of this Republic. Public lands to be sold at public auction to be surveyed at the order of the land commissioner.

Sec. 3. All lands shall be surveyed so as to give its situation, the number of lot or parcel of land, as it may be, the boundaries, the four corners or angles, and the number of acres. The surveyor shall give to the party concerned in the survey, a certificate describing the situation, the number, the boundaries, the corners and quantity, and receive from the said party a receipt endorsed by the commissioner of public lands, stating that to their knowledge or belief, as the case may be, said lot or parcel of land, describing the same, had been surveyed and a certificate of the

same received: upon said receipt the surveyor shall be entitled to pay for his services at rates as follows: For each ten acre plot surveyed at any one time to order, not exceeding five plots, three dollars; for each ten acre plot surveyed in like manner, not exceeding ten nor less than six plots, two dollars and fifty cents; for each ten acre plot, not exceeding twenty, nor less than eleven plots, two dollars and twenty-five cents; for every ten acre plot, over twenty plots, two dollars, and for every town lot surveyed, one dollar. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to report to the land commissioners of all public lands surveyed by him, to the order of the President, for emigrants or others, giving their situation, boundaries, &c., and to extend on the plot, deposited in the land commissioner's office, as additional surveys are made, and shall receive from the government twelve and a half cents for each ten acre block up to four, at any one time extended on the plot, and five and upwards at any one time, ten cents per block; and for town lots, six and a quarter cents up to four, and five and upwards extended at any one time, five cents each. The said land commissioner shall examine said plots by comparing them with the field notes, and if found correct shall endorse the receipt for survey, certifying on the same that the block had been plotted, on which the surveyor shall receive his pay.

Sec. 4. Any surveyor or surveyors fraudulently obtaining a receipt from any party on a false certificate, when the lands as stated in the certificate had not been surveyed according to law, upon conviction of the same before any court having jurisdiction in the case, he shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and dismissed from office.

Sec. 5. That any law conflicting with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act encouraging agriculture.

Whereas it is important that the Government take an active part in encouraging national industry; and whereas the wants of our agricultural interests imperatively demand assistance in the manufacture of the products of the country, and preparing it for market; and whereas the time has arrived, as is found in the wants of the country and the condition of our finances: therefore, for the encouragement of agriculturists and laborers throughout the Republic,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the President is hereby authorized and requested to have imported into the Republic, on application, of any number of citizens of this Republic, for asses to carry on farming operations, &c., they giving orders with accepted obligations, for said animals to be imported at their expense; said expense not to exceed the cost and charges of such purchase and importation, a number of asses as may be so ordered, from time to time, until said orders are complete. Also, one steam mill of four horse power, and six three roller horizontal sugar mills, to be propelled by physical or animal force; and further, to import any other animals that may appear to meet the wants of the people, provided it does not exceed one hundred of each, of the best breed that can be procured.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That each mill shall have its full number of kettles, not to exceed seven to each mill, with every fixture and nsil that are used in the manu-

facture of sugar in other countries— or that may be found necessary to facilitate the manufacture of sugar and syrup.

Sec. 3 That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to procure the above named animals and machinery on the faith and credit of the Republic, if necessary, to be paid in two instalments, and at an interest not to exceed ten per centum.

Sec. 4. To carry out this act, the President is authorized to appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the Republic, if he find it necessary, to proceed to Europe, or the United States, or any of the islands, and procure at the most reasonable rates, the above named machines and animals. And, further, the said person shall receive for compensation an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and expenses.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That so soon as the machines shall arrive, the steam sugar mill and four of the three roller horizontal mills, shall be located on the St. Paul's river, at the most advantageous situations, so as to meet the circumstances of the people, the mills are to be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. A suitable person shall be appointed to take charge of the steam sugar mill, and to superintend it in its operations. All persons wishing to manufacture cane shall deliver it at the mill. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to receive all cane so delivered, and proceed to manufacture it into sugar or syrup, as the person may wish. He shall weigh the sugar and measure the syrup, and deliver the same to the owners, deducting one sixth per centum for tolls. He shall have power to employ a sufficient number of hands to attend the operations of the mill and the manufacture of the

cane, and all and every expense shall be under his control. He shall keep an account of all expenses, and all sugar or syrup manufactured by him, and make a report each quarter to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall order the sale of the product collected for toll and receive the monies to be paid into the Treasury. The superintendent shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties. The superintendent shall receive a compensation not to exceed *thirty dollars* per month.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That one of the three horizontal mills shall be located in Grand Bassa Co., and one in Sinoe County, which mill shall be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. They may be placed under the care of some judicious person, who shall collect one twelfth per centum toll, and pay it over as provided in the 5th section, and see that the mills are worked carefully, etc. etc., and kept clean and in order. The provisions of this section shall apply also, to the horizontal mills in Montserrado County.

Approved Dec. 26th, 1854.

An act authorizing the settling of land difficulties in the settlement of Caldwell, and survey of lands in all the settlements of the Republic where difficulties exist.

Whereas there exists in the settlement of Caldwell, or that portion of the settlement which is laid off into a Township, considerable dissatisfaction amongst the settlers arising from an arrangement entered into in the year 1852, between the Agent of the American Colonization Society and the settlers of that place, for the surrender of certain farm lands which were owned by the said settlers so as to have that portion of

the said settlement laid off into a Township, with the understanding that the parties to whom said farm lands belonged, should receive in lieu thereof one alternate lot into which said farm land was divided, and also receive the same complement of farm land as surrendered at some other point where they might select; which arrangement on the part of the Agent of the American Colonization Society in every respect was not complied with, many of the settlers did not receive their farm land, and the lands as laid off into Town lots have been apportioned to emigrants arriving and settling at Caldwell since the arrangement was entered into, which lands have been improved and deeded to the parties under the regulations of the American Colonization Society in relation to the distribution of lands to emigrants, and at the same time there have been no transfers made of said lands by the former owners, and some of them or their heirs now hold original deeds for a portion of said lands (now Town lots,) and demand a compliance with said agreement that they may come into possession of their farm lands, otherwise they must contend for their legal right under the deed which they hold, and which would greatly to the disadvantage and damage of parties now holding said lands under deeds from the Society's Agent.

And whereas the citizens of Caldwell have petitioned the legislature to authorize such steps as they may deem prudent, to cause an amicable adjustment of the matter and to give to the parties concerned their just dues as per arrangement before mentioned, that the parties now in possession of said lands may continue to hold possession unmolested.

It is therefore resolved by the Senat

and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this resolution that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two discreet persons as commissioners whose duty it shall be, at as early a date as possible to repair to Caldwell for the purpose of hearing and investigating all claims presented by the different parties for lands under the arrangement entered into in the year 1852, by the Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Sec. 2. *And further*, That they shall be authorized to swear witnesses, hear their statements and receive any documentary evidence touching the claims, and fairly and impartially investigate all such claims giving their decision as to their opinion of the legality or illegality of the claims so investigated, and give to the parties concerned in writing their decision or opinion, in all such cases where the parties are not satisfied with the decision of the commissioners, they have further redress at the regular courts of law.

Sec. 3. *And further*, The commissioners shall publish in the several Townships of Montserrado County at least fifteen days previous to the days on which they will commence their investigation, giving notice that they will be ready to receive all claims for lands under arrangements as heretofore set forth, naming the day and date on which the investigation will commence, giving all particulars, that parties may be fully prepared with evidence, &c.

Sec. 4. *And further*, That the commissioners shall keep in a book furnished for the purpose, minutes of all their proceedings and their decision on each claim investigated, and shall report to the President all their proceedings with the claims set forth and their decision. The

President on receiving the report of said commissioners, is hereby authorized and requested to apportion to such person or persons whose claims according to the decision of the commissioners are legal, the quantity or quantities of lands as their claims may call for, and at such points as may be selected by them excepting reserved lands. The said commissioners shall receive for their services to be paid by the government the sum of three dollars per day, while in actual service, and mileage according to law.

Sec. 5. *And further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested (at as early a date as possible,) to have surveyed all of that portion of the settlement of Caldwell which was laid off into a Township, and have a correct plot taken of the same if there is none, giving the name of the owner or owners of each lot, and their number, and to ascertain the number of lots remaining, belonging to the government, that the same may be apportioned to emigrants; or otherwise disposed of on application according to law.

Sec. 6. *And further*, As the citizens of Caldwell are willing to render every assistance to the surveyor who may be appointed to survey said Township of Caldwell, That the surveyor receive for the survey and plotting of the Township of Caldwell the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be paid by the government, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And further*, That the President appoint two discreet persons of the aforesaid settlement, whose duty it shall be to superintend the survey, so as to be calculated, to sign the required certificate for the correctness of the survey according to law.

Sec. 8. *And further*, That the

President be, and is hereby, authorized and requested on application of any person or persons holding a deed or deeds for lands drawn or purchased from the government in any of the settlements or villages of this Republic, said difficulties to be settled at expense of the government, supposed to bear a wrong number or giving a wrong course or situation. To make such arrange-

ments for the investigation of the same, as he may deem advisable for to correct said error, if any, and on being satisfied that an error or errors exist in said deed or deeds to correct the same, by altering the deed or deeds, or apportioning land to the person or persons concerned, at some other point.

Approved Jan. 28th, 1555.

(Continuation in next Number.)

Later from Liberia.

By the arrival of the bark Shirley at New York, we have advices from Liberia to the 4th of April, about seven weeks later than previous dates, as noticed in our last number.

The election of President and Vice President of the Republic, which by the Constitution is fixed on the first Tuesday of May biennially, was exciting great interest among the citizens. The two prominent candidates for the first office were S. A. Benson and E. J. Roy, and for the Vice Presidency, B. P. Yates and J. M. Priest. After a service of six years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and eight years (four terms in succession) as President of the Republic, J. J. Roberts, whose name has become known throughout the civilized world, and whose fame as a statesman is deservedly held in high estimation in the United States and in Europe, as well as in the land of his adoption, retires from the position which he has so long and so ably occupied, beloved by his countrymen for his patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country, and respected

and honored abroad as well as at home.

In reference to the immigrants by the Euphrasia, Dr. Roberts writes: "The company per Euphrasia landed in such a condition, that I really apprehended or feared I should lose considerable of them. I have done the best I could, but I lost nine. There are now quite sick three very old persons who seem not to have sufficient energy in their systems to react under the influence of medicine. These may recover. I continue to use all approved means to strengthen them, but how they will eventually get on, I cannot say."

The names of those who had died are as follows: Fanny Brown, aged 45, Betsy Johnson 68, Diana Brown 4 months, Sarah J. Chatman 3 years, William J. Foster 14, Mary Woodson 4, Susannah Nelson 6 months, Thomas Garner 55, and Catherine Tyler 37. The first two and last one of the foregoing were in very feeble health when landed—the last, Catherine Tyler, never having fully recovered from a violent attack of typhoid fever which she had immediately previous to sailing for Liberia.

In regard to the eighty-eight immigrants by the Sophia Walker, who

were landed at Monrovia the 1st of August last, Dr. Roberts writes: "I enclose a list of the deaths among the eighty-eight immigrants per Sophia Walker committed to my charge. Four of these died within a few days after their arrival. Hence you find I have lost eight altogether during their acclimation." The following are the names of those who died: Jacob Johnson, aged 10 years, Minerva Johnson 7, Geo. L. White 5, Scott Henderson, 6 months, Edy Henderson 2, Celia Deer 20, Morrison Henderson 4, and Reason Henderson 38; only two of whom were adults. Of the twenty-three immigrants by the General Pierce, landed at Monrovia, none had died. The rest of that company went to Cape Palmas.

In reference to aged immigrants, more or less of whom are necessarily included in every expedition, Dr. Roberts says: "I have often said that the sole object of sending out such old and decrepit persons was to allow them a free interment among their children. The calculation cannot be anything else. And yet, strange to see how much excitement the death of these people causes among the enemies of colonization; or rather, I should say, how they magnify such results." We heartily wish that we could always select such persons as we think would probably live and do well in Liberia, but circumstances render this impracticable.

From the Liberia Herald, Jan. 17, 1855.

LIBERIA.—There is no country in the world, of the same territorial extent or political importance, that is the object of such constant observation, such varied speculations, as the Republic of Liberia. Not because it is the site of an abundance of wealth: not because it is the residence of a company of philosophers engaged in inquiries on some abstruse subject: not because its legislators have elaborated some great principle in political science by which to regulate its affairs. No. Liberia has no wealth—no philosophers—no learned and scientific legislators, to boast of. Why then is she so much noticed, so much spoken of? It is, 1st, because the handful of men of which she is composed, placed upon these shores under the most inauspicious circumstances, are quietly establishing a Christian commonwealth, which it is hoped will exert a very powerful influence for good upon the destiny of this vast continent. 2dly, because Liberians, though for the most part destitute of learning and science, are working out a problem, the demonstrableness of which has been for a long time questioned, viz: *Is the colored man capable of self-government or not?* It will no doubt require a long time before a satisfactory solution can be effected. We hope there are none among us so vain as to imagine that the problem is already solved. No, it is not thoroughly solved. There are intricacies of the most perplexing character yet to be unravelled; [in order to our success it becomes us

to banish from our midst all petty differences, which tend to the production of jars and confusion, keeping constantly in view the principle inculcated in Holy Writ—"A house divided against itself cannot stand, but is brought to desolation." We are aware that in order to the preservation and purity of a Republican government there must be partyism, and frequent popular elections; but these should in our opinion be regarded as *necessary evils*, particularly in a government circumstanced like our own. We all know their tendency; we know the injury that is sometimes done; we know how the social fabric is often shaken even to its foundation. Let us therefore, having a knowledge of these evils, endeavor to aggravate them as little as possible. We are just in the infancy of national being, and require alimnt corresponding with the tenderness and frailty of our condition.

We frequently hear men in their wild electioneering passions plead in justification of their course the example of the United States. They forget that no comparison can be instituted between the circumstances of the two countries. The number of the inhabitants of the city of New York *alone*, is about thirty times as great as that of the civilized population of all Liberia. Both countries, it is true, are independent nations, both republics; but this is no reason that exactly the same mode of procedure should be adopted in both. It would be plainly unphilosophi-

cal to say, that because two vessels are steamers they require, independently of their size, the same amount of locomotive power. All comparison, in our opinion, between Liberia and the United States, must, from the nature of things, be nugatory and absurd.

We confess that we cannot see why there should exist among so small a people as we are any necessity for such violent ebullitions of party feeling as sometimes manifest themselves. It should be our aim to harmonize as much as possible the discordant interests of parties. We should "frown indignantly upon every attempt" to promote divisions and strife. If this be not done, it is difficult to predict the extent to which they may be carried. We have before us the examples of other nations: we have seen them rise and prosper, excelling in the arts and sciences, ascending to the very acme of national glory — We have seen them torn by dissensions, and destroyed by disunion. Was not this the case with illustrious and learned Greece? Was it not thus with renowned and all-conquering Rome, once mistress of the world? With these instances of national failure before us, let us search out and correct our own: let us study and firmly adhere to the instructions suggested by the motto, "*United we stand.*"

Surely, in all the vicissitudes of human affairs there is no occurrence so much to be deprecated as that which produces a dissolution of a national organization based upon principles like those upon which our Government is founded. It is to be hoped that our institutions will be perpetuated forever. But if in the course of events our little Republic, divided by factions raised by ambitious and aspiring demagogues, should be on the border of disseverance, may some kind spirits, wise in counsel and powerful in argument, hovering over us, distil upon the troubled waters the assuaging oil of wisdom and restore the wonted tranquility!

We have been led to make these observations from noticing certain remarks made with reference to Liberia by Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia—a strenuous advo-

cate of slavery, and now the democratic candidate for Governor. He says: "*The colony in Africa must continue to have for a long period of time the care and constraint even of white superintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls.*"

What say the people of Liberia to this? Are they prepared to admit that there is the least shadow of truth in the above remarks? Are they willing that the opinion should exist abroad that they require the "constraint" and "superintendence" of the white man in order to their advancement? Are they willing to succumb to the idea that there is not innate sagacity, energy and fire enough in them to guide and urge them forward without the inciting influence of the white man? No:—we are prepared to admit no such thing. We are satisfied to submit to no such degrading notion. What! shall free, prosperous, happy Liberians be mere automations of white men? Let us spurn forever so profoundly humiliating an idea, and endeavor, by a wise and prudent management of our affairs, to perpetuate with honor our glorious institutions, and transmit them unadulterated to a posterity which by our wholesome example and instruction, shall have been fitted to assume and maintain, with still greater dignity, their responsibilities. B.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—*Important decision of the Supreme Court.*—Francis Payne, Esq., Attorney General, having at the last session of the Supreme Court solicited its opinion on the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, article I of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the Court made the following decision: That according to the spirit and intention of the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, no one is entitled to the right of suffrage who is not twenty-one years of age, and in possession of a deed for real estate, or can prove himself by certificate from legal authority entitled to a deed by virtue of his having complied with the requisitions of law,

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 3d of April to the 1st of May, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—
Centre Rutland—John Osgood,
Jas. Graham, each 50 cts. . . . 1 00
Sutherland Falls—F. A. Fisher,
\$3; T. J. Ormsbee, William
Humphrey, E. H. Ormsbee,

Miss Harriet S. Ormsbee, Miss
Sarah J. M. Ormsbee, each \$1 3 00
Pittsford—Isaac Leonard, \$4;
Amos Crippin, John Stevens,
Dea. A. Penfield, J. F. May-
nard, Ashur Burditt, H. T.

<p>Lothrop, Wm. Barnard, Wm. Manly, C. Granger, Chas. Hitchcock, Chapman Hitchcock, Rev. C. Walker, A. Hammond, Mrs. A. Hammond, F. F. Bogue, J. A. Randall, M. Johnson, Lewis White, Rev. A. C. Rice, Jeffrey Barnes, H. Simonds, J. M. Goode-nough, each \$1; Wm. B. Shaw, Cyrus Dike, Miss M. Mead, E. H. Drury, J. T. Gorham, R. Burditt, A. J. Tiffany, F. Burditt, each 50 cents; Mrs. A. W. Gorham, Mrs. C. S. Tot-tingham, G. B. Armington, A. Butterfield, each 25 cents..... 31 00</p> <p>Fair Haven—Israel Davy, \$10; R. C. Colburn, \$3; Mrs. Z. C. Ellis, \$2; Rev. S. L. Her-rick, A. Allen, C. Reed, Hugh Williams, L. J. Stow, J. Ca-pen, W. Ketchum, Mrs. J.</p>	<p>Barnes, N. E. Hurlbut, W. C. Kittredge, each \$1; W. M. Pitkin, 75 cents; Ira Allen, Dea. A. H. Kidder, Rev. H. Ford, each 50 cents..... 27 25</p> <p>Hydeville—A. P. Drake, Mrs. Betsy Lee, each \$1..... 2 00</p> <p>Castleton—Calvin Griswold, \$7; C. S. Sherman, \$3; B. F. Adams, \$2 50; Wm. Dennison, \$2; C. M. Willard, H. O. Higly, W. Moulton, Mrs. H. Ainsworth, James Adams, F. Parker, A. G. W. Smith, each \$1; Mrs. J. T. Wright, 54 cents, Wm. Ward, 50 cents, T. J. Underwood, A. Loveland, each 25 cents..... 23 04</p> <p>Dorset—Collection, \$8; Aaron Sheldon, \$2; S. Mason, Chas. Baldwin, each \$1..... 12 00</p> <p>Aggregate amount..... \$104 29</p>
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Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1855.

MAINE.		
<p>Waterford—A Friend to the Afri-can..... 1 00</p> <p>By Capt. George Barker:—</p> <p>Bangor—G. W. Pickering, \$10; Mrs. H. A. Dennett, \$5..... 15 00</p> <p>Rockland—Mrs. Joshua Albee... 4 00</p> <p>Portland—W. S. Dana, Luther Dana, Cash, each \$5..... 15 00</p>	<p>ezzer Flower, J. Allyn, each \$5; John G. Mix, S. Spencer, N. Case, Joseph Church, each \$3; E. R. Root, C. Benton, J. Catlin, each \$2; R. G. Drake, H. Aiden, S. D. Sperry, S. W. Griswold, A. S. Stillman, L. A. Sweetland, J. W. Danforth, A. Willard, M. Grass, Cash, Thos. Steele, R. Read, Cash, R. Gillett, H. Benton, R. Buell, H. Perkins, H. C. Trumbull, H. L. Fuller, H. Johnson, Miss B. Butler, C. Pond, J. A. Butler, Cash, N. Harris, J. G. Barnett, Dr. Holmes, Chas. E. Fox, S. Boardman, each \$1.</p>	
	35 00	
VERMONT.		
<p>Montpelier—Vermont Col. Soc., by George W. Scott, Treas... 50 00</p> <p>Castleton—Harvey Griswold, to pay the expenses of one emi-grant to Liberia..... 60 00</p> <p>Manchester—Balance of legacy of \$500, left the Am. Col. Soc., by Josiah Burton, late of Man-chester, Vt..... 400 00</p>	<p>Trinity College—B. Barrow, \$2; H. T. Phelps, W. H. Benjamin, F. Goodridge, T. G. Clemson, Strong Vincent, A. Lewis Bishop, O. K. Gordon, E. M. Gallidett, each \$1; E. R. Gardiner, 50 cents, in full to constitute Rev. Prof. A. Jackson, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 107 50</p>	
	510 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<p>Lee—Eli Bradley..... 10 00</p> <p>Pittsfield—Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D..... 5 00</p>	<p>New Haven—L. A. Thomas, F. Croswell, Geo. Hoadly, H. N. Whittelsey, C. M. Ingersoll, each \$5; W. Lewis, Cash, C. A. Goodrich, each \$3; S. P. Alling, A. Wood, each \$2; Mrs. Mary L. Skinner, E. B. Munson, Cash, John Peck, F.</p>	
	15 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. John Orcutt:—		
<p>Hartford—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., \$25; Rev. W. Clarke, D. D., Mrs. Thomas Day, Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Eben-</p>		

Salisbury —Collections by Rev. Benjamin L. Beall, viz: John Horah, \$10; Wm. H. Horah, J. McRerie, William Murdock, Rev. B. L. Beall, each \$5; Rev. Jesse Rankin, \$2 50; J. J. Brumer, Thos. Cowan, Dr. R. L. Beall, Dr. W. Rankin, Rev. A. Baker, each \$2; Wm. Baker, J. F. Bell, John Bradshaw, Orston Bradshaw, Mrs. A. D. Rankin, Miss S. T. Rankin, each \$1; Miss M. Jones, Mrs. M. Bradshaw, T. Brown, each 50 cents.....		50 00
Guilford County —Dougan Clark, Nevens Mendenhall, E. W. Osburn, Lyndon Swaim, D. C. Mebane, Abel Gardner, S. G. Coffin, Peter Adams, Cash, each \$1; Samuel Dillon, A. S. Pitts, each 50 cents; by Jesse Wheeler, Esq.....		10 00
		<hr/>
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Yorkville —Rev. S. C. Mellen....	5 00	
Charleston —Dr. J. B. Whitridge.	50 00	
Wilkinsville —Rev. John Patrick, \$2 50; collection in Smyrna Church, \$2 50.....	5 00	
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GEORGIA.		
Sparta —Dr. Wm. Terrell.....	20 00	
Augusta —Mrs. Mary McKinnie.	10 00	
Augusta —Robert Campbell, \$25; Miss H. Longstreet, \$5.....	30 00	
Athens —Mrs. Sarah S. Hamilton.	10 00	
Albany —Rev. C. D. Mallary....	15 00	
Eatonton —G. W. Stinson, \$1 95; Nancy Stinson, Samuel Stinson, each \$1; Maria Stinson and little son Baker, 60 cents; Julia Ann Branham, 50 cents; Francis Branham and little son Wilis, 30 cents; Franklin Stinson, Wesley A. Stinson, Richard Branham, Emily Bozen, Wm. Lundens, David Lundens, Harry Law, each 25 cts.; Henry Stinson, 20 cents; Davie Maddox, Kit Bledsoe, Sam Larnee, Arnet Thomas, each 10 cents; Frank Reed, Edmond Reed, Dick Larnee, Isam Meriwether, Peter Young, Abby Nickerson, each 5 cents.....	8 00	
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		93 00
ALABAMA.		
Havana —Prof. H. Tutwiler....	10 00	

MISSISSIPPI.		
Natchez —F. N. W. Davis, M. D., J. S. Coulson, Rev. J. A. Ogden, A. C. Henderson, T. Henderson, each \$10.....	50 00	
Rodney —C. B. New.....	20 00	
Centreville —J. McVea, Mr. Hardee, J. J. Murphrey, A. G. Cage, W. Winans, each \$5; N. S. Dickron, \$3; George Gayden & Mr. Fazeneau, each \$1; by Rev. W. Winans, D. D.	30 00	
Woodville —J. W. Burruss, \$5 25; Dr. R. L. Buck, Dr. H. R. Buck, Dr. A. C. Holt, C. G. McGehee, Joseph Johnson, W. M. Newell, each \$5; J. M. McGehee, \$2 50; W. B. Bryan, Wright and Elan, Dr. Wm. R. Sims, each \$2; Chas. Sims, \$1 75; Thos. Woodruff, H. J. Butterworth, A. Leffingwell, W. J. Bening, each \$1; E. Marx, 50 cents.....	50 00	
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		150 00
LOUISIANA.		
Clinton —Rev. Sereno Taylor, \$5, William Sullivan, \$10, E. T. Merrick, \$10.....	25 00	
Jackson —John McKowen, two annual contributions, \$208; J. King, Thomas J. Fishburn, each \$10; Daniel Campbell, \$6; Mrs. M. Kendrick, P. Foley, each \$5; Mrs. T. Abkins, A. S. Tomb, each \$2 50; Dr. P. Pond, \$1.....	250 00	
Saint Francisville —Miss E. Rastiff.....	30 00	
New Orleans —John M. Hall, J. Kemp, Robert Tweed, each \$10; J. H. Oglesby, A. J. Pattison, each \$5.....	40 00	
New Orleans —S. H. Mudge....	15 00	
Franklin —Miss Nancy Farkinton.	10 00	
		<hr/>
		370 00
TENNESSEE.		
Cave Hill —Rev. Peter Burum...	1 00	
Cherry Flat —Thomas Hord.....	20 00	
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		21 00
OHIO.		
By John C. Stockton.—		
New Concord —J. Millholland, \$2; S. Bigger, J. Whittaker, E. S. Leyle, Noble Kelley, Rev. Mr. Waddle, Andrew Walker, C. M. Miller, S. S. Resoner, Hon. R. Marshall, each \$1; J. Pat-terson, Jr., \$5; G. W. Pringle,		

A. Speer, D. Proudfit, J. McMurray, J. S. Walker, J. McKinney, P. Shanholt, N. Resoner, J. B. Torrence, John Fulton, and Wm. McCure, ea. 50 cents; J. McKinney, and J. L. Kinkead, each 25 cents. . . .	22 00	Coll'ns by Rev. B. O. Plimpton : <i>Concord</i> —\$3; <i>Nelson</i> —\$3 50; <i>Claridon</i> —\$2 14; <i>Claridon Corners</i> —\$2 20; <i>Burton</i> —\$7 72; <i>Rome</i> —\$1 20; <i>Rock Creek</i> —\$7; <i>Gustavus</i> —\$5 40; <i>Vernon</i> —\$1 13; <i>Green</i> —\$4 50; <i>Williamsfield</i> —\$2 30; <i>Wayne</i> —\$2 50; <i>Huntsburgh</i> —\$3 21; <i>Hiram</i> —\$8 50.	54 30
<i>Cambridge</i> —Hon. C. J. Albright, \$5; W. Hutchinson, Wm. Rainey, C. P. B. Sarchett, W. Buchanan, T. Ruth, Mr. Endly, S. Potts, W. Gaston, F. Creighton, Hon. J. DeLong, each \$1; others, \$1.	16 00	<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. McMillan, Pastor, \$15; James Bull, \$18.	33 00
<i>Washington</i> —J. McCurdy, \$5; J. K. Caldwell, \$3; Samuel Moshaffy, Wm. Robinson, A. Harrah, S. Robinson, Wm. Lawrence, T. Rhea, each \$1; J. Clark, 25 cts., collection in the Rev. Alexander's Church, (Presbyterian,) \$8.	22 25	<i>Cincinnati</i> —Rev. J. H. Power.	10 00
<i>Cumberland</i> —C. Hathaway, 50 cents, W. McKinley, J. Maxwell, Rev. E. Squire, D. Bay, W. Tucker, C. Crozier, G. G. Walters, R. Savage, J. P. McCall, E. W. Mathews, T. E. Bye, D. Welsh, W. Robe, each 25 cents.	3 75	<i>Columbus</i> —Collection by Mrs. E. Campbell, \$24; Rev. James Hoge, \$5.	29 00
<i>Putnam</i> —Hon. C. C. Converse, Dr. Jno. Mathews, A. Friend, Mrs. B. Reed, each \$5; Wm. H. Moore, 50 cents.	20 50	<i>Marietta</i> —A. L. Guiteau.	14 00
<i>Zanesville</i> —Rev. D. Young, Hon. Stillwell, D. Brush, each \$5; J. V. Cushing, E. E. Fillmore, A. Peters, Genl. Goddard, W. Potwin, G. James, Miss S. Van Harney, each \$3; Rev. G. W. Dubois, Mrs. E. Vanbuzen, each \$2; T. Morehead, J. Dillon, Dr. Culberston, J. Peters, J. Crosby, M. Morehead, G. A. Jones, Amasa Van Horne, L. P. Bailey, Rev. J. M. Platt, R. Hazlett, Edward Brush, C. C. Russell, J. B. Roberts, B. Van Horne, J. Bourman, J. S. Black, Rev. M. A. Hoge, each \$1; J. J. Ross, 50 cents.	58 50	<i>Xenia</i> —J. C. McMillan, Daniel McMillan, each \$10; Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Church, \$13 50.	33 50
<i>Newark</i> —Cash, \$5; Dr. J. W. Wilson, \$2; A. Duncan, Edward Franklin, Benjn. James St. James Fry, T. R. Eddy, M. Newkirk, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Wm. McGaughy, E. Haughey, Mrs. J. L. Birkey, each \$1; J. Schmucker, 50 cts.	16 50	<i>Milan</i> —Harvey Chase & R. M. Gordon, each \$5.	10 00
		<i>Delaware</i> —Rev. James McElroy.	5 00
		<i>Morning Sun</i> —Collection in Rev. S. W. McCracken's Church.	40 00
		Collections made by Rev. B. O. Plimpton in the following places, viz : <i>Madison</i> —\$2 80; <i>Mecca</i> —\$4; <i>Bristol</i> —\$1 84; <i>Gustavus</i> —\$5; <i>Hamden</i> —\$7 25; <i>Geneva</i> —\$2.	22 89
		<i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. E. W. Campbell.	3 00
		<i>Morning Sun</i> —Rev. G. McMillan's Church.	10 00
			424 19
		ARKANSAS.	
		<i>Bartholomew</i> —Chas. McDermott.	15 00
		<i>Point Chicot</i> —Hon. H. F. Walworth.	500 00
			515 00
		MICHIGAN.	
		<i>Nankin</i> —Nankin & Livonia Col. Soc., by A. Martin, Sec.	3 00
		MISSOURI.	
		<i>Big Creek</i> —Brinkly Hornsby.	50 00
		<i>St. Charles</i> —Mr. & Mrs. Smith, \$10; Mr. Ganes, \$3; Mr. & Mrs. Sibley, \$10.	23 00
		<i>Bowdawk</i> —Rev. D. R. Murphy.	1 00
			74 00
		TEXAS.	
		<i>Polk County</i> —R. S. G.	5 00
		<i>Alto</i> —M. H. Lippmins.	50
			5 50
		Total Contributions,	
	159 50		3,708 99

FOR REPOSITORY.		
By Capt. George Barker:		
MAINE.— <i>Bangor</i> —Mich. Schwartz, \$1, to Dec. '55, Albert Emerson, \$1, to Jan. '56, J. S. Wheelwright, \$1, to Aug. '56—\$3.		
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abbee, \$1, for 1851, G. W. Kimball, \$2, to Sept. '55—\$3. <i>Portland</i> —Hon. Elbridge Gerry, \$1, to Sept. '55, Oliver Gerrish, \$1, to May, '56, Joshua Maxwell, \$2, to May, '59, J. J. Brown, \$1, to May, '57—\$5. <i>Bath</i> —Moses Riggs, \$1, to May, '56.	12 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Bath</i> —Dr. Jno. French, \$3, to Jan. '54. <i>Wentworth</i> —Rev. Increase Davis, \$2, to Jan. '56.	5 00	
VERMONT.— <i>Charlotte</i> —Chauncey Sheldon, \$2.72, to April, '55. <i>Pittsford</i> —Gen. A. C. Kellogg, \$1, to Aug. '56, S. H. Kellogg, \$1, to Jan. '56, Asa Nourse, \$1, to Jan. '56, Isaac Leonard, \$1, to Aug. '56, Dea. J. Tottingham, \$1, to Sept. '57, B. F. Winslow, \$3, to Jan. '56, J. C. Wheaton, \$1, to Jan. '56, Dr. K. Winslow, \$1, to Aug. '55, Deming Gorham, \$1, to April, '56—\$11. <i>Milton</i> —Giles Jackson, \$2, to Aug. '55. <i>Castleton</i> —E. & H. O. Higley, \$1, to Sept. '54. <i>Manchester</i> —Hon. Myron Clark, \$2, to Nov. '55. <i>Concord</i> —Cornelius Judevine, \$5, to June, '55. <i>Middlebury</i> —H. J. Wilcox, \$1, to April, '55, Hon. Joseph Warner, \$3, to April, '55—\$4. <i>Rutland</i> —H. T. Dorrance, \$3, to Feb. '55.	30 72	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Dorchester</i> —Rev. D. T. Noyes, \$1, to Sept. '55. <i>Lynn</i> —Hon. Isaiah Breed, \$10, to Jan. '56. <i>Bradford</i> —Daniel Fitts, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Lowell</i> —Dr. Nathan Allen, \$2, to April, '55. <i>Springfield</i> —H. Brewer, \$2, to Jan. '55. <i>Monson</i> —Mrs. Sarah Flynt, \$1, to May, '55. <i>Charlestown</i> —Elias Crafts, \$5, to Jan. '56, T. Marshall, \$5, to Jan. '56—\$10.	27 00	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>New Haven</i> —Elizabeth R. Day, \$4, to April, '59, by Zelotes Day. <i>Waterbury</i> —Abram Ives, \$3, to June, '55. <i>Suffield</i> —Miss B. Hanchett, Rev. J. A. Goodhue, Prof. Woodbury, each \$1, to May, '56—\$3. <i>Centre Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield,		
	\$1, to Jan. '56. <i>Plainville</i> —Dea. John Wiard, \$2, to Jan. '56.	13 00
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> —J. H. Morrison, \$2, to Jan. '56, Wm. B. Crosby, \$5, to Jan. '56, Hon. J. K. Paulding, \$2, to May, '55—\$9. <i>Utica</i> —J. A. Spencer, \$10, to Jan. '55. <i>Troy</i> —A. Loveland, \$1, for 1855. <i>Sackett's Harbor</i> —Capt. Augustus Ford, \$10, to Jan. '55.	30 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Meadville</i> —John Reynolds, \$10, to Jan. '55. <i>Harrisburgh</i> —Moses McClean, \$2, to June, '56. <i>Washington</i> —Dr. James Stevens, \$5, to Jan. '61. <i>Tionesta</i> —M. O. Beatty, \$3, to Sept. '55. <i>Earl</i> —Mrs. Clara S. Jacobs, \$10, to Jan. '55.	30 00	
DELAWARE.— <i>Wilmington</i> —Dr. L. P. Bush, \$5, to Aug. '55, Edward Tatnall, \$10, to Jan. '55.	15 00	
MARYLAND.— <i>Hagerstown</i> —Jos. Rench, \$5, to Jan. '56. <i>Baltimore</i> —Dr. H. S. Woodside, \$10, to Jan. '55. <i>Leitersburgh</i> —Joseph Gubby, \$10, to Jan. '55.	25 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Greensborough</i> —Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, \$1, for 1854. <i>Lezington</i> —Dr. R. L. Beall, \$1, to May, '56.	2 00	
GEORGIA.— <i>Macon</i> —Rev. S. G. Bragg, \$1, to May, '56. <i>Atlanta</i> —L. Windsor Smith, \$1, to May, '55.	2 00	
FLORIDA.— <i>Madison C. H.</i> —Mrs. A. B. Reed, \$2, to Jan. '55.	2 00	
TENNESSEE.— <i>New Market</i> —W. H. Moffett, \$3 50 to July, '57.	3 50	
OHIO.— <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Eleanor W. Campbell, \$1, to Nov. '55. <i>North Benton</i> —Stephen Miller, \$1, to April, '56, Peter Lazarus, \$1, to May, '56—\$2.	3 00	
ILLINOIS.— <i>Springfield</i> —Josiah Broadwell, \$1, to Sept. '54. <i>Canton</i> —Joel Wright, \$5, to July, '59.	6 00	
MICHIGAN.— <i>Livonia Centre</i> —David Cudworth, \$2, to Jan. '55.	2 00	
Total Repository.	208 22	
“ Contributions.	3,708 99	
“ Legacies.	400 00	
“ Emigrants' expenses.	1,020 00	
Aggregate amount.	<u>\$5,337 21</u>	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1855.

[No. 7.]

Responses from our One Thousand Voluntary Agents.

IN our April number we published a circular letter which we had previously sent to friends in several of the Southern and Western States, appointing one thousand voluntary agents, with the desire, through their agency, to raise at least \$10,000, to enable us to carry forward our operations. To that appeal we have received responses from about one hundred friends, including a few who saw the circular only in the Repository, they being residents of States in which there are State societies in operation, and into which we did not send the circular letter.

Though we have heard from only about one tenth of those to whom we sent the circular, and though our receipts, consequently, have not yet reached the amount we hoped to realize, still the responses so far have been very encouraging. The following are the amounts received from the several States:

Maine - - - - -	\$1 00
Massachusetts - - - - -	15 00
Connecticut - - - - -	50 00
Virginia - - - - -	60 00

North Carolina - - -	\$135 58
South Carolina - - -	65 00
Georgia - - - - -	380 00
Florida - - - - -	12 00
Alabama - - - - -	10 00
Mississippi - - - - -	260 00
Louisiana - - - - -	430 50
Arkansas - - - - -	515 00
Tennessee - - - - -	65 00
Ohio - - - - -	293 00
Missouri - - - - -	74 00
Iowa - - - - -	5 00
Choctaw Nation - - -	146 00
Total - - -	\$2,517 08

This result is very encouraging, and we anticipate still larger amounts yet to come. Circumstances which could not be anticipated or controlled rendered it impossible for many of our one thousand friends immediately to respond. From some of them we have received letters of promise, which will shortly be fulfilled. Others, we learn, are making collections among their friends; while some have not found any safe way, as they consider it, of sending their money. To such we

Sec. 5. That any law conflicting with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act encouraging agriculture.

Whereas it is important that the Government take an active part in encouraging national industry; and whereas the wants of our agricultural interests imperatively demand assistance in the manufacture of the products of the country, and preparing it for market; and whereas the time has arrived, as is found in the wants of the country and the condition of our finances: therefore, for the encouragement of agriculturists and laborers throughout the Republic,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the President is hereby authorized and requested to have imported into the Republic, on application, of any number of citizens of this Republic, for asses to carry on farming operations, &c., they giving orders with accepted obligations, for said animals to be imported at their expense; said expense not to exceed the cost and charges of such purchase and importation, a number of asses as may be so ordered, from time to time, until said orders are complete. Also, one steam mill of four horse power, and six three roller horizontal sugar mills, to be propelled by physical or animal force; and further, to import any other animals that may appear to meet the wants of the people, provided it does not exceed one hundred of each, of the best breed that can be procured.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That each mill shall have its full number of kettles, not to exceed seven to each mill, with every fixture and *utensil that are used in the manu-*

facture of sugar in other countries—or that may be found necessary to facilitate the manufacture of sugar and syrup.

Sec. 3 That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to procure the above named animals and machinery on the faith and credit of the Republic, if necessary, to be paid in two instalments, and at an interest not to exceed ten per centum.

Sec. 4. To carry out this act, the President is authorized to appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the Republic, if he find it necessary, to proceed to Europe, or the United States, or any of the islands, and procure at the most reasonable rates, the above named machines and animals. And, further, the said person shall receive for compensation an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and expenses.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That so soon as the machines shall arrive, the steam sugar mill and four of the three roller horizontal mills, shall be located on the St. Paul's river, at the most advantageous situations, so as to meet the circumstances of the people, the mills are to be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. A suitable person shall be appointed to take charge of the steam sugar mill, and to superintend it in its operations. All persons wishing to manufacture cane shall deliver it at the mill. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to receive all cane so delivered, and proceed to manufacture it into sugar or syrup, as the person may wish. He shall weigh the sugar and measure the syrup, and deliver the same to the owners, deducting one sixth per centum for tolls. He shall have power to employ a sufficient number of hands to attend the operations of the mill and the manufacture of the

cane, and all and every expense shall be under his control. He shall keep an account of all expenses, and all sugar or syrup manufactured by him, and make a report each quarter to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall order the sale of the product collected for toll and receive the monies to be paid into the Treasury. The superintendent shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties. The superintendent shall receive a compensation not to exceed *thirty dollars* per month.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That one of the three horizontal mills shall be located in Grand Bassa Co., and one in Sinoe County, which mill shall be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. They may be placed under the care of some judicious person, who shall collect one twelfth per centum toll, and pay it over as provided in the 5th section, and see that the mills are worked carefully, etc. etc., and kept clean and in order. The provisions of this section shall apply also, to the horizontal mills in Montserrado County.

Approved Dec. 26th, 1854.

An act authorizing the settling of land difficulties in the settlement of Caldwell, and survey of lands in all the settlements of the Republic where difficulties exist.

Whereas there exists in the settlement of Caldwell, or that portion of the settlement which is laid off into a Township, considerable dissatisfaction amongst the settlers arising from an arrangement entered into in the year 1852, between the Agent of the American Colonization Society and the settlers of that place, for the surrender of certain farm lands which were owned by the said settlers so as to have that portion of

the said settlement laid off into a Township, with the understanding that the parties to whom said farm lands belonged, should receive in lieu thereof one alternate lot into which said farm land was divided, and also receive the same complement of farm land as surrendered at some other point where they might select; which arrangement on the part of the Agent of the American Colonization Society in every respect was not complied with, many of the settlers did not receive their farm land, and the lands as laid off into Town lots have been apportioned to emigrants arriving and settling at Caldwell since the arrangement was entered into, which lands have been improved and deeded to the parties under the regulations of the American Colonization Society in relation to the distribution of lands to emigrants, and at the same time there have been no transfers made of said lands by the former owners, and some of them or their heirs now hold original deeds for a portion of said lands (now Town lots,) and demand a compliance with said agreement that they may come into possession of their farm lands, otherwise they must contend for their legal right under the deed which they hold, and which would greatly to the disadvantage and damage of parties now holding said lands under deeds from the Society's Agent.

And whereas the citizens of Caldwell have petitioned the legislature to authorize such steps as they may deem prudent, to cause an amicable adjustment of the matter and to give to the parties concerned their just dues as per arrangement before mentioned, that the parties now in possession of said lands may continue to hold possession unmolested.

It is therefore resolved by the Senat

and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this resolution that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two discreet persons as commissioners whose duty it shall be, at as early a date as possible to repair to Caldwell for the purpose of hearing and investigating all claims presented by the different parties for lands under the arrangement entered into in the year 1852, by the Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Sec. 2. *And further*, That they shall be authorized to swear witnesses, hear their statements and receive any documentary evidence touching the claims, and fairly and impartially investigate all such claims giving their decision as to their opinion of the legality or illegality of the claims so investigated, and give to the parties concerned in writing their decision or opinion, in all such cases where the parties are not satisfied with the decision of the commissioners, they have further redress at the regular courts of law.

Sec. 3. *And further*, The commissioners shall publish in the several Townships of Montserrado County at least fifteen days previous to the days on which they will commence their investigation, giving notice that they will be ready to receive all claims for lands under arrangements as heretofore set forth, naming the day and date on which the investigation will commence, giving all particulars, that parties may be fully prepared with evidence, &c.

Sec. 4. *And further*, That the commissioners shall keep in a book furnished for the purpose, minutes of all their proceedings and their decision on each claim investigated, and shall report to the President all their proceedings with the claims *set forth* and their decision. The

President on receiving the report of said commissioners, is hereby authorized and requested to apportion to such person or persons whose claims according to the decision of the commissioners are legal, the quantity or quantities of lands as their claims may call for, and at such points as may be selected by them excepting reserved lands. The said commissioners shall receive for their services to be paid by the government the sum of three dollars per day, while in actual service, and mileage according to law.

Sec. 5. *And further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested (at as early a date as possible,) to have surveyed all of that portion of the settlement of Caldwell which was laid off into a Township, and have a correct plot taken of the same if there is none, giving the name of the owner or owners of each lot, and their number, and to ascertain the number of lots remaining, belonging to the government, that the same may be apportioned to emigrants; or otherwise disposed of on application according to law.

Sec. 6. *And further*, As the citizens of Caldwell are willing to render every assistance to the surveyor who may be appointed to survey said Township of Caldwell, That the surveyor receive for the survey and plotting of the Township of Caldwell the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be paid by the government, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And further*, That the President appoint two discreet persons of the aforesaid settlement, whose duty it shall be to superintend the survey, so as to be calculated, to sign the required certificate for the correctness of the survey according to law.

Sec. 8. *And further*, That the

President be, and is hereby, authorized and requested on application of any person or persons—holding a deed or deeds for lands drawn or purchased from the government in any of the settlements or villages of this Republic, said difficulties to be settled at expense of the government, supposed to bear a wrong number or giving a wrong course or situation. To make such arrange-

ments for the investigation of the same, as he may deem advisable for to correct said error, if any, and on being satisfied that an error or errors exist in said deed or deeds to correct the same, by altering the deed or deeds, or apportioning land to the person or persons concerned, at some other point.

Approved Jan. 28th, 1855.

(Continuation in next Number.)

Later from Liberia.

By the arrival of the bark Shirley at New York, we have advices from Liberia to the 4th of April, about seven weeks later than previous dates, as noticed in our last number.

The election of President and Vice President of the Republic, which by the Constitution is fixed on the first Tuesday of May biennially, was exciting great interest among the citizens. The two prominent candidates for the first office were S. A. Benson and E. J. Roy, and for the Vice Presidency, B. P. Yates and J. M. Priest. After a service of six years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and eight years (four terms in succession) as President of the Republic, J. J. Roberts, whose name has become known throughout the civilized world, and whose fame as a statesman is deservedly held in high estimation in the United States and in Europe, as well as in the land of his adoption, retires from the position which he has so long and so ably occupied, beloved by his countrymen for his patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country, and respected

and honored abroad as well as at home.

In reference to the immigrants by the Euphrasia, Dr. Roberts writes: "The company per Euphrasia landed in such a condition, that I really apprehended or feared I should lose considerable of them. I have done the best I could, but I lost nine. There are now quite sick three very old persons who seem not to have sufficient energy in their systems to react under the influence of medicine. These may recover. I continue to use all approved means to strengthen them, but how they will eventually get on, I cannot say."

The names of those who had died are as follows: Fanny Brown, aged 45, Betsy Johnson 68, Diana Brown 4 months, Sarah J. Chatman 3 years, William J. Foster 14, Mary Woodson 4, Susannah Nelson 6 months, Thomas Garner 55, and Catherine Tyler 37. The first two and last one of the foregoing were in very feeble health when landed—the last, Catherine Tyler, never having fully recovered from a violent attack of typhoid fever which she had immediately previous to sailing for Liberia.

In regard to the eighty-eight immigrants by the Sophia Walker, who

were landed at Monrovia the 1st of August last, Dr. Roberts writes: "I enclose a list of the deaths among the eighty-eight immigrants per Sophia Walker committed to my charge. Four of these died within a few days after their arrival. Hence you find I have lost eight altogether during their acclimation." The following are the names of those who died: Jacob Johnson, aged 10 years, Minerva Johnson 7, Geo. L. White 5, Scott Henderson, 6 months, Edy Henderson 2, Celia Deer 20, Morrison Henderson 4, and Reason Henderson 38; only two of whom were adults. Of the twenty-three immigrants by the General Pierce, landed at Monrovia, none had died. The rest of that company went to Cape Palmas.

In reference to aged immigrants, more or less of whom are necessarily included in every expedition, Dr. Roberts says: "I have often said that the sole object of sending out such old and decrepit persons was to allow them a free internment among their children. The calculation cannot be anything else. And yet, strange to see how much excitement the death of these people causes among the enemies of colonization; or rather, I should say, how they magnify such results." We heartily wish that we could always select such persons as we think would probably live and do well in Liberia, but circumstances render this impracticable.

From the Liberia Herald, Jan. 17, 1855.

LIBERIA.—There is no country in the world, of the same territorial extent or political importance, that is the object of such constant observation, such varied speculations, as the Republic of Liberia. Not because it is the site of an abundance of wealth: not because it is the residence of a company of philosophers engaged in inquiries on some abstruse subject: not because its legislators have elaborated some great principle in political science by which to regulate its affairs. No. Liberia has no wealth—no philosophers—no learned and scientific legislators, to boast of. Why then is she so much noticed, so much spoken of? It is, 1st, because the handful of men of which she is composed, placed upon these shores under the most inauspicious circumstances, are quietly establishing a Christian commonwealth, which it is hoped will exert a very powerful influence for good upon the destiny of this vast continent. 2dly, because Liberians, though for the most part destitute of learning and science, are working out a problem, the demonstrableness of which has been for a long time questioned, viz: *Is the colored man capable of self-government or not?* It will no doubt require a long time before a satisfactory solution can be effected. We hope there are none among us so vain as to imagine that the problem is already solved. No, it is not thoroughly solved. There are intricacies of the most *lexing* character yet to be unravelled; *in order to our success it becomes us*

to banish from our midst all petty differences, which tend to the production of jars and confusion, keeping constantly in view the principle inculcated in Holy Writ—*"A house divided against itself cannot stand, but is brought to desolation."* We are aware that in order to the preservation and purity of a Republican government there must be partyism, and frequent popular elections; but these should in our opinion be regarded as *necessary evils*, particularly in a government circumstanced like our own. We all know their tendency; we know the injury that is sometimes done; we know how the social fabric is often shaken even to its foundation. Let us therefore, having a knowledge of these evils, endeavor to aggravate them as little as possible. We are just in the infancy of national being, and require alment corresponding with the tenderness and frailty of our condition.

We frequently hear men in their wild electioneering passions plead in justification of their course the example of the United States. They forget that no comparison can be instituted between the circumstances of the two countries. The number of the inhabitants of the city of New York *alone*, is about thirty times as great as that of the civilized population of all Liberia. Both countries, it is true, are independent nations, both republics; but this is no reason that exactly the same mode of procedure should be adopted in both. It would be plainly unphilosophi-

cal to say, that because two vessels are steamers they require, independently of their size, the same amount of locomotive power. All comparison, in our opinion, between Liberia and the United States, must, from the nature of things, be nugatory and absurd.

We confess that we cannot see why there should exist among so small a people as we are any necessity for such violent ebullitions of party feeling as sometimes manifest themselves. It should be our aim to harmonize as much as possible the discordant interests of parties. We should "frown indignantly upon every attempt" to promote divisions and strife. If this be not done, it is difficult to predict the extent to which they may be carried. We have before us the examples of other nations: we have seen them rise and prosper, excelling in the arts and sciences, ascending to the very acme of national glory — We have seen them torn by dissensions, and destroyed by disunion. Was not this the case with illustrious and learned Greece? Was it not thus with renowned and all-conquering Rome, once mistress of the world? With these instances of national failure before us, let us search out and correct our own: let us study and firmly adhere to the instructions suggested by the motto, "*United we stand.*"

Surely, in all the vicissitudes of human affairs there is no occurrence so much to be deprecated as that which produces a dissolution of a national organization based upon principles like those upon which our Government is founded. It is to be hoped that our institutions will be perpetuated forever. But if in the course of events our little Republic, divided by factions raised by ambitious and aspiring demagogues, should be on the border of disseverance, may some kind spirits, wise in counsel and powerful in argument, hovering over us, distil upon the troubled waters the assuaging oil of wisdom and restore the wonted tranquility!

We have been led to make these observations from noticing certain remarks made with reference to Liberia by Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia—a strenuous advo-

cate of slavery, and now the democratic candidate for Governor. He says: "*The colony in Africa must continue to have for a long period of time the care and constraint even of white superintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls.*"

What say the people of Liberia to this? Are they prepared to admit that there is the least shadow of truth in the above remarks? Are they willing that the opinion should exist abroad that they require the "constraint" and "superintendence" of the white man in order to their advancement? Are they willing to succumb to the idea that there is not innate sagacity, energy and fire enough in them to guide and urge them forward without the inciting influence of the white man? No:—we are prepared to admit no such thing. We are satisfied to submit to no such degrading notion. What! shall free, prosperous, happy Liberians be mere automatons of white men? Let us spurn forever so profoundly humiliating an idea, and endeavor, by a wise and prudent management of our affairs, to perpetuate with honor our glorious institutions, and transmit them unadulterated to a posterity which by our wholesome example and instruction, shall have been fitted to assume and maintain, with still greater dignity, their responsibilities. B.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—*Important decision of the Supreme Court.*—Francis Payne, Esq., Attorney General, having at the last session of the Supreme Court solicited its opinion on the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, article I of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the Court made the following decision: That according to the spirit and intention of the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, no one is entitled to the right of suffrage who is not twenty-one years of age, and in possession of a deed for real estate, or can prove himself by certificate from legal authority entitled to a deed by virtue of his having complied with the requisitions of law.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 3d of April to the 1st of May, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—		Miss Harriet S. Ormsbee, Miss	
Centre Rutland—John Osgood,		Sarah J. M. Ormsbee, each \$1	3 00
Jas. Graham, each 50 cts.	1 00	Pittsford—Isaac Leonard, \$4;	
Sutherland Falls—F. A. Fisher,		Amos Crippin, John Stevens,	
\$3; T. J. Ormsbee, William		Dea. A. Penfield, J. F. May-	
Humphrey, E. H. Ormsbee,		nard, Ashur Burditt, H. T.	

Lothrop, Wm. Barnard, Wm. Manly, C. Granger, Chas. Hitchcock, Chapman Hitchcock, Rev. C. Walker, A. Hammend, Mrs. A. Hammond, F. F. Bogue, J. A. Randall, M. Johnson, Lewis White, Rev. A. C. Rice, Jeffrey Barnes, H. Simonds, J. M. Goode-nough, each \$1; Wm. B. Shaw, Cyrus Dike, Miss M. Mead, E. H. Drury, J. T. Gorham, R. Burditt, A. J. Tiffany, F. Burditt, each 50 cents; Mrs. A. W. Gorham, Mrs. C. S. Tot-tingham, G. B. Armington, A. Butterfield, each 25 cents.....	31 00	Barnes, N. E. Hurlbut, W. C. Kittredge, each \$1; W. M. Pitkin, 75 cents; Ira Allen, Dea. A. H. Kidder, Rev. H. Ford, each 50 cents.....	27 25
<i>Fair Haven</i> —Israel Davy, \$10; R. C. Colburn, \$3; Mrs. Z. C. Ellis, \$2; Rev. S. L. Her-rick, A. Allen, C. Reed, Hugh Williams, L. J. Stow, J. Capen, W. Ketchum, Mrs. J.		<i>Hydeville</i> —A. P. Drake, Mrs. Betsy Lee, each \$1.....	2 00
		<i>Castleton</i> —Calvin Griswold, \$7; C. S. Sherman, \$3; B. F. Adams, \$2 50; Wm. Dennison, \$2; C. M. Willard, H. O. Higly, W. Moulton, Mrs. H. Ainsworth, James Adams, F. Parker, A. G. W. Smith, each \$1; Mrs. J. T. Wright, 54 cents, Wm. Ward, 50 cents, T. J. Underwood, A. Loveland, each 25 cents.....	23 04
		<i>Dorset</i> —Collection, \$8; Aaron Sheldon, \$2; S. Mason, Chas. Baldwin, each \$1.....	12 00
		Aggregate amount.....	\$104 29

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1855.

MAINE.				
<i>Waterford</i> —A Friend to the African.....	1 00	ezer Flower, J. Allyn, each \$5; John G. Mix, S. Spencer, N. Case, Joseph Church, each \$3; E. R. Root, C. Benton, J. Catlin, each \$2; R. G. Drake, H. Alden, S. D. Sperry, S. W. Griswold, A. S. Stillman, L. A. Sweetland, J. W. Danforth, A. Willard, M. Grass, Cash, Thos. Steele, R. Read, Cash, R. Gillett, H. Benton, R. Buell, H. Perkins, H. C. Trumbull, H. L. Fuller, H. Johnson, Miss B. Butler, C. Pond, J. A. Butler, Cash, N. Harris, J. G. Barnett, Dr. Holmes, Chas. E. Fox, S. Boardman, each \$1.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		<i>Trinity College</i> —B. Barrow, \$2; H. T. Phelps, W. H. Benjamin, F. Goodridge, T. G. Clemson, Strong Vincent, A. Lewis Bishop, O. K. Gordon, E. M. Galldett, each \$1; E. R. Gardiner, 50 cents, in full to constitute Rev. Prof. A. Jackson, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	107 50	
<i>Bangor</i> —G. W. Pickering, \$10; Mrs. H. A. Dennett, \$5.....	15 00	<i>New Haven</i> —L. A. Thomas, F. Crosswell, Geo. Hoadly, H. N. Whittlesey, C. M. Ingersoll, each \$5; W. Lewis, Cash, C. A. Goodrich, each \$3; S. P. Alling, A. Wood, each \$2; Mrs. Mary L. Skinner, E. B. Munson, Cash, John Peck, F.		
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Albee... 4 00				
<i>Portland</i> —W. S. Dana, Luther Dana, Cash, each \$5.....	15 00			
	35 00			
VERMONT.				
<i>Montpelier</i> —Vermont Col. Soc., by George W. Scott, Treas... 50 00				
<i>Castleton</i> —Harvey Griswold, to pay the expenses of one emigrant to Liberia..... 60 00				
<i>Manchester</i> —Balance of legacy of \$500, left the Am. Col. Soc., by Josiah Burton, late of Manchester, Vt..... 400 00				
	510 00			
MASSACHUSETTS.				
<i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley..... 10 00				
<i>Pittsfield</i> —Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D..... 5 00				
	15 00			
CONNECTICUT.				
By Rev. John Orcutt:—				
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., \$25; Rev. W. Clarke, D. D., Mrs. Thomas Day, Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Eben-				

Salisbury—Collections by Rev. Benjamin L. Beall, viz: John Horah, \$10; Wm. H. Horah, J. McRorie, William Murdock, Rev. B. L. Beall, each \$5; Rev. Jesse Rankin, \$2 50; J. J. Brumer, Thos. Cowan, Dr. R. L. Beall, Dr. W. Rankin, Rev. A. Baker, each \$2; Wm. Baker, J. F. Bell, John Bradshaw, Orston Bradshaw, Mrs. A. D. Rankin, Miss S. T. Rankin, each \$1; Miss M. Jones, Mrs. M. Bradshaw, T. Brown, each 50 cents..... 50 00

Guilford County—Dougan Clark, Nevens Mendenhall, E. W. Osburn, Lyndon Swaim, D. C. Mebane, Abel Gardner, S. G. Coffin, Peter Adams, Cash, each \$1; Samuel Dillon, A. S. Pitts, each 50 cents; by Jesse Wheeler, Esq..... 10 00

86 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Yorkville—Rev. S. C. Mellen... 5 00

Charleston—Dr. J. B. Whitridge... 50 00

Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick, \$2 50; collection in Smyrna Church, \$2 50..... 5 00

60 00

GEORGIA.

Sparta—Dr. Wm. Terrell..... 20 00

Augusta—Mrs. Mary McKinnie... 10 00

Augusta—Robert Campbell, \$25; Miss H. Longstreet, \$5..... 30 00

Athens—Mrs. Sarah S. Hamilton... 10 00

Albany—Rev. C. D. Mallary.... 15 00

Eatonton—G. W. Stinson, \$1 95; Nancy Stinson, Samuel Stinson, each \$1; Maria Stinson and little son Baker, 60 cents; Julia Ann Branham, 50 cents; Francis Branham and little son Wilis, 30 cents; Franklin Stinson, Wesley A. Stinson, Richard Branham, Emily Bozen, Wm. Lundens, David Lundens, Harry Law, each 25 cts.; Henry Stinson, 20 cents; Davie Maddox, Kit Bledsoe, Sam Larnee, Arnet Thomas, each 10 cents; Frank Reed, Edmond Reed, Dick Larnee, Isam Meriwether, Peter Young, Abby Nickerson, each 5 cents..... 8 00

93 00

ALABAMA.

Havanna—Prof. H. Tutwiler.... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—F. N. W. Davis, M. D., J. S. Coulson, Rev. J. A. Ogden, A. C. Henderson, T. Henderson, each \$10..... 50 00

Rodney—C. B. New..... 20 00

Centreville—J. McVea, Mr. Hardee, J. J. Murphrey, A. G. Cage, W. Winans, each \$5; N. S. Dickron, \$3; George Gayden & Mr. Fazeneau, each \$1; by Rev. W. Winans, D. D. 30 00

Woodville—J. W. Burruss, \$5 25; Dr. R. L. Buck, Dr. H. R. Buck, Dr. A. C. Holt, C. G. McGehee, Joseph Johnson, W. M. Newell, each \$5; J. M. McGehee, \$2 50; W. B. Bryan, Wright and Elan, Dr. Wm. R. Sims, each \$2; Chas. Sims, \$1 75; Thos. Woodruff, H. J. Butterworth, A. Leftingwell, W. J. Bening, each \$1; E. Marx, 50 cents..... 50 00

150 00

LOUISIANA.

Clinton—Rev. Sereno Taylor, \$5, William Sullivan, \$10, E. T. Merrick, \$10..... 25 00

Jackson—John McKowen, two annual contributions, \$208; J. King, Thomas J. Fishburn, each \$10; Daniel Campbell, \$6; Mrs. M. Kendrick, P. Foley, each \$5; Mrs. T. Abkins, A. S. Tomb, each \$2 50; Dr. P. Pond, \$1..... 250 00

Saint Francisville—Miss E. Rastiff..... 30 00

New Orleans—John M. Hall, J. Kemp, Robert Tweed, each \$10; J. H. Oglesby, A. J. Pattison, each \$5..... 40 00

New Orleans—S. H. Mudge.... 15 00

Franklin—Miss Nancy Farkinton... 10 00

370 00

TENNESSEE.

Cave Hill—Rev. Peter Burum... 1 00

Cherry Flat—Thomas Hord..... 20 00

21 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton :—

New Concord—J. Millholland, \$2; S. Bigger, J. Whitaker, E. S. Leyle, Noble Kelley, Rev. Mr. Waddle, Andrew Walker, C. M. Miller, S. S. Resoner, Hon. R. Marshall, each \$1; J. Patterson, Jr., \$5; G. W. Pringle,

A. Speer, D. Proudfit, J. McMurray, J. S. Walker, J. McKinney, P. Shaneholt, N. Resoner, J. B. Torrence, John Fulton, and Wm. McCure, ea. 50 cents; J. McKinney, and J. L. Kinkead, each 25 cents. 22 00

Cambridge—Hon. C. J. Albright, \$5; W. Hutchinson, Wm. Rainey, C. P. B. Sarchett, W. Buchanan, T. Ruth, Mr. Endly, S. Potts, W. Gaston, F. Creighton, Hon. J. DeLong, each \$1; others, \$1. 16 00

Washington—J. McCurdy, \$5; J. K. Caldwell, \$3; Samuel Moshaffy, Wm. Robinson, A. Harrah, S. Robinson, Wm. Lawrence, T. Rhea, each \$1; J. Clark, 25 cts., collection in the Rev. Alexander's Church, (Presbyterian,) \$8. 22 25

Cumberland—C. Hathaway, 50 cents, W. McKinley, J. Maxwell, Rev. E. Squire, D. Bay, W. Tucker, C. Crozier, G. G. Walters, R. Savage, J. P. McCall, E. W. Mathews, T. E. Bye, D. Welsh, W. Robe, each 25 cents. 3 75

Putnam—Hon. C. C. Converse, Dr. Jno. Matthews, A. Friend, Mrs. B. Reed, each \$5; Wm. H. Moore, 50 cents. 20 50

Zanesville—Rev. D. Young, Hon. Stillwell, D. Brush, each \$5; J. V. Cushing, E. E. Fillmore, A. Peters, Genl. Goddard, W. Potwin, G. James, Miss S. Van Harney, each \$3; Rev. G. W. Dubois, Mrs. E. Vanbuzen, each \$2; T. Morehead, J. Dillon, Dr. Culberston, J. Peters, J. Crosby, M. Morehead, G. A. Jones, Amasa Van Horne, L. P. Bailey, Rev. J. M. Platt, R. Hazlett, Edward Brush, C. C. Russell, J. B. Roberts, B. Van Horne, J. Bourman, J. S. Black, Rev. M. A. Hoge, each \$1; J. J. Ross, 50 cents. 58 50

Newark—Cash, \$5; Dr. J. W. Wilson, \$2; A. Dunoan, Edward Franklin, Benja. James St. James Fry, T. R. Eddy, M. Newkirk, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Wm. McGaughy, E. Haughey, Mrs. J. L. Birkey, each \$1; J. Schmucker, 50 cts. 16 50

159 50

Coll'ns by Rev. B. O. Plimpton :
Concord—\$3; *Nelson*—\$3 50;
Claridon—\$2 14; *Claridon Corners*—\$2 20; *Burton*—\$7 72;
Rome—\$1 20; *Rock Creek*—\$7;
Gustavus—\$5 40; *Vernon*—\$1 13; *Green*—\$4 50; *Williamsfield*—\$2 30; *Wayne*—\$2 50;
Huntsburgh—\$3 21; *Hiram*—\$8 50. 54 30

Cardarville—Collection in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. McMillan, Pastor, \$15; James Bull, \$18. 33 00

Cincinnati—Rev. J. H. Power. 10 00

Columbus—Collection by Mrs. E. Campbell, \$24; Rev. James Hoge, \$5. 29 00

Marietta—A. L. Guitteau. 14 00

Xenia—J. C. McMillan, Daniel McMillan, each \$10; Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Church, \$13 50. 33 50

Milan—Harvey Chase & R. M. Gordon, each \$5. 10 00

Delaware—Rev. James McElroy. 5 00

Morning Sun—Collection in Rev. S. W. McCracken's Church. 40 00

Collections made by Rev. B. O. Plimpton in the following places, viz :
Madison—\$2 80; *Mecca*—\$4;
Bristol—\$1 84; *Gustavus*—\$5;
Hamden—\$7 25; *Geneva*—\$2. 22 89

Columbus—Mrs. E. W. Campbell. 3 00

Morning Sun—Rev. G. McMillan's Church. 10 00

424 19

ARKANSAS.

Bartholomew—Chas. McDermott. 15 00

Point Chicot—Hon. H. F. Walworth. 500 00

515 00

MICHIGAN.

Nankin—Nankin & Livonia Col. Soc., by A. Martin, Sec. 3 00

MISSOURI.

Big Creek—Brinkly Hornsby. 50 00

St. Charles—Mr. & Mrs. Smith, \$10; Mr. Ganes, \$3; Mr. & Mrs. Sibley, \$10. 23 00

Bowdark—Rev. D. R. Murphy. 1 00

74 00

TEXAS.

Polk County—R. S. G. 3 00

Alto—M. H. Lippmins. 50

5 50

Total Contributions. 3,708 99

FOR REPOSITORY.		
By Capt. George Barker:		
MAINE.— <i>Bangor</i> —Mich. Schwartz,		
\$1, to Dec. '55, Albert Emerson,		
\$1, to Jan. '56, J. S. Wheelwright,		
\$1, to Aug. '56—\$3.		
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abbee,		
\$1, for 1851, G. W. Kimball,		
\$2, to Sept. '55—\$3. <i>Portland</i>		
—Hon. Elbridge Gerry, \$1, to		
Sept. '55, Oliver Gerrish, \$1, to		
May, '56, Joshua Maxwell, \$2,		
to May, '59, J. J. Brown, \$1,		
to May, '57—\$5. <i>Bath</i> —Moses		
Riggs, \$1, to May, '56.....	12 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Bath</i> —Dr. Jno.		
French, \$3, to Jan. '54. <i>Went-</i>		
<i>worth</i> —Rev. Increase Davis, \$2,		
to Jan. '56.....	5 00	
VERMONT.— <i>Charlotte</i> —Chauncey		
Sheldon, \$2.72, to April, '55.		
<i>Pittsford</i> —Gen. A. C. Kellogg,		
\$1, to Aug. '56, S. H. Kellogg,		
\$1, to Jan. '56, Asa Nourse, \$1,		
to Jan. '56, Isaac Leonard, \$1,		
to Aug. '56, Dea. J. Totting-		
ham, \$1, to Sept. '57, B. F.		
Winslow, \$3, to Jan. '56, J. C.		
Wheaton, \$1, to Jan. '56, Dr.		
K. Winslow, \$1, to Aug. '55,		
Deming Gorham, \$1, to April,		
'56—\$11. <i>Milton</i> —Giles Jack-		
son, \$2, to Aug. '55. <i>Castleton</i>		
—E. & H. O. Higley, \$1, to		
Sept. '54. <i>Manchester</i> —Hon.		
Myron Clark, \$2, to Nov. '55.		
<i>Concord</i> —Cornelius Judevine,		
\$5, to June, '55. <i>Middlebury</i> —		
H. J. Wilcox, \$1, to April, '55,		
Hon. Joseph Warner, \$3, to		
April, '55—\$4. <i>Rutland</i> —H.		
T. Dorrance, \$3, to Feb. '55.	30 72	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Dorchester</i> —		
Rev. D. T. Noyes, \$1, to Sept.		
'55. <i>Lynn</i> —Hon. Isaiah Breed,		
\$10, to Jan. '56. <i>Bradford</i> —		
Daniel Fitts, \$1, to April, '55.		
<i>Lowell</i> —Dr. Nathan Allen, \$2,		
to April, '55. <i>Springfield</i> —H.		
Brewer, \$2, to Jan. '55. <i>Mon-</i>		
<i>son</i> —Mrs. Sarah Flynt, \$1, to		
May, '55. <i>Charlestown</i> —Elias		
Crafts, \$5, to Jan. '56, T. Mar-		
shall, \$5, to Jan. '56—\$10.....	27 00	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>New Haven</i> —Eliza-		
beth R. Day, \$4, to April, '59,		
by Zelotes Day. <i>Waterbury</i> —		
Abram Ives, \$3, to June, '55.		
<i>Suffield</i> —Miss B. Hanchett, Rev.		
J. A. Goodhue, Prof. Wood-		
bury, each \$1, to May, '56—\$3.		
<i>Centre Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield,		
\$1, to Jan. '56. <i>Plainville</i> —		
Dea. John Wiard, \$2, to Jan.		
'56.....	13 00	
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> —		
J. H. Morrison, \$2, to Jan. '56,		
Wm. B. Crosby, \$5, to Jan.		
'56, Hon. J. K. Paulding, \$2,		
to May, '55—\$9. <i>Utica</i> —J.		
A. Spencer, \$10, to Jan. '55.		
<i>Troy</i> —A. Loveland, \$1, for		
1855. <i>Sackett's Harbor</i> —Capt.		
Augustus Ford, \$10, to Jan.		
'55.....	30 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Meadville</i> —John		
Reynolds, \$10, to Jan. '55.		
<i>Harrisburgh</i> —Moses McClean,		
\$2, to June, '56. <i>Washington</i> —		
Dr. James Stevens, \$5, to Jan.		
'61. <i>Tionesta</i> —M. O. Beatty,		
\$3, to Sept. '55. <i>Earl</i> —Mrs.		
Clara S. Jacobs, \$10, to Jan.		
'55.....	30 00	
DELAWARE.— <i>Wilmington</i> —Dr. L.		
P. Bush, \$5, to Aug. '55, Ed-		
ward Tatnall, \$10, to Jan. '55.	15 00	
MARYLAND.— <i>Hagerstown</i> —Jos.		
Rench, \$5, to Jan. '56. <i>Balti-</i>		
<i>more</i> —Dr. H. S. Woodside,		
\$10, to Jan. '55. <i>Leitersburgh</i>		
—Joseph Gubby, \$10, to Jan.		
'55.....	25 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Greensborough</i>		
—Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, \$1,		
for 1854. <i>Lexington</i> —Dr. R.		
L. Beall, \$1, to May, '56....	2 00	
GEORGIA.— <i>Macon</i> —Rev. S. G.		
Bragg, \$1, to May, '56. <i>At-</i>		
<i>lanta</i> —L. Windsor Smith, \$1,		
to May, '55.....	2 00	
FLORIDA.— <i>Madison C. H.</i> —Mrs.		
A. B. Reed, \$2, to Jan. '55....	2 00	
TENNESSEE.— <i>New Market</i> —W.		
H. Moffett, \$3 50 to July, '57.	3 50	
OHIO.— <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Eleanor		
W. Campbell, \$1, to Nov. '55.		
<i>North Benton</i> —Stephen Miller,		
\$1, to April, '56, Peter Laza-		
rus, \$1, to May, '56—\$2.....	3 00	
ILLINOIS.— <i>Springfield</i> —Josiah		
Broadwell, \$1, to Sept. '54.		
<i>Canton</i> —Joel Wright, \$5, to		
July, '59.....	6 00	
MICHIGAN.— <i>Livonia Centre</i> —Da-		
vid Cudworth, \$2, to Jan. '55.	2 00	
Total Repository.....	208 22	
“ Contributions.....	3,708 99	
“ Legacies.....	400 00	
“ Emigrants' expenses. 1,020 00		
Aggregate amount.....	<u>\$5,337 21</u>	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1855.

[No. 7.]

Responses from our One Thousand Voluntary Agents.

In our April number we published a circular letter which we had previously sent to friends in several of the Southern and Western States, appointing one thousand voluntary agents, with the desire, through their agency, to raise at least \$10,000, to enable us to carry forward our operations. To that appeal we have received responses from about one hundred friends, including a few who saw the circular only in the Repository, they being residents of States in which there are State societies in operation, and into which we did not send the circular letter.

Though we have heard from only about one tenth of those to whom we sent the circular, and though our receipts, consequently, have not yet reached the amount we hoped to realize, still the responses so far have been very encouraging. The following are the amounts received from the several States:

Maine - - - - -	\$1 00
Massachusetts - - - - -	15 00
Connecticut - - - - -	50 00
Virginia - - - - -	60 00

North Carolina - - - - -	\$135 58
South Carolina - - - - -	65 00
Georgia - - - - -	380 00
Florida - - - - -	12 00
Alabama - - - - -	10 00
Mississippi - - - - -	260 00
Louisiana - - - - -	430 50
Arkansas - - - - -	515 00
Tennessee - - - - -	65 00
Ohio - - - - -	293 00
Missouri - - - - -	74 00
Iowa - - - - -	5 00
Choctaw Nation - - - - -	146 00
Total - - - - -	\$2,517 08

This result is very encouraging, and we anticipate still larger amounts yet to come. Circumstances which could not be anticipated or controlled rendered it impossible for many of our one thousand friends immediately to respond. From some of them we have received letters of promise, which will shortly be fulfilled. Others, we learn, are making collections among their friends; while some have not found any safe way, as they consider it, of sending their money. To such we

would say, we have found the U. S. *mail* almost entirely safe. If they cannot procure a check or draft, we beg them to send us the amount in *bank notes*. We would rather incur the risk, than wait longer! We have scarcely ever had a letter miscarry, or failed to receive every dollar that has been sent to us.

To all our friends who have not yet answered our appeal, we would most respectfully present our increasing necessities. We want money, and we must have it, or our cause will suffer great damage. We cannot go on with our work, we cannot complete the operations we have already begun, without money. We must have new buildings in Liberia for the acclimation of emigrants. Our present buildings have been in use for a considerable time, they are much out of repair, and are insufficient for our present wants.

We have within a few days had applications for a passage for three companies of emigrants, numbering in all about one hundred persons! But the present state of our treasury will not warrant us in promising them a passage in our next expedition.

We have no dependence at present, except in the liberality of our friends. Several large *bequests* have been made to the Society, which ought to have been paid before this time, and which would now, if they could be realized, relieve us of all

embarrassment and enable us to prosecute our work, with new and enlarged usefulness! But alas! we have no hope of getting them, within any reasonable time. We have scarcely received any thing from legacies this year. We do not at present know of any more that we shall receive! We therefore depend on our friends! We come to them again and lay the case before them, and ask them, *what shall we do?*

At one thing, we are very much astonished. In our May number we published a letter from a good friend, in which he sent us *thirty dollars*, and proposed to give us \$25 more, if *ninety-nine* others would join him before July 1st! He offered in view of our pressing wants, of the great good which may just now be accomplished with very little means, to be one of one hundred to give \$25 each, thus putting *twenty-five hundred* dollars into our treasury. To this generous proposition we have received but *two responses!* At this we are astonished! Formerly, it would not have been thus! Herein is evidence of the stringency of the present times!

A distinguished missionary among the Choctaw Indians has sent us a hundred dollars (having a little while before sent us \$46,) saying in his letter, "thinking you may never need " it more than at the present time, " I embrace the earliest opportunity

of forwarding it. One hundred dollars now in hand, may be worth more than one thousand dollars two or three years hence!" Thus speaks this noble man. Would that the truthful words which he utters, and the liberal example he sets, would touch the sympathetic chords of many hearts, and awaken to action all those who have been *intending* to help us in this time of need, but have let the days slip along, without having done it!

The fourth of July is now at hand! May we not hope that all over the country some special efforts shall then be made to increase our funds? We entreat all pastors of churches

who possibly can, to lay the cause before their congregations, take up collections and remit us the amount as soon as possible. We entreat the various auxiliary societies which have been in the habit of making their collections about the 4th of July, to redouble their efforts at this time, and let us hear from them without delay. We entreat all to help us, under the Divine promise that he that watereth others shall also himself be watered, that the liberal soul shall be made fat, that the cup of cold water and the widow's mite shall meet with a large reward!

Expedition by the Bark Cora.

We publish in our present number a list of the emigrants by the bark Cora, which sailed from Baltimore the 2d, and Norfolk the 5th of May. The number of emigrants in this expedition was rather less than we expected; some of those who calculated on going not having been able to make their arrangements in time. The Cora is a very superior vessel; and we confidently hope that she

will make a safe and speedy passage. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, wife and child, and Miss Williford, of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, sailed in the Cora, to resume their labors in Africa. Mrs. Cassell, wife of Judge Cassell, of Maryland, in Liberia: Mrs. Johns, wife of Mr. John Johns, of Monrovia, and Mrs. Davenport, of Cape Palmas, also embarked in the Cora.

[From the Traveler.]

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held at nine o'clock this morning, at the Tremont Temple. There was an average attendance, the audience being composed principally of ladies.

Mr. Wm. Ropes, the President, occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Central street Church.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, the Secretary, read the report of the Society. During the year ending April 30th, the receipts had been \$16,406 37, and besides this increase of the funds the Trustees of donations for education in Liberia which this Society had called into existence, commencing 1851, had collected more than \$20,000 for the establishment of a college in Liberia. This afforded good ground for hope for the future. The disbursements were \$16,715 98,—making a balance due to the Treasurer of \$209 61.—During the existence of this Society, it has contributed funds repeatedly for the colonization of certain families of slaves to whom freedom had been given by their masters, sometimes bearing the whole expense of entire families, and in other cases part of the expense—The whole number whose freedom had been thus secured was not exactly known by the Massachusetts Society; it certainly, however, was not less than 420,—probably a little more—making an average of 30 a year during the whole 14 years of the Society's existence.

The operations of the parent society in 1854 had been much affected by the embarrassments of trade. The receipts were \$16,000 less than the previous year. On the other hand, the expenses for emigrants during the last year amounted to \$31,840 27,—nearly \$2,000 greater than in the previous year.—The whole number sent out by the parent society during 1854 was 553. Of those sent out, 363 were gratuitously emancipated, and 29 had purchased themselves.

There was some prospect of the society soon coming into possession of the estate of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, which has long been in litigation.—In the affairs of Liberia there had been no

marked change in the year. Peace and quiet among the inhabitants, including native tribes, appeared firmly established.

The acts of the Legislature showed something of the state of the country and the spirit of its leading minds. One act incorporates Monrovia into a city, with its board of Mayor and Common Council—and authorises the appointment of a surveyor, to describe the boundaries of public lands—another authorises the President to import animals for draught or burden; sugar mills to be worked by the Republic, and the toll to be paid in sugar—another provides for establishing in each county poor houses for widows, orphans, and the destitute insane—another authorises the laying out of certain military defences at Cape Mount—another provides for the issuing of notes from 50 cents to 10 dollars—another imposes a duty of one dollar a gallon upon wine and malt liquors imported—another provides for the sale of public lands, at the rate of one dollar an acre for river lots, and 50 cents for upland. A bill had been introduced to incorporate a Railroad company, but whether carried or not the society did not know. The road was to be laid from the principal lumber manufactory to Monrovia, the rails to be of wood. The educational institutions of the colony were supplied mainly by the various missionary societies. The report concluded by an expression of regret at the loss of one of the principal founders of the society, the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.

The Chairman thought the report most encouraging. The society did not send out Manie rifles and Colt revolvers to the colony. They hoped to use no other arms than the sword of the spirit, which was the Word of God. From this they hoped for success, and they had a right to ex-

pect it, for they knew that the blessing of God would attend all such exertions as had been made by the society, and conquest would come in due time. That might not be of a startling character. They should be contented, then, if they heard from year to year what encouraged their hearts.

The Rev. Mr. Means of Medway, who has been in Monrovia, moved the first resolution: "That the free republic of West Africa has the strongest claim to the sympathy and support of American Christians."—The essential idea of the society was to constitute a free nation on the coast of Africa, for a race elsewhere oppressed and denied the highest civil and social rights, for the purpose of elevating them, and the redemption of the continent to Christ. The scheme proposed to establish an independent nation on the coast of Africa, not by the ruin of existing governments, but by taking peaceable possession of a continent yet uncivilized and inviting occupants; and the materials for it were not to be drawn from the youthful vigor of another people, but by taking up a people now oppressed and degraded, and making of those who were outcasts elsewhere, in that land a name and a nation.

Here they did not enjoy civil and social rights as other men. It might be said that they had the same right here as we, and no doubt they had in a certain sense; but even the free Negroes had not opportunities for sufficient self-advancement. Here they were hewers of wood and drawers of water, hoot-blacks, barbers, waiters, and servants of every kind.

It was from what he had seen they were capable of becoming in Liberia that he wished them to become all that they might be. He

knew it was painful to many of the Negroes to leave here, which was their native land. But the Israelites might say they had a right to remain in Egypt after being there for 200 years, but they left when God opened a path for them, as our Puritan fathers left England.

The proposal to establish an independent nation on the African coast looked further than commercial considerations,—the redemption of the land to the Lord Jesus Christ.—That colony as a free republic would stand there as an Apostle of Jesus Christ, to spread his principles in the surrounding country. It was not the great and mighty among us who were to carry the Gospel into Africa, but the down-trodden and degraded, who might translate the gospel into a civilized republic, and make chapter and verse stand out to every one who could look upon towns and villages, and church spires, and free schools. It might be it was their mission to anoint the herald of salvation, whose look should awake the continent to life. The third point to be accomplished by the scheme was the extinction of the foreign slave trade, and its repression throughout the world. It was the opinion of those who had been on the Coast, that the best way to prevent the slave trade was to plant free colonies along the coast, who would supply the interior with European articles in exchange for their products, and making it more lucrative to them than the slave trade was. Looking to what had been accomplished, there was a fair prospect for ultimate success.—The great difficulty had been that they wanted a better class of negroes, and more assistance in the shape of capital. The work was to be done in the North, by stirring up free negroes to go forth, where they might do a great work for God and

themselves. Indeed the great problem to be wrought out was to show that the race were capable of a high civilization; and the Society felt confident that this would be done if Christian men would meet them with hearty and generous sympathy.

Mr. Bradford, purser in the U. S. Navy, said that he had been for a long time on the Coast of Africa, and had ample opportunities of getting information as to Liberia. It gave him great pleasure to find that his expectations and hopes were fully realized. As an American he was proud to find there a young, vigorous and growing republic, established on such a basis and surrounded by such influences as to his mind gave a guarantee for its future prosperity. Mr. Roberts, the President, a colored man from Virginia, was known at home and abroad as a statesman of ability and an upright chief magistrate. The late Judge Benedict, originally a slave in Georgia, was one of the most high-minded and honorable men he ever knew, a man of excellent character, of intellectual culture, and indomitable perseverance. When there, he had made frequent visits to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and while he was delighted with the ability with which the various questions were discussed, he was much struck with the piety and decorum observed, which would favorably compare with other bodies. The best evidence he could give that the laws of Liberia were judiciously framed was to be found in the contented and prosperous condition of the people. On this question he wished to be explicit, because he knew that the contrary had been asserted by the enemies of the colony; it had been asserted that the people were destitute, and that they were leaving in numbers for the States.

He had served as long on that station as any officer in the Navy, and mingled a deal with the population of the colony, and he could safely and unequivocally pronounce such statements to be untrue, for in all his service he had met with but two individuals who wished to return to the States. The population was 200,000. The country was well wooded and watered, and the soil fertile, and it was pleasant for an American to find the comfortable homes of the colonists,—transformed from a plodding slave of the South to be free land holders. Monrovia was a beautiful town. As to the population of Liberia, he did not think that a more moral, correct, and religious people could be found on the face of the earth. He never saw a drunken man in the colony, and in all the period he was on that station, there were he believed only two persons confined in the gaol.—There was no place where religious worship was so well attended, or the Sabbath more strictly observed.

The cause of African civilization was no longer an experiment. Sustained by the labors of good men, it had been crowned with the benedictions of God. Calumniated and misrepresented by infidel, Jacobite, and profligate, it had passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and stood out to-day in purer beauty, the cause of humanity and of God. As Americans it was our duty, and should be our pleasure, to sustain that young republic, standing as a beacon to guide the nations into the paths of social redemption—as philanthropists anxious to annihilate the accursed slave trade, let us do it in the only way we could, by establishing colonies along the coast, and teaching the natives the arts of peace and the blessings of civilization;—and as a people professing to be followers of Christ, the claims of Africa

upon our sympathies were unbounded.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Society, who has just returned from Liberia, then addressed the meeting. He dwelt upon several aspects of the colonization movement, political, philanthro-

pic, religious and commercial; but his speech was brought to an abrupt termination by an announcement from the chair that the hour had arrived when the hall was required for another meeting.

The 100th Psalm was sung, and the assembly then dispersed.

[From the Bunker Hill Aurora.]

Letter from Com. Gregory, and Speech of Purser Bradford,

AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHARLESTOWN, MASS., COL. SOCIETY, MARCH 18, 1855.

Com. Gregory's Letter.

CHARLESTOWN, *March 16, 1855.*

DEAR SIR:—Addressing you as the President of the "Charlestown Colonization Society," I beg leave to state the following remarks and observations respecting the condition of the colored people at Liberia, as I found them while recently in command of the United States squadron employed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. Of the resources and the adaptation of that country, to the wants of that peculiar people, you must be already well informed, from the able and truthful reports so frequently made by the agents of the "American Colonization Society," as well as from other reliable sources; therefore, on those points, I shall only remark, that it seems to have been the design of Providence, that it should become the resting place of that oppressed race, and that the descendants of those barbarous tribes, so rudely and ruthlessly dragged from their native wilds into slavery, in times past, should return—a regenerated people, and under the blessed influences of religion and civilization—to establish the sacred symbol of the Cross over those benighted and idolatrous regions, to rear the standard of freedom, assume the natural rights of man, and enjoy all the blessings of liberty, free, independent and sovereign—to stay

the violent hand of the oppressor and kidnapper, and to transmit to their descendants, for all coming time, an inestimable inheritance, which cannot fail to produce the happiest influences upon the race throughout the length and breadth of the land, and at no distant time, give them, as a nation amongst nations, the respectful consideration of the whole world. Many who are now aiding the movement for the redemption of the colored people may live to see their most sanguine wishes realized, and all I have anticipated come to pass. The great work has commenced under the most promising auspices; and I predict that, though it may be without external aid, *its progress cannot be stayed*, but it may be greatly accelerated, by furnishing the means to those unfortunates now in our midst, living in a helpless state of dependence and degradation, to join their brethren in Africa, and give their aid to the great cause; as, also, to redeem them, individually, from the shackles which, unaided, they cannot by any possibility escape from.

Previously to my visiting Liberia, I had a hope that the colonization would be successful. I considered it but an experiment, and entertained but little faith in the result; but on my first visit to Monrovia every doubt was dispelled. I vis-

ited the people collectively and individually, and had every opportunity desired of forming a correct judgment of their condition and prospects. I found among them many intelligent and estimable men, too many to enumerate here. I visited the families freely and socially. I found the women courteous and genteel in their manners; their houses comfortable, neat and tidy; and the inmates industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more favored and refined regions.

As a community, I consider the inhabitants of Monrovia entitled to a high standard in the scale of morality; they certainly were remarkably temperate. As a proof of these, I saw churches and schools well filled, and *an empty jail*. The leading men, and, indeed, all with whom I conversed on this subject, entertained proper ideas of the value and importance to themselves, and to the future interests of their country, of education. There were several primary schools, which I visited and examined. The attainments and information exhibited by the pupils, were very creditable. At the time they were erecting a good sized building, intended as a seminary for the higher branches. Among the pupils I observed several young natives, who, I was informed, were the children of some of the interior chiefs, and were being educated without allowing them to lose their native dialect, in order to fit them as instructors to their own tribes.

There were three churches at Monrovia, all well attended. I took the opportunity of landing on a Sunday morning, about the time of service, and can assure you, that it is a most gratifying sight to ob-

serve the congregation, as they came in from the different parts of the town, in families, and singly, all well and neatly dressed. I could scarcely realize the fact, that there, where but a few years before, roamed the savage and the wild beast—churches had been built and the altar of the living God raised, by a despised and persecuted people—on which they were offering up their united prayers and chanting his praise in songs of thankfulness, for his many and great mercies. It was to me a most interesting spectacle, one that I could hardly realize, and a sure sign that the hopes and fortunes of that little band of christians were based upon a rock—the foundation of which would be permanent as the power that established them upon it. Such have been the works of the Colonization Societies; for without them, and the continued interest they have taken in the welfare and prosperity of the Colony—such results would never have happened.

One great result has already been obtained by the establishment of a christian people upon the African shores, and that is *the entire suppression* of the slave trade, on a line of coast, extending about four hundred miles from north to south, from whence, within a few years past, thousands of wretched beings were annually torn from their homes, and doomed to all the sufferings and horrors of hopeless slavery. The powerful navy of England and France, had for years vainly endeavored to prevent and put a stop to that infamous traffic in human blood; what they could not do with all the exercise of their power, has been quietly and peacefully accomplished by humbler means—by that interesting little colony—and, as their influence and increase extends along the coast, the haunts of the

slavers will be rooted out, and in time the slave trade totally suppressed. Had the vast sums expended in naval armaments been applied to colonizing the coast—the slave trade would have ceased long since. The Colonization Societies have already done much, but there is still a vast field for their action—the tide of emigration should not be allowed to slacken—for there is a double motive in urging on the glorious work, the freedom and happiness of colored people both here and on the shores of Africa. The remarks I have made apply to all the towns upon the coast of Liberia.

That the cause may prosper, is the sincere wish of your friend and servant,

F. H. GREGORY.

Purser Bradford's Remarks.

I presume it is unnecessary for me to say, Mr. President, that I occupy a very novel position, and embarrassed as I am, should scarcely venture to obtrude myself upon the congregation, did I not hold that man unfaithful to his trust, who shrinks from the performance of any duty by which he can further the cause of philanthropy or the still holier purpose of religion.

Among the various benevolent enterprises of our remarkable age, I regard the cause of African Colonization as pre-eminently distinguished, commending itself to our judgment and sympathies by the dignity of its subject, the encouragement of the past, and the promise of a glorious future. I am not here this evening, Mr. President, as the apologist of slavery, neither the advocate of blind, unthinking, persecuting fanaticism. I cannot, Sir, minister to popular prejudice, neither would I willingly give offence to honest, popular convictions, and should I give utterance to senti-

ments not in general accord, I beg you will do me the justice to believe that they are deliberately and honestly cherished.

The subject of African Colonization and its relation to slavery, is a practical one, and we should deal with it, not as vague theorists but as practical men. It is eminently a question of fact; and what do the facts teach us? Why, Sir, from a period of time almost coeval with the peopling of the earth, a race has existed, marked and known as the servants of their brethren, and distinguished no less by their moral, political and social degradation, than by the unmistakable badge which points them out as a distinct branch of the family of man. The history of this unfortunate people is a history of wrong, and oppression, of might not right. The various nations contiguous to Africa have from time immemorial made drafts upon her population as their convenience required, and her sable sons and daughters have been consigned to bondage as their natural heritage. In the providence of God this unfortunate race have reached our shores, and among the various colonies composing our confederation the system of African slavery was established in the most positive form. At a subsequent period some of the colonies which had been most active in the introduction of slavery, saw fit to abolish it, and by the enactment of law conferred freedom upon their bondmen. The hopes of advancement and elevation founded upon these acts of emancipation, were soon doomed to disappointment; the good and true men whose object was the black man's highest and best interest, were soon convinced that their expectations were not, and could not be realized, that the result of their labor was simply a change without an im-

provement of condition, that the negro though nominally free, was practically a slave, and without the protection and provision which that relation secured—in a word, Sir, they found in vigorous, sturdy operation the infallible, immutable law, which declares that there can be no substantial appreciation, or enjoyment of liberty, without the rights and privileges of social and political equality. There can be no social equality without a free, unrestrained mingling of races. An idea tolerated only by the debased and fanatical—a sentiment repugnant to every instinct of our nature, as it is violative of the proper law of God himself—a law plain and unmistakable, indelibly stamped in characters of black and white, living, moving, known and read of all men. Mr. President, I yield to no man in my just appreciation of the negro character, in my sympathy for his misfortunes, and in my anxious hopes for his ultimate and highest good, but, Sir, I am compelled by a cloud of witnesses, as well as my own convictions, to believe, that in contact with the white man he must ever bear the mark of inferiority; that advocate, as you will, theorise and speculate as you may, so long as they tread the same soil, the position of the negro will be one of subserviency, of vassalage, of practical slavery, from which there is no redemption but by an entire separation of races.

The great and good men, the very fathers of the efforts made to ameliorate the condition of the African race, believed this, and hence turned their eyes toward Africa as the resting place of their hopes, as the land where alone the negro could achieve his highest destiny, where untrammelled and free, he could stand forth in the dignity and glory of regenerated manhood. With these

hopes, with feeble means, but mighty faith, the Colony of Liberia was projected, and with the results of these noble efforts of philanthropy it is my fortune to be familiar.

During a cruise of three years on the African station, my visits to the various colonial settlements were frequent, my opportunities for obtaining information ample, and, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to say that my expectations and even my hopes were fully realized. As an American citizen, I was proud to see, in that land of darkness and barbarism, a young and vigorous republic, rapidly growing and expanding—established upon such a basis, and controlled by such influences, as give a sure guarantee that its high mission will be accomplished—that the cause, whatever obstacles may oppose, will continue onward and upward—with a number of the principal personages connected with the government of Liberia, I had frequent and agreeable intercourse. Mr. Roberts, the President, a colored man from Virginia, has a reputation abroad and at home as a high-toned, courteous gentleman, a statesman of ability, an impartial, honored chief magistrate. The judiciary department is presided over by Samuel Benedict, originally a slave in the State of Georgia, a man whose excellent character, untiring industry, and sound judgment, confer dignity upon his position. I paid several visits to the Senate and House of Representatives, and found their proceedings marked by an ability, and characterized by a propriety and decorum which would very favorably compare with bodies of greater pretensions elsewhere. The best evidence that the laws of the Republic are judiciously framed, and faithfully executed, is found in the contented, prosperous and happy condition of the people. Upon

this subject I desire, Mr. President, to be explicit, as it has been asserted, and boldly, by the enemies of this great cause, that the reverse is the case—that disaffection in the Colony is rife, and that a large portion of the population, disappointed and dejected, if not restrained by poverty, would abandon it in disgust.—I feel fully authorized to pronounce these statements unequivocally and essentially untrue. During a period of service on the coast of Africa, longer than any other commissioned officer of the United States Navy, and with, I believe, a still greater share of personal intercourse with the inhabitants, I met with but two individuals who expressed a desire permanently to return to the United States. One of these was an old lady from Charleston, South Carolina, who had reached the sixty-fifth year of her pilgrimage before landing in the colony, a period of life when it is not always agreeable or practicable to break off old and form new attachments; and considering that this personage was a maiden lady, without family interests or influence, I think she was excusable; the other subject was a worthless, idle fellow, who had offended against the laws of the Commonwealth, and of course disliked the discipline for such cases made and provided. I believe, sir, I can fearlessly assert that the general tone of the Liberian Colonists is contentedness, happiness, with a strong sense of gratitude to the kind and generous friends in the United States, to whose courageous efforts under God, they are indebted for their homes, their country and nationality.

The geographical position of Liberia is favorable alike for the pursuits of agriculture and commerce—it extends from the British settlement of Sierra Leone on the north, to the river Cavally on the south,

embracing a line of coast of about four hundred miles, and containing a population, native and colonial, estimated to exceed two hundred thousand souls. The territory is well watered, abounds in noble forests, and possesses a soil luxuriantly fertile, yielding a secure and ample return to the husbandman for the labor of his hands. It is pleasant to see in various parts of this extended territory the comfortable homesteads of the colonial farmer, in many instances transformed as if by magic from the plodding slave of the South into the thrifty, independent free holder of the African Commonwealth.

There are numerous settlements in the Republic, all of which possess interest to an American; Monrovia, the political and commercial metropolis, especially so. Monrovia is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado, is regularly and handsomely laid out, with broad, straight streets, and with its churches and school houses very much resembles one of our pleasant New England villages. The residences are generally neat and tasteful, indicative of comfort, while not a few exhibit the possession of comparative wealth and refinement.

The population of Liberia I would characterize as a religious one—like the Puritan fathers, they seem to regard themselves as the objects of a special Providence, and never have I seen greater attention paid to the obligations and observances of religion. The Sabbath schools, the nurseries of the church, are well filled; and in no part of the world, at the sound of the church-bell, is seen so large a proportion of the inhabitants pressing towards the temple of worship. I have frequently been present at their religious services, and always with pleasure.—The last sermon I heard in Africa I

will never forget—the occasion was a melancholy one, being to pay the last tribute of affection to the memory of a young and accomplished missionary, who but a few months before had left a home of affluence and elegance in one of our southern cities, to labor for the welfare of down-trodden Africa—and after a few weeks service fell like a true soldier of the cross at the post of danger and duty. The congregation was crowded: the preacher, a young black man, was educated and gifted; his discourse, from the text, “there remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God,” was thoroughly and eloquently appropriate. My own mind was never more impressed with the divinity of the Christian faith, or the glory of the Christian hope, and at the conclusion when the whole congregation rose up and sang the old familiar hymn—

“There is a land of pure delight,”

I assure you, sir, I could scarcely realize that I was in Africa, and worshiping upon a spot where, a few years ago, the wild beasts of the forest roamed undisturbed.

The cause of African Colonization is no longer an experiment, it is a problem solved. Sustained by the sympathies and labor of good men, it has been crowned with the benediction of Heaven—calumniated and misrepresented by the infidel, the profligate and the fanatical; it has passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and stands forth with purer beauty; the cause of humanity, the cause of God—demanding the fealty of our intellects, the homage of our hearts.

As Americans, proud of our glorious institutions—strong in the faith that our principles of government are those which best conduce to the welfare of man, we should earnestly sustain this young and distant republic, standing as it does a beacon-light in a land of gross darkness, to guide the nation into the paths of political and social redemption. As philanthropists, if we desire to banish from the great highway of nations the cursed slave trade, let us do it in the only effectual way in which it can be done, and as it has been in and by Liberia, by planting Christian colonies along the coast, and instructing the degraded natives in the arts of peace, and in the blessings of civilization. As a people professing to be the followers of the Prince of Peace, the claims of Africa upon our sympathies are unbounded. We have been partners in the infliction of a great wrong, in tearing away her sons and daughters, and in appropriating their labor and sweat, and toil and strength, to increase our store; and is it not meet and right, that for bone and muscle, flesh and blood, spirit and life, we should bear to them the blessings of Religion, teach them the way of salvation, and point them to the highway of holiness, which leadeth to the better land. I believe, sir, this dispensation is resting upon us, and if we are faithful to our trust, and Africa, through our instrumentality, shall arise from the slumbers and darkness of ages, and stand forth a redeemed and regenerate people, we will then have fulfilled our high mission, and stand acquitted in the latter day.

[Continued from page 179.]

Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION JANUARY, 1855.

An act for the relief and employment of the Poor.

§. 1. It is enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

That the support and maintenance

of aged widows, destitute orphans, poor persons and invalid poor, and all insane persons destitute of support, shall be borne by the Republic, under the following provisions:

2. *It is further enacted*, That manual and mechanic labor asylums shall be provided for such classes of individuals as are named (whether colonists or natives,) in the first section, in each of the counties of this Republic, to be styled *County Poor Houses*. Each house shall be forty feet by thirty feet: two stories high, of nine feet each, with passages running through the centre: and two rooms in the attic; so partitioned, as to make four rooms on each of the floors of the two stories; with a piazza in front of the building. The walls to be of brick or stone, or good durable wood material. And that a superintendent be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose business it shall be to superintend and manage the operative concerns of the said institution.

3. *It is further enacted*, That all male inmates of the said County Poor Houses, not disabled by disease or otherwise, shall be employed in the cultivation of a farm, which shall be connected with the establishment: or any other kind of labor that may be instituted about the premises, until the overseer and commissioners shall judge them capable of taking care of themselves; and all articles used by the inmates of said establishment from the farm, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds arising from the sale of any surplus shall be paid into the public Treasury. The President shall appoint a discreet person to choose any tract of land not otherwise appropriated, which may be used for the establishment; not however to exceed one hundred acres.

4. *It is further enacted*, That a number of cards, wheels, looms, knitting and sewing needles, shall be provided for the use of all females who reside in the County Poor House, so that they may be employed in carding, spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing; and, to the end that there be no idlers about the institution, the requisite quantum of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and such other materials as may be manufactured into useful articles for the convenience of the country, shall be kept constantly on hand.

5. *It is further enacted*, That there shall be a matron employed, whose duty it shall be to take care of the children, and see that cleanliness is strictly observed, under such rules as the board of commissioners may from time to time point out to her. And she shall receive a compensation for her services, to be fixed by the said commissioners.

6. *It is further enacted*, That, for the improvement of the inmates of this institution, carpenters, ropemakers, blacksmiths and such other mechanics as the improving state of the institution may demand, may be employed in and about the establishment, for the purpose of instructing the inmates in these several branches.

7. *It is further enacted*, That the poor of this Republic shall not be allowed to wander about from one settlement to the other, but shall be taken by the officer appointed for that purpose, and placed under the care of the superintendent of the County Poor House—the Government paying, out of the monies appropriated for this purpose, the expenses of such removals to the Poor House.

8. *It is further enacted*, That a board of seventeen commissioners shall be appointed annually by the President, with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, seven for the County of Montserrado: five for the County of Grand Bassa: and five for the County of Sinoe. This board shall regularly inspect, once in every three months, these institutions, and make annual reports to the legislature, of the condition of the health of the inmates and their improvement in morals, education, and mechanic arts; whether they are properly fed and clothed—what the state of discipline—the receipts and expenditures of the County Poor House, and suggest any plan of improvement, they may deem expedient.

The Board shall include, also, in their reports, the number of paupers, invalids, aged widows, destitute orphans and insane persons in their respective Counties. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to prescribe the rates of allowance for the support of the inmates of said institution, and to ordain such rules and regulations for the government of the establishment, not otherwise provided by law.

9. *It is further enacted*, That there shall be kept a record of the names of the inmates of each County Poor House, by the superintendent—which record shall be handed to the commissioners, in time to be included in their annual reports to the President.

10. *It is further enacted*, That so much of the duties as arises from the importation of all ardent spirits, wines and cordials, in this Republic, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, and the President is hereby authorized to draw on the public Treasury for the same, and as soon as a sufficient amount of from said duties is collected the commencement of said s, he is hereby requested the erection of said

11. *It is further enacted*, That, as an explanation, so much of this act as refers to the employment of mechanics, carpenters, rope-makers, blacksmiths, &c., and the procuring of cards, wheels, looms, &c., and the "requisite quantum" of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, &c., be, and the same is left to the judgment of the President, as to whether he should provide them, until after the above buildings for the poor are erected, or not: and then only such of the above named mechanics, and materials, &c., as he may deem expedient, for the useful and necessary operations of said Poor Houses, and as the money arising from said duties may justify.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act authorizing and directing the formation of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount in the County of Montserrado.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, and requested, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable, to carry out the provisions of this act by securing the services of seventy-five volunteers, (able bodied men,) to proceed to Grand Cape Mount, in the service of the government, said volunteers to be fed by the government, and to be governed by the appended rules, and such other rules and regulations as the President may deem necessary for the establishment and security of a settlement. Rations of said volunteers, shall be in quality and quantity the same granted to the militia when in actual service. The services to be rendered by said volunteers, shall be regulated by the President, or by such officer or officers, acting under his instructions, as he may appoint to perform such duty.

Sec. 2. That the volunteers shall

enlist to serve twelve months, they shall be paid for service rendered at the rate of eight dollars per month, and as an inducement to settle permanently at Cape Mount, (the President is requested to procure such volunteers, as wish to settle permanently at Grand Cape Mount if possible,) each volunteer shall receive as a bounty, one Town lot, and thirty acres of farm land.

Sec. 3. That the President is further authorized, if circumstances will warrant it, to proceed to Cape Mount at an early day, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, and direct the laying out of a Town, to be called "Roberts Port," as a token of respect for the many valuable services rendered by the illustrious Chief Magistrate of this Republic. The lots in said Town shall be one quarter of an acre of land, and adjacent there shall be farm lots laid out of ten acres each, and the plan of the Town, width of the streets, the number and size of the public parks (if any) shall be left to the discretion of the executive, whose name it is intended to bear, and in case that circumstances will not warrant the President proceeding to Cape Mount, he is authorized to appoint some judicious person or persons, to superintend the same.

Sec. 4. The President is hereby instructed and authorized, to elect and appoint such officers for said settlement, as he may deem necessary, and shall fix the pay of the acting officers, and shall take any and all necessary measures for the defence and protection of the place, by having erected a stockade or block house, as may be found requisite, or if at all needed for common defence; and as the extension of settlements along our coast, when practicable, is desirable, and in this case also the securing of peace to the country, the President is requested in per-

son or by commissioners, to use any and every conciliatory effort possible, to secure this desirable end.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the public Treasury, to carry out the provisions of this act, and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw on the public Treasury for the same.

Rules and regulations for the settlement of Grand Cape Mount.

The Government being about to found and build up a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, the following regulations shall be in force until otherwise ordered. The rules shall be read or otherwise made known to every person to become a volunteer, and his consent to be governed by them, obtained before his name be registered as a volunteer.

1. The settlement shall be governed by such ordinances as the President shall from time to time ordain, and to which every settler or volunteer shall be required to conform.

2. There shall be an intendant of the settlement—three Magistrates and two Constables. The duties of the first, and his remuneration and immunities if any, to be fixed by the President until the meeting of the Legislature.

3. Each volunteer shall engage to remain at the settlement twelve months: an abandonment of the settlement before the expiration of that time, shall operate to the forfeiture of all claims for bounty of every description.

4. Each volunteer shall faithfully and promptly obey all such laws as may be, from time to time made, whether by the President, Legislature, or Committee of Vigilance, for the government of the settlement—and all regulations which may be

made by the said committee for temporary and local purposes shall have the force of law until repealed or revoked.

5. The President may at pleasure revoke any law made by the committee of vigilance.

6. The intendant of the settlement shall name three persons from among the volunteers, who with himself and the magistrates shall constitute a committee of vigilance: five of whom shall be competent to act. Their duties shall be to direct and to determine such duties of protection, defense, or police, as may not be specifically assigned to the intendant by the President or Legislature, and which may be deemed necessary to the safety and prosperity of the settlement.

7. At the expiration of twelve months, each volunteer shall be entitled to a deed in fee simple for one town lot and ten acres of farm land: provided the claim therefor shall not have been forfeited. The legal representatives of any volunteer who shall have gone to the settlement, but died before the expiration of twelve months, shall be entitled to his land, and the title shall vest in said representative in the same manner as it would have vested in the volunteer, had he survived the twelve months.

8. Each volunteer during the first three months, shall, in addition to the regular military and police duty, which may be enjoined by the superintendent or committee of vigilance, give two days service gratis, in clearing lands, erecting defences, cutting lines for surveys, &c.

9. When a site for a town shall have been selected, and a plot for the same made out, the volunteers shall be entitled to draw lots, and a certificate shall be given to each one so drawing and his name marked on the corresponding number in the

plot and registered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose. The same rule shall hold in the allotment of farm lands: subject however in every case to such reservations as may be made for governmental purposes.

10. The word volunteers are meant to apply exclusively to such persons as shall or may be selected to go up and form the settlement.

11. The President or Legislature may make from time to time any other regulations not repugnant to the above.

12. The volunteers shall constitute one military company, under the command of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants and four corporals, the captain, lieutenants and ensign, shall be named and commissioned by the President, the others to be elected by the company. It is understood that this company is a temporary institution to be disbanded at the pleasure of the President. The company is to drill twice a day if necessary, and shall do such duty, day and night, as sentinel and guard, as the exigency of the case may require.

13. The regulations in regard to military duty shall bear equally upon all persons whether volunteers or not, who shall reside in the settlement; provided there shall no foreigners be included in the above arrangement.

14. The commissioned officers of the company, or a majority of them, shall compose a board, and be competent to try all offences which do not involve the life of the offenders, and shall have the same authority to inflict punishment and impose fines that is granted by law to a regimental court martial.

15. Each volunteer shall be held responsible for all public property which may be placed in his charge.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act authorizing the establishment of an uniform currency.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, with the advice of the President to procure as early as practicable for the use of the Government a set of engraved plates for striking off engraved bills of five denominations: ten, five, three and one dollars, and fifty cents, to be used as a paper currency in the Republic, and to obtain suitable paper for the said bills.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the face of said plates be so engraved as to make the following impressions on the bills stricken off, *i. e.* in the centre and on the upper part of the bill a frontispiece representing a palm tree with a spade standing at its base, and a plough. In the back ground the ocean with a ship under sail; above the ship a dove on the wing with an open scroll in its mouth; over the frontispiece the words in large capital letters, "THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," on the left hand opposite the frontispiece, (No) or number, across the two ends the denomination of the bill; coming immediately under the frontispiece the words, on demand at the Treasury Department of the Republic of Liberia will pay to bearer in gold or silver coin. Then a denomination of the bill, and then the name of Monrovia, then the figures 185—the date of said bill. Below and near the bottom of the bill and near the right hand corner, the words Secretary of the Treasury; near the right hand corner and opposite the words Secretary of the Treasury, the word President, on the fifty cent bill opposite the frontispiece on the right hand in a capital letter A.

Sec. 3. *And further*, When the bills thus specified are properly executed and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, shall be the lawful paper currency of the Republic, any law conflicting with the same, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *And further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and requested to call in all bills or notes now in circulation, and issue others in their place to the amount of eight thousand dollars.

Approved Jan. 28th, 1855.

An act to amend an act regulating the fees of public officers.

Whereas as the laws now in existence in this Republic make no provision for the pay of sheriffs while attending as the ministerial officers of the monthly and superior court, therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, sheriffs shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, while attending on the monthly and superior courts, in addition to the fees already allowed by law.

2. *And it is further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, magistrates shall receive,

For issuing warrants, subpoena or executions, 30 cents; for every additional name in subpoena, 6 cents; for swearing witnesses, for each, 6 cents; for recording judgment, in every case, 50 cents; for taking written affidavits, 50 cents; for sitting in the Monthly Court, per diem, \$1.25. And ten cents per mile for travelling expenses. *And further*, that in every case examined before a Justice's Court, and sent forward to the Monthly Court, the justice

shall be allowed the whole of their fees, as if the case had been finally determined by the said Justice's Court, which bill of fees, having been made out according to the documents returned to the clerk of the Court, the said clerk shall sign it, and on its being presented to the Superintendent of the county or the President, he shall order the payment of the same.

Any law conflicting with these acts be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act regulating Navigation, Commerce and Revenue."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May, 1855, after the passage of this act, there shall be collected a duty of *one dollar* per gallon on all ardent spirits, wines, claret, cordials and malt liquors, landed in this republic; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the collector, or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity ascertained on the spot, and the amount of duties thereon paid before it goes out of the hands of the collector.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the 3rd section of the 5th article, and so much of the 8th article of the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue law as relates to *license*, and the retailing of ardent spirits be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act to be of full force from and after the first day of May, 1855.

Approved Jan. 18, 1855.

Whereas it appears in a petition from several citizens of the different settlements of the Republic of Liberia, begging for aid in the erection of a jail, bridges, &c. &c. therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to build a jail in the county of Sinoe.

Sec. 2. The above named jail is to be of the best material, that is to say the foundation to be of substantial rock, the walls to be of good, hard and well burnt brick, and where timber is required the best that can be procured is to be used.

Sec. 3. The said jail is to be of the dimensions, that is to say twenty-seven feet square, the walls of the first story to be ten feet high, and eighteen inches thick; the second story to be nine feet high and fourteen inches thick; to be arranged as per plan accompanying the petition, the building to be under the supervision of the commissioner provided for by the act regulating public work.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That there be an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars, to aid in the erection of a bridge across the creek running between the settlements of Farmersville and Lexington, in the county of Sinoe, to be built of the best materials that can be procured.

Sec. 5. *And further*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to aid in the erection of a bridge across the creek running between the settlements of Bluntsville and Readsville, to be built of the best materials that can be procured.

Sec. 6. *Further*, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated, to aid the citizens of New Georgia in the erection of a bridge across a creek running in the rear of said settlement. And the President is hereby authorized to draw on the Public Treasury for the same.

Approved Jan. 20th, 1855.

An act authorising the placing of Sinou county in a state of defence and the building of block houses and armories in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinou.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

SEC. 1. That the President be requested and he is hereby authorized and requested to use all possible despatch to have the county of Sinou placed in a state of defence by having deposited in that county, two hundred and fifty public muskets in addition to what is now there, also a sufficient supply of powder and balls (or lead and balls and buck shot moulds) for cartridges and all other munitions of war that he may deem advisable and have in his power to have supplied, and that there be also deposited in the county of Grand Bassa two hundred muskets with the addition of powder and balls, &c. as provided above for Sinou county.

SEC. 2. And further: That such cannon as are now in Sinou County that can be made available, be fitted up with substantial carriages, and to be located at different points, as may be selected, so as to be made available in case of necessity, and where there are none to have temporary gun houses constructed of native materials for building until otherwise provided for.

SEC. 3. And further; That the Commissary for Sinou County be instructed with the advice of the Commander of the Regiment to have fitted up for temporary security of Public arms, ammunition and other munitions of war, a suitable room or rooms, not exceeding two, as may be procured for the present purpose until others may be supplied by the government.

SEC. 4. And further; That arrangements be made (agreeable to

the law governing public works) for erecting in the county of Grand Bassa, once block house, and in the county of Sinou, two block houses, at such points as may be selected as being best suited for the fortification of said counties. The said houses to be of a sexangular or hexagonal shape, sixteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet high, to be built of good durable timber, squared and not less than twelve inches, the logs to be fitted so as to make a close point, to have a shingled roof, and to have a substantial floor for cannon, elevated six feet from the base. In the basement to have one door three and a half feet wide by five high, and fifteen loop-holes four inches square, equally proportioned around on the cannon floor, to have six port-holes two and a half feet square, to have good, durable, and substantial shutters, not less than two and a half inches thick for the port holes and door, to be hung with good substantial hinges to suit the same, and plugs for the loop-holes, each house to be mounted with not less than two cannon with carriages in good order.

SEC. 5. And further; That there be erected in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinou each a suitable house for government armory, to be constructed of stone or brick, to be twenty-one feet long, sixteen feet wide and sixteen feet high; first floor elevated six feet from the base, making a basement of six feet in the clear, to be used as a cannon house; on the first floor to be a partition running across the house, and running up to the combing, making on one end a room of eight feet. The floors and partitions to be laid of seasoned plank, and to be tongued and grooved, the house to have a door to each apartment, both to be on the same side and near each corner, just clearing the

side by one, and a window in the opposite side facing the doors.— The eight-foot apartment to be used as a magazine until other arrangements are made for a magazine, therefore, there will be no communication between the two apartments on the inside.

SEC. 6. And further: That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and if the Executive find it necessary he is hereby authorized and requested to effect a loan on the faith and credit of the Republic, of money sufficient from any citizen or citizens of either of the counties aforesaid, on as reasonable terms as possible, to carry out the provisions of this act, and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw on the Public Treasury for the said amount.

Approved Jan. 25th, 1855.

Whereas His Excellency, the President, sets forth in his message to the Legislature, the further continuance of that lively interest manifested by Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, for the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, by considering her wants, and his liberality in aiding, by his influence and means, to have them supplied, and of his cordial co-operation in a measure proposed by himself in procuring for the Republic of Liberia a metallic currency, which he thought Liberia ought to have, and which he readily proposed to furnish, which would cost about two hundred pounds, on condition that the government of Liberia would supply one hundred pounds, and that he would supply one hundred pounds to meet the demand, which proposition was agreed to by His Excellency, the President, assuming the responsibility on the part of the government—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—

SEC. 1. That the responsibility assumed by His Excellency, the President, in accepting the proposition of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, and his agreeing on the part of the Republic, to furnish one hundred pounds, for furnishing the Republic of Liberia with a metallic currency, meets the most favorable concurrence of the Legislature; and further: do hereby appropriate the sum of six hundred dollars to meet the aforesaid amount, and any other charges arising, and the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Public Treasury for the same.

SEC. 2. And it is further resolved that the President be, and he is hereby requested, to tender Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, the thanks of this government, and the citizens generally, for the liberal contribution made by him, in aid for the procuring of a metallic currency for the Republic of Liberia, and that they graciously acknowledge the same.

Approved Jan. 25th, 1855.

An Act to regulate the sale of Public Lands, &c.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed in each of the counties of this Republic, one person to be called Land Commissioner: his duty shall be to effect the sale of public lands, any citizen expressing to him a desire to purchase a lot or parcel of public land (excepting such as may be reserved for public use) he shall forthwith have the said lot or parcel of land so desired surveyed at the expense of the government so as to give the precise number, situation, and value thereof, and before offering it for sale, and before receiving the survey

or's certificate describing the boundaries, number &c. of said land, he shall, on the first day of the term of the Court of Quarter session, when it is not in session offer at public auction, in the front of the "Court House," the lot or parcel of land so desired and surveyed. He shall file in his office all certificates received by him from the surveyor of lands surveyed by him, and keep a correct account in a book furnished for the purpose of all lands sold, and report quarterly to the Secretary of the Treasury. And shall receive five per cent., to be paid by the government, on all sales of land effected by him.

2. *It is further enacted*, That the Land Commissioner shall give the purchaser of lands sold by him a copy of the surveyor's certificate, endorsing on the back of it the date on which the land was sold, and the amount for which it was sold. The purchaser, on receiving said certificate, shall pay into the Treasury, within ninety days, the full amount for land so purchased, and take the Treasurer's receipt for the same, and present the same to the Land Commissioner, and should the purchaser fail to comply the sale shall be null and void, and in all such cases the person shall be responsible to the Land Commissioner for the amount of his per centage on sales, and on his failing to pay the same, it may be recovered in an action of debt before any Justice of the Peace or Court having jurisdiction in the case.

3. *It is further enacted*, That the Land Commissioner, on receiving the Treasurer's receipt for moneys paid in for lands sold, shall forthwith grant the purchaser a certificate addressed to the Register certifying that he had complied with the law in the purchase of lot or parcel of land as described by the surveyor's

certificate, a copy of the same thereto annexed, and that he is entitled to a deed for the same, for which certificate he shall pay twenty-five cents. All lands surveyed and offered at auction and not sold may be sold by the Land Commissioner at private sale, payment to be made the same as land sold at auction, provided it is not sold below the minimum prices of land. The minimum prices of land lying on the margin of rivers, shall be one dollar an acre, and those lying in the interior of the lands on the rivers fifty cents. Town lots each shall be thirty dollars, except marshy, rocky, and barren lots and plots of land which may be sold to the highest bidder.

4. *It is further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Register on receiving the certificate of the Land Commissioner with a copy of the surveyor's certificate describing the number and boundaries &c. of land annexed, to immediately fill up a deed with the number of acres, number of lot, and boundaries, &c., as per surveyor's certificate, countersigning the same as being executed on the authority of the Land Commissioner's certificate with the day and date so executed and deliver the same over to the purchaser, he paying for the same. The Register shall file all certificates and shall transmit them semi-annually to the Secretary of State. He shall be allowed the usual fees for making out and recording deeds, it being hereby made the duty of each Register when called upon to record deeds for lands sold in his county, in a book furnished him for the purpose. The President is hereby authorized and requested to lodge in the hands of the Register of each county a sufficient number of blank deeds for lands, to be filled up by the Register according to the 4th section of this act.

5. It is further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to have drawn up at as early a date as possible so as to be extended, a correct plot, where there is none, of each town and village or settlement in the several counties of this Republic, where lands are being drawn or sold, and a copy of each plot of the different towns, villages, or settlements in the respective counties, be placed in the office of the Land Commissioner, and also in the office of the Register, to note on the plot deposited in his office, all lands disposed of by the government for which he gave deeds, or otherwise coming under his notice, and to whom conveyed. It shall be the duty of the Land Commissioner to note on the plot deposited in his office all lands sold by him and to whom sold, and of all lands reported by the surveyors. The Land Commissioner shall be held responsible for any damage sustained by any person or persons from mismanagement or neglect of the duties of his office. And further, any law conflicting with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 20, 1855.

An Act to encourage and assist the citizens of Virginia and Clay Ashland to open a road and make bridges between the two settlements.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

That, from and after the passage of this act, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to assist the inhabitants of Clay Ashland and Virginia in building bridges: that is to say, for Virginia, seventy-five dollars, for a bridge near the Receptacle, to Clay Ashland, one hundred and fifty dollars,—to assist to build bridges over Russel's and Hazel's creek, of durable materials.—Also, the amount of one hundred dollars to the citizens of Harrisburg, opposite Millsburg—to assist them to open a good road, thrown up ten feet wide—to the large creek commonly called Mill Creek—provided, always, that the work is done and inspected by at least two discreet persons, appointed by the President for that purpose.

Approved Jan. 20, 1855.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11.]

New York State Colonization Society.

THE twenty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place. The President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., occupied the chair.

The Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., opened the exercises with prayer. The report of the board of managers, which was very long, had been prepared by G. P. Disosway, Esq., who acted as corresponding secretary during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Pinney. Mr. D. read the following abstract:—

In presenting this annual report the board of managers would acknowledge with profound gratitude the kind care of the Almighty, which has been extended

to the officers and managers of this Society during the past year; only one of their number, the Rev. J. S. Spencer, D. D., of Brooklyn, long one of our Vice Presidents, has ceased from his earthly labors. He was long permitted to do good among his fellow men. Peace to his beloved memory!

From the Treasurer's report it will be seen that the receipts during the year were \$17,371 52, and expenditures, \$16,938 44.

It is highly gratifying to the friends of this great cause, that amid the very general falling off in the receipts of most benevolent and religious associations, the New York State Colonization Society's receipts are about the same as they were last year.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Donations	\$2,794 75	
Church Collections	2,140 21	
Legacies	3,500 00	
Agencies	5,554 48	
Bills payable	3,442 08	—\$17,371 52

Payments.

Due Treas. April 1, 1854	\$14 92	
Emigrants and A. C. S.	7,779 77	
General expenses, agencies, and Col. Jour.	9,243 75	
Cash on hand	333 08	—\$17,371 52

EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts.

Cash on Hand, Apr. 1, '54	\$853 07	
Stock and Bonds. do	11,200 00	—\$12,053 07
Int. on Bonds and rec'd on acc. Leg. (Bloomfield)	2,792 50	
		\$14,845 57

Payments—

Paid scholarship dfts. \$1,080 20

On hand—

Stocks and bonds	\$41,200 00	
Cash	2,365 37	—13,765 —14,845 57

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.—The friends of African Colonization have for a long time believed that the settlement of Liberia should have a college established within her limits. In 1836, Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, left in his will his slaves free, on condition of their emigrating to Africa. His estate then estimated at \$300,000, was also bequeathed for their benefit, and the founding of a college in Liberia. The slaves emigrated, but nothing has ever been realized for the college, nor ever will be.

In 1850, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated the trustees of donations for education in Liberia, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$100,000, and its income to be spent in promoting collegiate education in Liberia. To its funds, Hon. A. Fearing, and Amos A. Lawrence, have contributed \$1,000 each. Josiah White, of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$5,000; Samuel Appleton, \$10,000, so that the whole fund is now \$22,289 71. In connection with this topic we should not omit to mention the munificent bequest of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the late President of our own Colonization Society. Some time before his death, he intimated confidentially, that when the trustees of these college funds should raise \$100,000, he would add the further sum of \$50,000.

In 1851, the Legislature of Liberia passed an act to incorporate a Liberian College. It also granted 100 acres of land on the north-west bank of the St. Paul's river, 12 miles from its mouth and 15 from Monrovia.

The next step to be taken in this desirable work is very plain, but very difficult. A faculty should be provided. One or two persons must be found, willing and competent to constitute the first faculty of the Liberia College, and to arrange the plans for the instruction of students. We leave this interesting section of our report, by asking whether there cannot be found among the thousands of pious American youths some souls who will enter upon this wide field of christian benevolence, which promises such an enriching harvest.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIBERIA.—Owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the country, but little progress has been made in the formation of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company. The association has been perfectly organized, however, and some \$20,000 of its stock taken up.

It is now known that Great Britain has secured to herself an immense traffic with Africa, by the establishment of regular steam communication. It is worthy of note that among the shipments of the British steamer, which, not long since, conveyed President Roberts to England, there were 8,000 ounces of gold. He reached home in Monrovia on the 23d day after he left England, by steam. From the United States, the same trip would likely have taken forty-five to fifty days.

We must here mention the noble and generous offer of a gentleman in Florida, recently made, to furnish the timber for a barque to be placed in the Liberia trade. He proposes to supply "all the yellow pine timber and lumber necessary to build a large barque, or small ship, not exceeding 100,000 feet, if the arrangement can be made to at once embark in it."

RECOGNITION OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.—This kind act to a young, feeble, and struggling Republic, we are sorry to state, has not yet been extended to it, by our own democratic Government. In this important duty we are behind the royal and imperial Governments of Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium, France, and Brazil, each of whom has formed treaties with the Liberians. Great Britain and France have done more than this, the former presenting the Republic with a small vessel of war, and the latter a thousand stand of arms.

The United States have always acted upon the principle of acknowledging every *de facto* Government, whether it were despotic, a monarchy, republican, or anything else, provided only it was a *de facto* Government. From this national view

alone should the young republic be recognized.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—Since our annual meeting in May, 1854, five expeditions have sailed for Liberia, with 553 emigrants. The barque *Estelle* was chartered by the New York State Colonization Society, and sailed for Liberia on the 26th of October last, with twenty-six emigrants. The corresponding secretary of this Society, the Rev. John B. Pinney, accompanied the emigrants, reaching Monrovia the 16th of December. After revisiting the scenes of his former labors in Africa, and gaining much most valuable and reliable information in relation to the young republic, he embarked for the United States on the 8th of January, and arrived in New York, April 19th.

The Liberian Republic continues to advance in all that constitutes her real prosperity. Peace prevails with the natives. President Roberts has returned from a visit to Europe, on public business, and endeavoring to obtain the transfer of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia. In this highly eventful mission it is said that he received information of a successful result.

President Roberts, in his last annual message to the Liberian Legislature, says :

"During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the Government and people seem to bear marks of the Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has visited our land; but on the contrary an unusual degree of health has been dispersed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time."

The managers, in conclusion, remark : "African Colonization may be opposed again and again, still it is destined to triumph, and is at this moment the best plan to elevate and civilize the colored man in Africa, and to secure from social and political death the colored race of America!"

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed for distribution.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, long devoted to the cause of Colonization, addressed the meeting :—

He congratulated Rev. J. B. Pinney on his safe return from Liberia—spoke of the difficulties which the Colonization Society has heretofore had to encounter—dwelt briefly upon the purity of the Society's principles, and prophesied a useful and noble career for it in the years to come. It could most certainly accomplish the de-

signs for which it was organized. He did not sympathize with those who recommend the immediate and indiscriminate abolition of the slaves at the South. Those who promulgate these doctrines, he thought, were retarding the end they seek to produce. They are not taking the right course to effect the benevolent object which they desire; and it is because of this error that they set back the very purpose which they would accomplish. Such doctrines are of no benefit to the colored race, but are a great injury.

But the friends of the American Colonization Society, by acting with greater moderation, by taking the course which tends to unite the hearts and affections of masters and slaves, are pursuing a course of wisdom, which will certainly finally accomplish the great good which it seeks to attain. Such sentiments as have this week appeared in the reports of some of the anniversary meetings, indicate the approach of a state of things which is truly alarming to the thoughtful man, who loves every portion of the Union, and who desires to benefit the people of color throughout this country and the world.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN, secretary of the parent board at Washington, was next invited to address the audience, but gave way to the Rev. Mr. Pinney, as he was anxious to hear a statement from that gentleman of the present condition and prospects of the new republic.

MR. PINNEY occupied the floor until 10 o'clock, and only gave way from the lateness of the hour. His address was full of interest, and was listened to with much attention. We believe that a full report of it will be published by the secretary in the *Colonization Journal*. Mr. Pinney said that he had crossed the Atlantic eight times in the colonization cause. He was first led to look, with feelings of solicitude, to the condition of Africa by reading the works of Clapperton and Denham. It was now twenty-three years since he first went to that interesting country; interesting he called it, for he had never looked upon one more interesting and beautiful.

On his reaching Monrovia, on his trip, from which he had just returned, he was received with much kindness. He landed on a Sabbath morning, and on waking up the bell that led to the Government house, he heard the voice of prayer in the church, and determined that he would there make his first call. He entered and found a large sabbath school assembled, and was recognized and affectionately received by the superintendent, who was a small boy when he left that place fifteen years ago.

The school, said the speaker, was under excellent government and reminded him of one he attended in New York.

The congregation soon assembled for worship, and he met among them many of his old friends, among whom was President Roberts, and with whom he made his home while in that town.

He made excursions into the interior, and some places that he visited were not in as prosperous a condition as when he left, while others some miles up the river, had greatly improved. Indeed, that which was a wilderness when he first visited Africa, was now studded with thriving villages, with good houses and fine plantations.

He visited one plantation belonging to Mr. Hooper, formerly a servant of James Donaldson, Esq., of this city, which "was a perfect paradise." He was perhaps the most successful cultivator of the coffee plant in Africa, and had set an example of industry which had been followed with like result by some of his neighbors.

Notwithstanding all that had been said about hardships and sufferings of the emigrants, there was no country in the world where, with so little labor, a man can fully supply all his wants.

The sugar cane was excellent, and could the emigrants be supplied with two or three small steam engines, a great advantage to the whole population would result. The present mode of grinding is the same old fashioned way that was formerly used in this country in crushing the apples for making cider.

Mr. Pinney further spoke of the want of suitable reception houses at various points where the immigrants could pass their time of acclimation, and it was his opinion that it is far more desirable to proceed at once to the erection of such houses, than to send out emigrants, and he recommended to the Society that during the present year their attention should be directed to this purpose.

The secretary, on his arrival at Bassa Cove, looked in vain for some memento that marked the spot where the remains of his old friend Governor Buchanan had been deposited; and it was not until he had obtained the guidance of a resident that any mark of the spot could be found; and this was the stump of an old orange tree, which had been planted by the Rev. Mr. Carley on one of his visits to that place.

The speaker proceeded at great length, concluding with the opinion that all that was wanted was a little energy and industry to make Liberia a delightful home for the colored race.

At the close of Mr. Pinney's address, it was observed that there were some colored friends that wished to ask a few questions. The President said the audience would cheerfully hear anything from them.

One arose and said that he had come there opposed to the system of colonization; that he had read the notice of the meeting in the public papers—that he had now no questions to ask—he had heard with attention and delight the remarks of Mr. Pinney, and thanked that gentleman for the full and satisfactory information that he had given. He had long known Mr. Hooper, of whom such a favorable statement had been made. He was a fellow slave with him in North Carolina.— This colored man spoke with much feeling and with great propriety.

Another colored man arose, and spoke to the same effect. He had come to the meeting with strong prejudice against colonization, but it was now all removed. He was constrained to say that the opposition to the colonization of his people was the result of ignorance, entire ignorance, and could they have all been present this evening he was persuaded they would go away, as he should, with opinions far different from those they brought with them. He was one of those persons called a fugitive slave, and was like Noah's dove, looking for a spot where he could place his foot with safety; that spot he believed he had now in view. He had his thoughts turned to the land governed by Queen Victoria, but he now believed that Africa was the country where the true home of his race should be; there was the only place where liberty and independence could be found for the colored man.

The meeting was then adjourned by the benediction from the Rev. Bishop Waugh, of Baltimore.

The following officers and managers were then elected:—

President—Anson G. Phelps.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., W. P. Van Rensselaer, James Boorman, Herman Camp, Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Archibald McIntyre, Thomas G. Talmadge, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. F. L. Hawkes, D. D., J. L. D., John Beveridge, Hon. B. F. Butler, Hon. Washington Hunt, George DeGloss, Rev. B. E. Haight, D. D., Hon. R. H. Walworth, John W. Tinton, Hon. T. P. Frelinghuysen, Hon. Samuel A. Foote, Hiram Ketchum, Rev. Dr. T. E. Bond, Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Hon. J. B. Skinner, Abraham Van Nest.

Board of Managers—Moses Allen, Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., G. P. Chesney,

Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., D. M. Reese, M. D., Francis Hall, H. M. Schieffelin, W. B. Wedgwood, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Jas. T. Soutter, Wm. Forrest, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Isaac T. Smith, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Hon. D. A. Boker, James Stokes, D. D., Williamson, Hugh Maxwell, Mortimer De Motte, Hon. D. S.

Gregory, Thomas Davenport, L. B. Ward, Caleb Swan, J. C. Devereux, James Donaldson, Rev. P. P. Irving, Rev. J. Holdich, D. D., Joseph Hyde, James Suydam.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. John B. Pinney.

Recording Secretary—J. B. Collins.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden.

Our Cause—our Prospects—our Necessities.

If ever a cause was popular, in the most complete sense of that word, it is that of the American Colonization Society. Nor is its popularity of any ordinary kind. It is not of a recent, fresh, transient nature; it is not like the stream suddenly swollen, as quickly to subside. It is perennial, literally enduring through many years; for while the Society has been assailed with all the intensity of the most envenomed malice; while sinister predictions darkened around it, and even friends felt their faith failing; though the former proved utterly false, and the latter in a process of speedy reaction was soon reinvigorated, while denunciators raved against the whole system, the Society held on its way; it survived the rudest shocks, it emerged from the mist, and the only moral embarrassment now investing it is its own popularity. There is danger that our friends will rely upon the good name of the Society as sufficient of itself to draw money from the pockets of the people for the increase of its resources. Against this mistake we would earnestly caution our readers. True, a great work has been already accomplished. That beautiful land is possessed; the emigrant-ship is continually spreading her sails for those shores; commerce follows in the track; the infamous slave trade retires; thousands of American negroes have there grown into men; government, law and liberty flourish; Christianity has taken deep root; the confidence of the colored

people in each other has been established; a broad argument for the elevation of the race is there made patent to the world; art, science, genius, enterprise, find there an open field; the great question, *what shall we do with the African-Americans*, is satisfactorily answered, and our great want now is **FUNDS**. Will not our friends throughout the country meet and supply that want? July has been the Colonization month. Other years have witnessed in some quarters liberal collections for the Society in this month. Shall not this system, which originated among the people, be renewed at this time? In July our Republic was born; in the same month, eight years ago, did the Republic of Liberia come into existence. We must not slight our humble daughter, who is "black, but comely." She will yet give law to one hundred and fifty millions of people, as she does now to as many thousands. She will plant American institutions over the length and breadth of a continent hitherto almost blotted from the map of the world. Many now are looking wistfully at that land of promise, anxious to go, knocking loud at our doors, and asking whether the means are yet furnished to send them, but we are obliged to answer, No! We hope all the ministers in the land will take up collections in their respective congregations where no agency exists, and thus save the necessity of sending any agent. **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS could now be most**

profitably applied to our objects. The response of our people be commensurate
 great work so auspiciously begun must be with the necessities of the cause!
 perseveringly continued, enlarged, beautified, and made to fill that land. Remember poor Africa in her attempts
 to rise! J. N. D.

List of Emigrants,

By the Bark Cora, from Baltimore May 2d, and Norfolk May 5th, 1855.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
BALTIMORE, MD. (For Monrovia.)				
1	Francis Johns.....	64	Free,	
2	Henrietta do.....	48	do.	
3	Mary do.....	19	do.	
4	Martha do.....	16	do.	
5	Wm. H. do.....	5	do.	
6	Philip do.....	3	do.	
CHARLES CO., MD. (For Cape Palmas.)				
7	James B. Dade.....	21	Slave,	Em. by Rev. W. Berry.....
RICHMOND, VA. (For Monrovia.)				
8	Edward Wills.....	42	do.	Em. by Frederick Bransford.....
9	Ellen do.....	31	do.	do.
10	Matthew do.....	12	do.	do.
11	Edmund do.....	10	do.	do.
12	Fanny do.....	9	do.	do.
13	Robert do.....	6	do.	do.
14	Charlotte do.....	3	do.	do.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. (For Buchanan.)				
15	John Powell.....	21	do.	Em. by David Griffith.....
16	Rose Corpew.....	18	do.	do.
JEFFERSON CO., VA. (For Cape Palmas.)				
17	Richard Houck.....	40	do.	Em. by Rebecca Hunter.....
18	Martha do.....	38	do.	Em. by Martha Gibbs.....
19	Mary Ann do.....	17	do.	do.
20	Benjamin Cooke.....	37	Free,	
21	Sarah Ann do.....	27	do.	
22	Lewis R. do.....	1	do.	
23	Lewis Hamilton.....	35	do.	
24	Nancy do.....	24	do.	
25	Charles Thornton.....	46	do.	
26	Mary do.....	43	do.	
27	Law'nce W. do.....	20	do.	
28	Charles H. do.....	19	do.	
29	Joseph A. do.....	16	do.	
30	James F. do.....	13	do.	
31	Richard W. do.....	11	do.	
32	Ann Lucinda do.....	9	do.	
33	Lewis B. do.....	6	do.	
34	Mary C. do.....	3	do.	
MARION CO., VA. (For Cape Palmas.)				
35	Levinia Legro.....	16	Slave,	Em. by Rev. M. Tichenet.....

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or Slave.	Remarks.
MADISON C. H., VA. (For Buchanan.)				
36	Leroy Early.....	28	Slave,	Em. by Joseph Early, dec'd.....
37	Viranda Walden.....	25	do.....	do.....
38	Cora do.....	11	do.....	do.....
39	Thaddeus do.....	8	do.....	do.....
40	Susan do.....	5	do.....	do.....
41	Henry do.....	3	do.....	do.....
STEWART Co., TENN. (For Cape Palmas.)				
42	Giles Elam.....	43	do.....	Em. by will of Samuel Elam.....
43	Caroline do.....	24	do.....	do.....
44	Mary Jane Elam.....	9	do.....	do.....
45	Jackson W. do.....	7	do.....	do.....
46	Isabella do.....	5	do.....	do.....
47	Giles A. do.....	1½	do.....	do.....
48	Charles W. do.....	23	do.....	do.....
49	David J. do.....	21	do.....	do.....
JONESBOROUGH, TENN. (For Monrovia.)				
50	Henry Rhea.....	45	do.....	Purchased himself.....
51	Catharine do.....	48	do.....	“ by her husband.....
52	Joseph do.....	7	Free,	
53	Sarah do.....	5	do.....	
NASHVILLE, TENN. (For Greenville.)				
54	Montgomery Bell Scott..	27	Slave,	Em. by Col. Montgomery Bell.....
CASEY Co., KY. (For Ky. Settlement.)				
55	Mary Carpenter.....	55	do.....	Em. by will of Mrs. C. Carpenter..
56	Roxey do.....	37	do.....	do.....
57	John do.....	14	do.....	do.....
58	Sampson do.....	12	do.....	do.....
59	Mary E. do.....	10	do.....	do.....
60	Catharine do.....	8	do.....	do.....
61	Eliza Ann do.....	6	do.....	do.....
62	Robert do.....	40	do.....	do.....
63	Malinda do.....	35	do.....	do.....
64	Oliver do.....	18	do.....	do.....
65	Barnett do.....	13	do.....	do.....
66	Sally F. do.....	9	do.....	do.....
67	Esther do.....	7	do.....	do.....
68	Mark do.....	32	do.....	do.....
69	James do.....	30	do.....	do.....
70	Maria do.....	13	do.....	do.....
71	Josephine do.....	11	do.....	do.....
WOODFORD Co., KY.				
72	Zale Ross.....	55	do.....	Em. by George Rogers.....
73	Sally Gray.....	24	do.....	do.....
74	China do.....	6	do.....	do.....
75	George do.....	3	do.....	do.....
76	Zale do.....	3 m.	do.....	do.....
77	Maria Ross.....	21	do.....	do.....
78	Winney do.....	13	do.....	do.....
79	Catharine McCracken...	32	do.....	do.....
80	Rachel do.....	14	do.....	do.....
81	Ellen do.....	7	do.....	do.....
82	Henrietta do.....	2	do.....	do.....
83	Catharine Carter.....	26	do.....	Em. by Mary Stevenson.....

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or Slave.	Remarks.
84	Gracey A. Carter.....	5	Slave,	Em. by Mary Stevenson.....
85	Charles do.....	3	do.....	do.....
86	Mary W. do.....	5m.	do.....	do.....
87	Susan Stevenson.....	29	do.....	do.....
88	James do.....	9	do.....	do.....
89	Jacob do.....	2	do.....	do.....
90	Susanna do.....	2m.	do.....	do.....
FAYETTE Co., Ky.				
91	George Carter.....	37	do.....	Em. by will of Rev. R. Marshall..
92	Harriet Brown.....	27	do.....	do.....
93	Margaret A. do.....	11	do.....	do.....
94	Malinda F. do.....	4	do.....	do.....
BARRON Co., Ky.				
95	Randell Overton.....	24	do.....	Em. by will of Miss M. Overton...
96	Thomas Eubank.....	34	do.....	Em. by will of Mrs. S. Eubank...
97	Rhyal do.....	32	do.....	do.....
98	John do.....	20	do.....	do.....
99	Harrison do.....	18	do.....	do.....
BOYLE Co., Ky.				
100	Hannah Crawford.....	48	do.....	Em. by will of Jas. L. Crawford..
101	Richard do.....	31	do.....	do.....
SHELBY Co., Ky.				
102	Etna Logan.....	19	do.....	Em. by Miss Sally Logan.....
103	Lewis Cameron.....	58	do.....	Em. by John C. Brown.....
LINCOLN Co., Ky.				
104	Henry Briggs.....	28	do.....	Em. by Miss Elizabeth Riggs.....
JESSAMINE Co., Ky.				
105	Isaac G. Harris.....	25	do.....	Em. by Rev. N. M. Gordon.....
LOUISVILLE, Ky.				
106	George W. Caldwell.....	25	do.....	Em. by William Garvin.....

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of June, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—			G. Dyer, L. Bixby, Rev. S.	
<i>Wallingford</i> —Dea. M. Hall.....	5 00		J. M. Lard, H. Kingslev, E.	
<i>Middlebury</i> —Peter Starr, \$5; B.			N. Briggs, each \$1; Robert	
Labaree, \$2; J. B. Beckwith,			Forbes, Miss S. Parker, Mrs.	
Chester Elmer, S. Swift, Dea.			M. F. Hyatt, S. M. Conant,	
C. Porter, W. H. Parker, J.			H. Roberts, Geo. N. Briggs,	
S. Bushnell, Mrs. R. Wain-			each 50 cents; E. Dodge, 70	
wright, G. N. Boardman, J.			cents; A. F. Sherman, Mrs.	
W. Stewart, Dea. Ira Allen, G.			M. Dow, M. King, L. Pease,	
S. Swift, W. F. Bascom, D.			each 25 cents.....	22 70
S. Church, R. D. C. Robbins,			<i>Rutland</i> —J. Barrett, \$5; R. Pier-	
Z. Beckwith, Cash, J. Warner,	25 00		pont, \$3; Rev. S. Aiken, \$2;	
Dea. E. Matthews, each \$1...			C. H. Hayden, F. W. Hon-	
<i>New Haven</i> —Wm. Nash.....	10 00		kings, S. H. Hodges, L. Dan-	
<i>Brandon</i> —John Howe, \$3; H.			iels, E. Edgerton, G. C. Rug-	
Ellis, Dea. A. Barnell, Ezra			gles, Nathan Howard, H. T.	
June, Scott & Surlif, Dea. J.			Dorrance, H. W. Porter, R.	
Buttm, Wm. M. Field, Geo.			Barrett, Samuel Clark, Wm.	
Allen, E. J. Bliss, Mrs. R.			Burnes, A. Barnes, Gresham	
June, Rev. C. A. Thomas, O			Cheney, A. Cleaveland, Rev.	

Leland Howard, E. V. N.	B. Neal, J. M. Hall, each 50	
Harwood, O. L. Robbins, ea.	cents.....	30 50
\$1 : E. A. Morse, D. Gleason,		
Miss M. Littlefield, Miss S.	Aggregate amount.....	93 20

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1855.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Portland</i> —Eben Steele, J. Howard, Wm. Chase, N. Blanchard, H. J. Libby, B. Greenough, Samuel Wells, George Jewett, each \$5; Samuel Tyler, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; G. F. Shepley, \$3; Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1; P. Barnes, \$10; Jedediah Jewett, \$2; Rev. Mr. Moore, \$1.....	91 00
<i>Kennebunk Port</i> —Daniel W. Lord.....	10 00
<i>Kennebunk</i> —Barnabas Palmer, \$30, to constitute his son, Joshua Sears Palmer, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Joseph Titcomb, \$10; Abigail Titcomb, Lucy W. Titcomb, Geo. P. Titcomb, each \$5; Capt. Durrell, Capt. Wm. Lord, each \$3; Jane A. Tibbets, by her father, \$2; Miss Sewall, \$1.....	64 00
<i>Saco</i> —P. Eastman, \$6; Daniel Cleaves, A. H. Boyd, N. M. Towle, J. W. Leland, T. Hayes, each \$5; Josiah Calif, \$3; Tristram Jordan, \$2; A. H. Hannom, E. K. Wiggin, E. P. Burnham, each \$1.....	39 00
<i>Gorham</i> —Cash.....	50
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner.....	5 00
<i>Hallowell</i> —A Lady.....	3 00
<i>Augusta</i> —Dea W. F. Hallett, Ed. Age, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Brunswick</i> —President Leonard Woods, \$4; Prof. T. C. Upham, \$5; Hon. E. Everett, \$2.....	11 00
<i>New Castile</i> —Eben Farley, J. G. Huston, each \$5; Mrs. M. Farley, Col. J. Glidding, each \$2.....	14 00
<i>Wiscassett</i> —Henry Clark, Capt. F. Lenox, each \$4; S. P. Baker, \$2.....	10 00
<i>Danville</i> —J. W. Roak, \$2; Esq. Fessenden, \$1.....	3 00
<i>Lewis town</i> —A. H. Kelsey.....	1 00
<i>Monmouth</i> —Ebenezer Arnold....	1 00
	254 50

VERMONT.

<i>Montpelier</i> —Vermont Colonization Society.....	50 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
<i>Northampton</i> —In further and part payment of the bequest to the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy of West Springfield, Mass.....	328 00
<i>Boston</i> —Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq., as one of 100 to give \$25 each.—See Repository for May, page 131.....	30 00
	388 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—	
<i>New Haven</i> —Yale College—J. Albert Granger, \$5; Edwin Corning, F. A. Seely, each \$3; C. Christie, Henry N. Cobb, M. B. Ewing, George Lampson, John C. Parsons, Lewis F. Stanton, each \$2; John Edgar, N. Willis Bumstead, George A. Kittredge, C. R. Palmer, A. P. Rockwell, P. F. Warner, Stanley T. Woodward, each \$1; \$30, to constitute the Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	
<i>Comwell</i> —J. Stocking, \$6; Ed. Savage \$2; J. Stevens, \$1; E. Stevens, 50 cents—\$9 50 in full to constitute Rev. George A. Bryan a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	9 50
<i>Plymouth Hollow</i> —Seth Thomas, \$15; Seth Thomas, jr., \$10; E. Thomas, \$2; E. P. Parker, W. P. Judson, A. E. Woodward, J. B. Woodward, Cash, each \$1.....	32 00
<i>Durham Centre</i> —Rev. D. Smith, D. D.....	3 00
<i>Westfield</i> —James O. Smith, \$5; Osborn Coe, W. Plumb, Mrs. J. Wilcox, E. B. Wilcox, H. Wilcox, E. Wilcox, H. Bowers, Cash, each \$1; Misses	

Gilpin, 50 cents; Mrs. T. B. Smith, Cash. U. Boardman, each 25 cents, Cash, 14 cents.	14 30
Farmington —John T. Norton, \$10; E. L. Hart, \$3; Miss Sarah Porter, \$2 50; H. Mygatt, Mrs. S. Wadsworth. Music Teacher, each \$2; W. M. Wadsworth, F. Deming, Fisher Gay, T. C. Lewis, T. Treadwell, Mrs. Mark Gridley, Mrs. Thomas Cowles, M. Humphrey, — Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Porter, each \$1; Cash 25 cents.....	31 75
Madison —E. C. Scranton, \$10; A. O. Wilcox, S. H. Scranton, each \$5, Baldwin Hart, \$3, Col. Wilcox, J. T. Lee, Cash, each \$2; others, \$15.....	44 00
Hartford —Mrs. R. Terry, B. Sage, each \$1.....	2 00
	166 64

VIRGINIA.

Wilmington —George Stillman...	10 00
Madison C. H. —J. A. Early, for passage &c. of emigrants in the Cora.....	240 00
	250 00

INDIANA.

Madison —J. A. Early, for passage &c. of emigrants in the Cora.....	240 00
	250 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq.:— Mansfield —J. Purdy, \$5; Hugh Elliot, P. B. Mercer, each \$3; J. M. Lüttler, J. Reisinger, J. Williams, each \$1; others \$2.	16 00
Fredericktown —Rev. John M. Faris, James Johnston, each \$3; N. M. Young, Joseph Beers, W. G. Strong, Daniel Beers, each \$2; S. S. Tuttle, Rev. C. Craven, Dr. L. Dyer, Rev. C. Clancey, W. Mitchell, A. Ayres, & A. Greenlie, each \$1; Messrs. Reed, Doclittle, Mendenhall, Rev. Kalb, and Rev. Scoles, each 50 cents; Mrs. Neviss, 50 cents; Mrs. S. Johnson, 25 cents....	\$24 25
Less bad money.....	2 25
Waterford —John J. Turner, Mrs. H. A. Turner, each \$5; Joseph Levering, Nathan Levering, John Levering, each \$2; Noah Levering, Wm. Murphy, Wm. P. Cook, Silas Pierson, J. C. Stump, Cash, each \$1....	22 00
Morning Sun —Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, deceased, late of Morning Sun, Ohio.....	100 00
Collections made by the Rev. B. O. Plimpton in the following places, viz: Wiltonghby —\$4 00, \$1 60; Portland —\$2; Geneva —\$1; Hartford —\$2 50; Brookfield —50 cents; Kingsville —\$3; Warren —by a widow, \$20; M. B. Taylor, \$5; Mrs. L. T. Marvin, \$1; Samuel Quimby, \$5; A. Van Gordes, \$1; Youngstown —\$4; Hubbard —\$1 40; Literly —\$5; Columbiana —\$7 36; New Lisbon —\$8; Fairfield —\$5 50; Ravenna —\$19 00,	96 86
Tremont —Rev. E. H. Field.....	2 00
	258 86

ILLINOIS.

Lebanon —Southern Illinois Conference, by Rev. P. Akers....	20 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Rocky Springs —Joseph Regan...	10 00
Woodville —Mrs. V. R. Hoard..	40 00
Reley —Rev. Wm. A. Gray....	10 00
	60 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis —.....	10 00
St. Charles —.....	10 00
St. Joseph —.....	10 00
St. Louis —.....	10 00

\$10; Wm. H. Allen & T. M. Allen, each \$2 50.....	15 00	Snail, each \$1, to May '56.— Yarmouth—Mrs. S. Blanchard, \$1, for '55, Capt. D. Teabury, \$2, to Nov. '56, B. Freeman, \$1, to Nov. '56, Edward Hol- yoke, \$2, to Sept. '55. Williams- burgh—Mark G. Pitman, \$3, to April, '56. Monmouth—Eb- enezzer Arnold, \$1, to June '56.....	72 00
CHOCTAW NATION.			
<i>Fine Ridge</i> —Rev. C. Kingsbury.	130 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Haverhill</i> — Rev. E. H. Greeley, \$2, to Aug. '55. <i>Exeter</i> —Miss Abi- gail R. Rollins, \$1, to May '56.....	3 00
<i>Wadsworth</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian Church.....	14 50	By Rev. Wm Mitchell:—	
	144 50	VERMONT. — <i>Brandon</i> —V. Ross, B. Davenport, each \$1, to June '56. <i>Rutland</i> —Dr. James Por- ter, \$3, to Aug. '55.....	5 00
Total Contributions.....	1,179 50	MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Rockport</i> — Wm. Whipple, \$1, to Jan. '56. <i>Concord</i> —Dea. Elisha Tolman, \$3, to Jan. '56. <i>Plymouth</i> — Wm. S. Russell, \$4, to July '55. <i>Hatfield</i> —Levi Graves, \$10, to Oct. '57.....	18 00
FOR REPOSITORY.			
By Capt. George Barker:—		CONNECTICUT. — <i>New London</i> — Elias Perkins, \$4, to Dec. '55.	4 00
MAINE. — <i>Gorham</i> —Hon. Josiah Pierce, \$1, for '56, Capt. John Curtis, \$2, to Jan. '56, Capt. Charles Frost, \$1, to Jan. '56, Mrs. Clarissa A. Robie, \$1, for '55. <i>Brewer</i> —J. Skinner, \$2, to Sept. '56. <i>Gardiner</i> —John Planted, \$1, for '55, Robert Thompson, \$2, to July '56, Freeman Trott, \$1, to July '55, Henry B. Hoskins, \$1, to Nov. '55, E. Forsyth, \$1, to Nov. '55, Francis Richards, \$1, to Aug. '58. <i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr, \$5, on account, Hon. R. Williams, \$3, to Dec. '57, Daniel Williams, \$1, to Nov. '56, Wm. M. Stratton, \$1, to Nov. '56, Hon. J. W. Brad- bury, \$2, to Jan. '56, Alanson Stark, \$2, to Nov. '55, Benja- min Davis, \$1, to May '56.— <i>Hallowell</i> —R. K. Page, \$5, to Jan. '56, C. Spaulding, \$1, to Nov. '55. <i>Brunswick</i> —Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., \$1, to Nov. '57, A. C. Robbins, \$1, to Sept. '55, Capt. Badger, \$1, to Nov. '54, Prof. S. A. Packard, \$2, to Sept., '59, Dr. J. Lincoln, \$1, to Oct. '55. <i>Wiscasset</i> —Rice & Dana, \$2, for '55-56, Hon. F. Clark, \$2, to Nov. '56, Henry Clark, \$1, for '56, Wilmot Wood, \$2, to Nov. '56, Miss Lydia R. Smith, \$1, to Dec. '56, Mrs. Judge Smith, \$1, to Dec. '55, Capt. Patrick Lenox, \$1, to Dec. '55, James Taylor, \$1, to May '56, S. P. Baker, \$1, to Dec. '56, J. H. Coffin, \$1, to Dec. '55. <i>Bath</i> —Thomas Har- wood, \$3, to Jan. '56. <i>Danville</i> —C. Record, Hon. N. Merrill, each \$1, to May '56. <i>Lewis- town</i> —George H. Pillsbury, Byron W. Watson, Albi H			
		NEW YORK. — <i>New York City</i> — Charles S. Little, \$5, to Jan. '57, John L. Brower, \$5, to Jan. '56. <i>Chaplain</i> —Thomas J. Whiteside, \$10, to Jan. '55.— <i>Astoria</i> —Daniel R. Remsen, \$5, in full.....	25 00
		PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Uniontown</i> — Isaac Beeson, \$10, to Jan. '55.	10 00
		VIRGINIA. — <i>Wilmington</i> —George Stillman, \$3, to July '57.....	3 00
		NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Hillsborough</i> —F. Nash, \$5, to July, '55...	5 00
		GEORGIA. — <i>Athens</i> —J. J. Flournoy, \$1, for '54.....	1 00
		LOUISIANA. — <i>Jeannerets</i> —Lewis Grevenberg, \$1, to June '56..	1 00
		TENNESSEE. — <i>Nashville</i> —Col. R. H. McEwen, \$3, to Jan. '58..	3 00
		OHIO. — <i>Cheviot</i> —Wm. W. Rice, \$1, for '55. <i>Xenia</i> —M. Nun- nemaker, \$5, to Jan. '55.— <i>Washington</i> —J. S. Finley, \$5, to Sept. '55.....	11 00
		CHOCTAW NATION. — <i>Eagle Town</i> —Rev. C. Byington, \$1 50, to Nov. '56.....	1 50
		Total Repository.....	162 50
		Total Contributions.....	1,079 50
		Total Legacies.....	428 00
		Total Emigrants' Expenses.	3,330 00
		Aggregate amount.....	\$5,000 00

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1855.

[No. 8.

Letter from a friend—Sentiments worthy of notice.

HEARTILY concurring, as we do, in the sentiments expressed by our friend, in the following letter, we take the liberty of publishing it, hoping that it may encourage some of our readers, who may wish to aid us in carrying on the great work of colonization, to be their own almoners—the distributors of their own charity, so far as is practicable or expedient; and not to leave this important “work and labor of love” to be done by others, after their decease; or, as in many cases in which this Society is interested, to be delayed, and perhaps frustrated, by tedious and expensive litigations, which sometimes absorb large estates and leave nothing for the legatees.

In our May number, we published the letter of our friend in which he proposed to be one of one hundred to give twenty-five dollars each to this Society by the 1st of July. To this generous proposition we received only two responses; though we doubt not that we should have received many more had not our own proposal preceded it.

July 10th, 1855.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec’y Am. Col. Soc.

Although the conditions of the promise of \$25, made in April last, have not been complied with *in full*, yet I cannot withhold the amount; knowing how much you want aid, and two parties having accepted the offer. Your expressions of surprise, in your last number, at the failure of this little effort to advance your cause are very natural. Is it not strange that persons professing to be regardless of worldly wealth should hold on with such tenacity to it? The system of legacies on a death-bed is well enough sometimes, on the principle of the old adage, “better late than never;” but how much more natural to such professors would it be to *give as they receive*, whilst they can themselves see the good effected by a little proper action, (I will not say liberality,) and not hold on until death *forces* a release of the stored-up treasure. This appears to me to be the proper principle of action, and the one affording the most satisfaction to all parties, both the giver and the recipient.

Inclosed I send the twenty-five dollars.

A FRIEND.

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

America and Africa.

THEIR PROVIDENTIAL RELATION—THE LESSON IT TEACHES.

DR. BRETHERN:—Our daily prayer is, "thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven." We are not to relax our efforts until "all the kingdoms of the world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." This is the sublime end of our labors and of our prayers. Charity begins at home, but it does not stay there. Every converted heart is a centre whose circumference is the end of the earth. But while the field is the world, Divine Providence may by unmistakeable indications point out some particular part of the field as the special scene of our labors. This is just what we suppose he has done in our case. No American christian can shut his eyes to the relations which God has established between America the most highly favored and Africa the most degraded nation on earth.

When the "Sun of Righteousness" made his sun-like circuit of the earth, he did not shed a ray upon the land of the black man. Millions in Central Africa had (through long centuries) lived without God and died without hope. When at last the church of Christ awoke to a consciousness of its responsibilities and made the discovery of the melancholy state of this people, it sent forth missionary after missionary to plant the standard of the cross within this camp of Satan.

Every white missionary fell a victim to the deadly night dews of that inhospitable clime, and the bones of a "noble army of martyrs" bleached the burning sands.

To human view the land seemed unmed. In the meantime God had fitted large numbers of Africans

to be transplanted in America and placed in contact with our christian civilization, under the wholesome discipline to which they were subjected they have been rising steadily in the intellectual and moral scale until they have attained a stature far higher than those whom they left in their native seats. Thousands of them have been made acquainted with "the truth as it is in Jesus," and have died in the triumphs of the christian faith. Thousands more are rejoicing in the hope of glory. This is "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." No thinking man can deny the significance of facts like these, and no conscientious man can be indifferent to the questions of duty which they revive. We have only to deal with these facts in their bearing upon the question of the evangelization of Africa. Some years since while christians were consciously pondering the problem of planting the gospel in Africa, the happy thought was suggested to their minds (by the spirit of God as we believe) of returning to the land of their fathers, christianised Africans, carrying with them the ark of God and all the institutions of modern civilization.—Happily there was a class of these persons (the free negroes) to whose going no objection would be opposed. Indeed, all interests, social and political, conspired to favor the suggestion. The experiment was made, and considering the poverty of the materials has succeeded beyond our anticipations. Our civil and religious institutions have been transplanted in the African wilderness which has become vocal with the accents of prayer and praise. Under the shadow of the Liberian

government, the white missionary can now live, and the centre of African barbarism has become the centre of christian influence. African colonization has thus pushed the base of our missionary operations across the Atlantic, 4,000 miles in advance of its former position. Now ought this vantage-ground, gained at such expense, to be maintained or abandoned. The colony is yet but an experiment. It needs still our nursing care. Cherish it and christianity will have a home in Africa. The colonist and the missionary must stand or fall together. "Missions and colonization," says Bishop Payne, "have ever been God's great scheme for spreading christianity over the world," and again he says it is generally agreed among christians "that colonization is one of God's plan."

Bishop Scott after visiting the Methodist churches in Liberia, calls the colonial settlements bright spots raying out light upon the surrounding darkness." Of the same import is the testimony of Mr. Bowen and the Baptist missionaries, and Mr. Wilson and the Presbyterians. If we compare for a moment the present state of American missions in Liberia with their condition before the establishment of the colonies, the comparison will be most instructive. The Methodist Conference consists of twenty-one preachers, all of whom are colored. They number 1,301 members, of whom 116 are natives. Fifteen Sunday schools and 839 scholars, of whom fifty are natives. Twenty week day schools and five hundred and thirteen scholars; seven native schools and one hundred and twenty-seven scholars. They have a seminary at Monrovia for the higher branches which cost \$10,000.

The Baptist Board (whose pioneer was Lot Cary of Virginia) have fifteen

stations, twenty colored missionaries, seven teachers, four native assistants, thirteen day schools and four hundred and thirty-six pupils—six hundred communicants.

The Presbyterians have two ordained ministers, one licentiate, three churches, one hundred and sixteen members and three Sunday schools. They have also day schools for natives and colonists. At Monrovia they have an excellent school of from fifty to seventy-five scholars, and at the same place the Alexander High School, under the care of the Rev. D. A. Wilson, a fine scholar.

The Episcopal mission, begun in 1836, has stations at Cape Palmas, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Clay-Ashland on the St. Paul's. They have a stone Church at Cape Palmas and also an Orphan Asylum, a brick church on the St. Paul's and a stone one at Monrovia.

Among the Colonists it has four settled ministers and one candidate for orders, four common schools, one high school, five teachers and assistants, and 150 scholars.

Among the natives they have five stations. The language of one tribe has been reduced to writing. About one hundred native children are in the boarding schools of the mission. There are eight to ten native teachers, three candidates for the ministry, and two ordained native ministers.

In view of these facts what American christian can fail to see that he is under obligation to follow the leadings of God's Providence. He seems to have committed Africa to our keeping. Her destiny is (humanly speaking) in the hands of American christians. God be praised that so many christians in Virginia look at the subject in this light, and that Baptist Associations, Methodist Conferences, Presbyterian Synods and Episcopal Conventions have

acknowledged the obligation and commended it to their constituents.

Brethren, the real strength of this cause is the christian hearts that are beating at the bottom of it. Cheered by the unanimous voices of christians and wafed by their prayers we cannot fail. Commendatory resolutions and kind words are very pleasing, particularly when they are the forerunners of corresponding deeds as in some cases they are.

But in other cases, hope deferred from so many years maketh the heart sick. Shall we whose lots are cast in the pleasant places of the American field turn a deaf ear to the voices for help that are borne to us on every breeze from where

Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands.

Your affectionate brother,
PHILIP SLAUGHTER.

[From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

What has it Done.

THIS question has been asked in reference to the American Colonization Society. It may be briefly answered: it has done a vast amount of good. To mention a few items:

1. It established a colony in Africa which has grown into the flourishing Republic of Liberia, the independence of which has been acknowledged by several of the principal Governments of the world, France, Brazil, Belgium, England and Prussia. Surely there is honor in building such a temple from such materials.

2. It has been the means, under Providence, of establishing christianity on a permanent footing in Africa, and may thus become the principal agency in sending it abroad over that dark and populous continent. The different denominations are already there represented: the Methodists have an Annual Conference of twenty-one circuits and stations, twenty-four itinerants, nineteen local preachers, and one thousand three hundred and nine members in Society. This may be regarded as a little fire: but behold! how great a matter it is likely to kindle!

3. Civilization is planted in Africa, American civilization. A con- like our own, and laws,

and schools, and arts, and language, and newspapers, are found there. A college edifice, costing eight thousand dollars, is there, and a public library of great value. Says Gov. Dutton of Connecticut, in reference to Liberia: "Not a colony which was planted on our Atlantic coast, made such rapid progress."

4. Thousands of the so-called *free* people of color have there been furnished with a home. Here they were poor, disheartened, down-trodden, oppressed and disfranchised: by means of the American Colonization Society, they have been established in a land where they enjoy freedom, and may aspire to all the offices of trust and honor, even to the Presidency: where hope animates them to noble exertions, and where they no longer labor under the disadvantages heaped upon them as an inferior caste.

5. The Society has sent from Tennessee about ten per cent. (one in ten) of the free colored population among us, of which class there yet remain 6,271 in the State, according to the last census. Surely a Society which has done all this, and a great deal more, deserves the favorable consideration and friendly aid of all good people.

As Agent of this Society for Ten-

nessee, may I not hope that my fellow-citizens will lend this cause a helping hand? I am glad to know that some are contributing their means and influence, while others are bequeathing a portion of their property, to aid in carrying forward this truly glorious work, a work of which the Westminster Review

speaks as follows: "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."

JOHN H. BRUNER.

Hiwassee College, June, 1855.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Liberia—Its onward March.

THE Editor of the Journal being absent from the city, requests the traveling Agent to get out the present number of our little monthly.

Now who that has had anything to do with the lights and shadows of editorship does not know that it is comparatively easy to cull from other papers, interesting extracts in abundance, but the "leader," that is the question; the editorial, the something original—aye, that is the question.

Well, what better topic than Liberia? This is the main question after all. It is for the advancement of the African race, in everything that is good and great, that Liberia sprang into existence. It is for its continued growth and prosperity that Colonization Societies were formed, and kept up, and perpetuated. It is to add to its population, to its commerce, to its literature, to its religion, that the entire corps of agents, general and special, traveling and stationary, secretaries and others, are at it, all at it, and always at it. It follows that whatever relates to Liberia must be always suitable for a colonization paper, nay more than suitable, its very legitimate matter, the very thing the reader looks for, and is disappointed if he does not see. Well we take pleasure in announcing that, in addition to the news by the Estelle, given in our last number, the Barque

Shirley has lately arrived at New York, and brings later intelligence from the Republic, and from Maryland in Liberia. Everything seems to progress finely. True, some of the emigrants die—die on ship board—die soon after they arrive in Liberia. But what of this. Compare it with the mortality attending the emigrant vessels which come to our country from Ireland, Germany, and other parts of Europe. The comparison will tell favorably for African emigration and Colonization.

Its march is onward. Our hearts beat with laudable exultation as we read the lots of letters received from old friends in Liberia, or talk with those who have lately been there and returned. But recently, while attending the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Sing Sing, we had the pleasure to listen to a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Pinney, who has just returned from his fourth visit to Liberia. His description of the progress of the Republic, in various points of view, was most encouraging, and particularly his account of the farms, the plantations, the beautiful coffee plantations, some of them owned by men who were slaves, only a few years ago, in Kentucky and Virginia.

So too with commerce. The immense internal resources of the in-

terior of that country must find a market in the seaports of the six or seven hundred miles of coast already occupied by Liberia. Colored men go there, and with a few hundred dollars to begin with, in a few years amass a handsome fortune.

So with education. The missionary Societies of the different churches, who have patronized Liberia, are busily engaged. Schools, Seminaries, spring up in every di-

rection. Even a College is talked of as a crowning point on Cape Mesurado. Let it be erected and endowed forthwith. Let there be no want of means to give the next generation of Liberia a sound, classical, religious education, and no one who has ever advocated our noble enterprise of African Colonization, will in a future day be ashamed of having done so.

[From the Home and Foreign Journal.]

Yoruba—Central Africa.

LETTER FROM REV. T. J. BOWEN.

WE have received no intelligence from Yoruba since our last issue. The letters from the brethren then published, will doubtless have greatly cheered the hearts of all our readers. We now present a communication from Bro. Bowen, having a reference chiefly to the people and natural history of the kingdom of Yoruba. The valuable information it contains will be read with interest. Let us still plead with God, to make the truth effectual in the conversion of the people of that interesting country.

GEOGRAPHY.

This country is commonly but improperly called Yariiba on our maps. It is reckoned by geographers a part of Central Africa, although the southern line is within sixty miles of the Bight of Benin. This classification is just, for the character of the country and the people is decidedly that of Central Africa, and very unlike anything found in the other regions near the coast.

LANGUAGE OF YORUBA.

Several independent tribes speak the Yoruba language, and, in fact, are the same people in origin, character, religion, &c. The principal of these are Ijebu and Ifeh, on the

coast of Yoruba, and Ijebu, Egba, Otta and Iketu on the south. The same language is spoken at Lagos, Badagry, and on the coast. The people of Effong (Ka-Kanda,) speak a similar tongue. The Nufi is quite different yet evidently belongs to the same family of languages. A part of Nufi lies on this side the Niger, so that Yoruba does not extend to that great river at any point.

The various tribes who speak the Yoruba language probably number a million of souls. They occupy a country about as large as the State of Georgia. In former times they were much more numerous. But *hundreds* of towns have been destroyed by war. I have counted eighteen sites of depopulated towns in a journey of sixty miles. That district is now a desert, or rather a huge forest. Most of the towns visited by the Landers are now in ruins, including Awyow, (Katunga or Eyeo,) the capital. The slave trade has done this. Vast numbers of Yorubas have been exported, and vast numbers have perished in the battle and the siege. Many are now in Brazil, Cuba, Sierra Leone, &c. Sometimes they purchase their freedom in America and come home. Others have been sent to the Bar-

bary States. They are almost as numerous in Sokoto, &c., as in Central Africa. Very lately a man returned to Ijaye from Sokoto, where he had been a slave fourteen years. He brought me a fowl, as a present, which I delicately refused to accept, and he listened with apparent wonder at the gospel.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of Yoruba is chiefly an elevated, gently undulating plain. In this country the Kong mountains are not a continuous chain, but are broken in detached masses with plains around and between them. Their greatest height is probably two thousand feet. In many places they are quite rugged, being composed of granite.

Yoruba is a prairie country, and resembles Texas. Timber is scarce. The scenery is often most beautiful, but I cannot attempt to describe it, my object being to state facts as briefly as possible.

The country is well watered, being everywhere traversed by streams of clear water, flowing over rocky beds. The largest rivers are the Ogun and the Osahun, which are less than one hundred yards in width. They never overflow and there is not an acre of swamp in the country, so far as I have ever seen or heard.

SOIL AND VEGETATION.

The soil is of second quality, as we would say in America, but in many places it is poor, and often gravelly or rocky. The rocks are almost entirely granite, gneiss, quartz and iron conglomerated. There is no lime in any form. Iron is the only metal known to exist.

Vegetation is very luxuriant. The grass on the prairies is often twelve feet high, and some of the forest trees are immense. They are never fit for house logs, being too short when small enough, and too large

when long enough. Their trunks are invariably nearly white. All the sapplings are crooked. There is no fine wood for exportation, and but little camwood, that is a kind of logwood. Coarse, strong timber is common enough in the forest. There is one tree, the wood of which is exactly like white hickory, but the leaves, fruit, &c., are very different. Showy flowers are numerous on the trees, but very scarce in the fields and prairies. Scarcely any of the wild fruit is fit to eat.

During the dry and hot season, vegetation has a period of repose. This begins in November, and ends in February. By the middle of January, the grass in the prairie, is brown and dry, and a good many trees shed their leaves.

My limits will allow me to describe but few of the trees and herbs which are worthy of notice. The oil palm is the most valuable tree in Africa. The palm oil trade, like the cotton trade, is destined to enrich nations. This yellow oil is an important article of food in Africa. The hard nuts, when burnt and ground, afford another oil, which is used for lamps in all Yoruba, where the palm grows. The foot stalks of the leaves are 15 or 20 feet long, and are used for rafters in thatching houses.

On the high plains of the interior, the palm does not flourish; but here its place is supplied by the butter tree. This tree is no way related to the palm. It bears fruit as large as an egg. The seed is a large stone, or nut, with a soft shell. From this is made an oil of a bluish yellow color, as hard as butter, and slightly aromatic. The people call it butter, and use it to fry in.

The seeds of the African locust are exclusively used in palaver sauce or hash. Locust seeds, like kola

nuts, are an important article of traffic throughout the country. The butter trees and locust trees grow on the prairies, giving them a picturesque appearance. The kola tree prefers the forest. It does not bear till about twenty years old.

In the forests, there is a species of black pepper. High botanical authorities say it is not cubebs, but in this they are doubtless mistaken; perhaps the plant they speak of is not Yoruba plant.

In the east of the country, are a few trees called ashori, of which the natives tell wonderful stories. No plant grows near such a tree, and any bird or insect which flies near it, falls dead. The wood is black, and so heavy, they say, as to sink in water. A piece, an inch long, which I have seen, was valued at two dollars. It is used as an amulet, and appears to be very scarce. To sculp a piece from this tree is said to be a very dangerous exploit. The man who attempts it runs rapidly by the tree, making but one blow with a cutlass; another follows to pick up the chip, but some-

times one or both falls dead by the tree. I must regard this tree as fabulous, though everybody believes there are such in Ijebu.

The people have most of the cultivated plants known among us. Corn and yams are the principal crop. Yam vines are prickly, and have to be stuck like beans. Cassava is not poisonous, as botanists pretend. The root is eaten cooked, and raw, and is commonly given raw to goats and sheep. Cotton is cultivated, but the yield is poor. They have both the black seed and white seed varieties, also, nankin cotton and another kind, which has red blossoms. This surpasses all in fineness, but does not wear well. Sweet potatoes, beans, cow peas, okra, &c. &c., are commonly planted.

The weeds and grasses in the field are much the same as our own, to wit: purslain, cerebs weeds, Jamestown weeds, crab grass, &c.

Coffee, pepper, and other cultivated plants are not indigenous, as some have reported. They never grow in the woods, except when once planted in fields or gardens.

[From Bayard Taylor's Journey to Central Africa.]

The Countries of Soudan, Africa.

UNTIL within a recent period but little has been known of the geography and topography of the eastern portion of Central Africa. Few English travelers have made these regions the subject of their investigation, their attention having been principally directed towards the countries on the western coast. The Niger, in fact, has been for them a more interesting problem than the Nile. The German travelers Ruppell and Russegger, however, by their explorations within the last twenty-five years, have made important contributions to our knowledge of eastern Soudan, while D'Arnaud,

Werne, and more than all, Dr. Knob-lecher, have carried our vision far into the heart of the mysterious regions beyond. Still, the results of these explorations are far from being generally known, or even represented on our maps. Geographical charts are still issued, in which the conjectured mountains of the Moon continue to stretch their ridges across the middle of Africa, in latitudes where the latest travelers find a plain as level as the sea. A few words, therefore, concerning the character and relative position of the different countries of which I have occasion to speak, may make these

sketches of African life and landscapes more intelligible to many readers.

As far as southern Nubia, with the exception of the oases in the Libyan Desert, the Nile is the only agent of productiveness. Beyond the narrow limits of his bounteous valley there is little except red sand and naked rocks from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. On reaching latitude 19° , however, a change takes place in the desert landscapes. Here the tropical rains which are unknown in Egypt and northern Nubia, fall every summer, though in diminished quantity. The dry, gravelly plains, nevertheless, exhibit a scattering growth of grass and thorny shrubs, and springs are frequently found among the mountain ranges. As we proceed southward, the vegetation increases in quantity; the grass no longer keeps the level of the plain, but climbs the mountain sides, and before reaching Khartoum, in latitude $15^{\circ} 40'$ north, we have passed the limits of the desert. The wide plains stretching thence eastward to the Atbara, and westward beyond Kordofan, are savannas of rank grass, crossed here and there by belts of the thorny mimosa, and differing little in aspect from the plains of California during the dry season. The Arabs, who inhabit them are herdsmen, and own vast flocks of camels and sheep. The Nile here is no longer the sole river, and loses his title of "The Sea," which he owns in Egypt. The Atbara, which flows down to him from the Abyssinian Alps, has many tributaries of its own: the Blue Nile, between Khartoum and Sennaar, receives the large streams of the Rahad and the Dender; and the White Nile, though flowing for the greater part of his known course through an immense plain, boasts two important affluents—the Sobad

and the Bahr-el-Ghazel. The soil, climate, productions, and character of the scenery of this region are therefore very different from Egypt.

Before the conquest of Soudan by Mahomed Ali, little was known of the country between the Ethiopian Nile and the Red Sea, or of Central Africa south of the latitude of Kordofan and Sennaar. The White Nile, it is true, was known to exist, but was considered as a tributary stream. It was extremely difficult and dangerous to proceed beyond Nubia and then only in company with the yearly caravans which passed between Assouan and Sennaar. Ibrahim Pasha, Ishak Pasha, and Mahomed Bey Defterdar, between the years 1820 and 1825, gradually subjugated and attached to the rule of Egypt the countries of Berber, Shendy and Sennaar, as far as the mountains of Fezogl, in latitude 11° on the south-western frontier of Abyssinia, the wild domains of the Shucorees, and Bisherees, the Hal-lensas, and Hadendoas, extending to the Red Sea, and embracing the sea-port of Sowakin, and the kingdom of Kordoran, west of the Nile, and bounded by the large and powerful negro kingdom of Dar Fur. The Egyptian possessions in Soudan are nearly as extensive as all Egypt, Nubia not included, and might become even richer and more flourishing under a just and liberal policy of government. The plains on both sides of the Nile might be irrigated to a much greater extent than in Egypt, and many vast tracts of territory given up to the nomadic tribes, could readily be reclaimed from the wilderness. The native inhabitants are infinitely more stupid and degraded than the Fellahs of Egypt, but that they are capable of great improvement is shown by the success attending the efforts of the Catholic priests in Khartoum, in educating

children.—The terrible climate of Soudan will always be a drawback to its physical prosperity, yet even this would be mitigated, in some measure, were the soil under cultivation.

As I follow the course of the Nile, from the northern limit of the tropical rains to Khartoum, my narrative will have given some idea of the country along its banks. The territory to the east, towards and beyond the Atbara, is still in a great measure unexplored. Burckhardt was the first European who visited it but his route lay among the mountain range, near and parallel to the coast of the Red Sea. The long chain of Djbel Lahgay, which he crossed, is three to five thousand feet in height, and like the mountain spine of the island of Ceylon, never has the same season on both sides at once. When it rains on the eastern slopes, the western are dry, and the contrary. There is another and still higher chain near the coast, but the greater part of this region consists of vast plains, tenanted by the Arab herdsmen, and rising gradually towards the south into the first terraces of the table land of Abyssinia. The land of the Shukorees and the Hallengas, lying on both sides of the Atbara, is called *Belad el Takka*. Dr. Reitz visited during the summer of 1851, in company with the military expedition under Mousa Bey, and traveled for three or four weeks through regions where no European had been before him.

Leaving the town of Shendy, traveled eastward for nine days, unbroken plains of grass, abounding with gazelles and hyenas, to a place called Goz Rabjeb, on the Atbara River. This belongs to the country of the Shukorees, against whom the expedition was in part directed.—The expedition crossed the river, and remained two or three weeks

and mountain country, inhabited by the wandering races of the Hallengas and Hadendoas. The mountains which were from two to three thousand feet in height, were crested with walls of naked porphyry rock, but their lower slopes were covered with grass and bushes, and peopled by myriads of apes. Between the ranges were many broad and beautiful valleys, some of which were inhabited. Here the vegetable and animal world was far richer than on the Nile. The Consul was obliged to follow the movements of the expedition, and therefore, could not trace out any regular plan of exploration. After seeing just enough to whet his curiosity to penetrate further, Mousa Bey returned to Goz Rabjeb. His route then followed the course of the Atbara, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to the town of Sofie, on the Abyssinian frontier. The river, which is a clear and beautiful stream, has a narrow border of trees and underwood, and flows in a winding course through a region of low, grassy hills. By using the water for irrigation, the country, which is now entirely uncultivated, might be made very productive. The Shukorees possess

the herds of camels, and a few trained dromedaries, which are usually purchased from the Abyssinians. Some of the strongest of the stream, which I saw in the vicinity of Sofie the day before we crossed the river, and

westward to the town of Abou-Haras, on the Blue Nile, visiting on the way a curious isolated mountain, called Djebel Attesh.—Near Abou-Haras, are the ruins of an ancient christian town, probably dating from the fourth or fifth century, about which time Christianity, previously planted in Abyssinia, began to advance northward towards Nubia. The Consul obtained from the governor of Abou-Haras, three iron crosses of a peculiar form, a number of beads which had belonged to a rosary, and a piece of insense—all of which were found in removing the bricks used to build the Pasha's palace and other edifices in Khartoum. The room which I occupied during my stay in Khartoum was paved with the same bricks.—These remains are in curious contrast with the pyramids of Meroe and the temples of Mesowurat. The Christian and Egyptian faiths, advancing towards each other, almost met on these far fields.

The former kingdom of Sennaar include the country between the two Niles—except the territory of the Shillooks—as far south as latitude 12°. It is bounded by Abyssinia on the east, and by the mountains of the savage Galla tribes on the south. The *Djezeerah* (Island) *el Hoye*, as the country between the rivers is called, is for the most part a plain of grass—Towards the south, there are some low ranges of hills, followed by other plains, which extend to the unknown mountain region, and abound with elephants and lions. The town of Sennaar, once the capital of this region and the residence of its Meks or Kings, is now of little importance. It was described to me as a collection of mud huts, resembling Shendy. The Egyptian rule extends ten days' journey further, to Fazogl, where the fine timber in the mountains

and the gold-bearing sands of Kasan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennaar as well as Kordofan, Berber and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Amhara, the principal Abyssinian kingdom. I was told that it is not difficult for merchants to visit the latter place, but that any one suspected of being a person of consequence is detained there and not allowed to leave again. I had a strong curiosity to see something of Abyssinia, and had I been quite sure that I should not be taken for a person of consequence, might have made the attempt to reach Gondar.

Kordofan lies west of the White Nile, and consists entirely of great plains of grass and thorns, except in the southern part, where there is a mountain range called Djebel Dyer, inhabited by emigrants from Dongola. It is not more than two hundred miles in breadth, from east to west. Its capital, Obeied, lies in latitude 13° 12' north, and is a mere collection of mud huts. The soil of Kordofan is sterile, and the water is considered very unhealthy for foreigners. Capt. Peel gave me such a description of its endless thickets of thorns, its miserable population, and its devastating fevers, that I lost all desire to visit it. There is a caravan route of twenty days between Obeid and Dongola, through a wild region called the Beyooda, or Bedjuda. A few degrees further north, it would be a barren desert, but here it is an alteration of *wadays* or valleys, with ranges of porphyry mountains, affording water, trees, and sufficient grass for the herds of the wandering Arabs. It is inhabited by two tribes—the Kabalish and the Howo-weet, who differ strongly from the

Arabs east of the Nile, in their appearance and habits. The latter, by their superior intelligence and their remarkable personal beauty, still attest their descent from the tribes of Hedjez and Yemen. The tribes in the western desert are more allied to the Tibboos, and other tenants of the Great Zahara. The caravans on this road are exposed to the danger of attacks from the negroes of Dar-Fur, who frequently waylay small parties, murder the individuals, and carry off the camels and goods.

The great kingdom of Dar-Fur offers a rich field for some future explorer. The extensive regions it encloses are supposed to furnish the key to the system of rivers and mountain-chains of Central Africa. Through the fear and jealousy of its rulers, no stranger has been allowed to pass its borders since the

visit of Mr. Browne, half a century ago. Of late, however, the relations between the Egyptian rulers in Soudan and the Sultan of Dar-Fur have been quite amicable, and if nothing occur to disturb this harmony there is some hope that the ban will be removed. Lattif Pasha informed me that he had written to the Sultan on behalf of Capt. Peel, who wished to pass through Dar-Fur and reach Borhon.—He had at that time received no answer, but it had been intimated, unofficially, that the Sultan would reply, giving Capt. Peel permission to enter the country and travel in it, but not to pass beyond it. There is an almost continual war between the Sultan of Bornou and Dar-Fur, and the Pasha was of the opinion that it would be impossible to traverse Africa from east to west, in the line of those States.

To the Ministry and Members of all Religious Societies in Maine.

The State Colonization Society, at its late meeting in Portland, the proceedings of which will soon, it is hoped by the courtesy of the newspaper press, be spread before our entire community, resolved to call attention to the old custom of taking collections, on some Sabbath near the 4th of July for an object so in accordance with the spirit of our national birthday. An accordance it may be added, still more complete, now that the PILGRIM FATHERS of the future CHRISTIAN NATION of Africa are no longer like ours at Plymouth, a feeble provincial band, but form an independent Republic.

The day has, we trust, nearly passed by, for friends of the colored race to be enemies of this friendly agency, indirectly promoting the emancipation of many, and directly tending to the elevation of more, among that oppressed people.

We should be happy to send on, through our Treasurer, Mr. Eben Steele of Portland, a joint contribution from all congregations in the State, to meet the expenses of scores of men, women, and children waiting to exchange slavery in America for freedom in Liberia. Where a public collection is for any reason deemed inexpedient, it is hoped, that some individual, friendly to the cause, will prepare a subscription paper on the day of American Independence in aid of Liberian Independence, and adding as many names as possible to his own, transmit the proceeds as above.

J. W. CHICKERING,
Cor. Sec. Me. Col. Soc.

As the time is short, all Maine editors are requested to insert the above in their next issue; also the following Resolutions of the E. Maine Methodist Conference:

Whereas, The American Colonization Society in its practical operation has wrought effects favorable to the abolition of slavery, in developing the capabilities of the colored man; and

Whereas, It affords facilities for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and the facilities for civilizing and Christianizing the colored race and redeeming the entire continent of Africa from heathen idolatry and pagan superstition; Therefore

Resolved, That we are gratified that an Auxiliary has been formed in this State.

Resolved, That we commend it to the sympathies and prayers of the Christian public, and that we give it our cordial support.

Resolved, That we choose two delegates to attend the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary to be held in Portland on the 26th inst.

P. WIGGINS,
N. WEBB,
F. SPRAIGUE, } *Committee.*

[From the Religious Herald.]

Meeting of Connecticut Colonization Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society was held according to previous notice in the lecture room of the Center Church, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst.

Rev. W. W. Turner, called the meeting to order and introduced the President of the Society, Professor Silliman, Senior, who requested the Rev. Mr. Beadle to address the Throne of Grace.

Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Turner, who excused himself for not having prepared an extended report of the Society's doings for the past year, on account of his varied pressing duties, and then, saying he was aware he should not retain any office whose duties he could not, for any reason, perform, he tendered his resignation as Secretary, with the assurance that his interest in the Society remained still unabated, and that his resignation was offered with no intention of withholding any endeavors he could make, or any donations he might be able to bestow.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Agent of the Am. Col. Society, then made a brief statement of the work done during the last twelve months.

The amount paid over to Am. Col. Soc. from Conn. during the year ending May 15, 1855, is \$6,438 11—\$1,000 of this being a legacy left the State Society by Mrs. Hannah Bigelow of East Hartford, deceased. Exclusive of this legacy, the amount of our subscriptions to the cause exceeds that of the year previous by some \$900.

This increase of funds, in these "hard times," said Mr. Orcutt, is most pleasing evidence that the idea of African Colonization is not dying out in this community, that it is regarded by many, not as an abstract theory, but as a practical reality, the demonstration of a truth in the Divine economy intimately connected with the welfare of two continents, and two races.

The whole amount of receipts of the Am. Col. Society for the year 1854 was \$65,433 93, a falling off from receipts of the preceding year of several thousand dollars, attributable in part to the financial embarrassments of the country.

Five hundred and fifty-three emigrants were sent to Liberia during the same year, of whom 363 were gratuitously emancipated by their masters, and 29 purchased their own freedom.

Mr. Orcutt also stated some facts illustrative of the beneficial effects of the moral atmosphere created by the christianizing of the colony of Liberia. The Sabbath was in consequence becoming known and respected amongst those who came from a distance to trade in Liberia ; and along the coast and in the interior that holy day was now revered, and in one tribe its observance even required by law.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, recently returned from his fourth trip to Liberia, then addressed the large and attentive audience at considerable length, giving narrative incidents of his late visit to that Republic, and Sierra Leone, which he also visited.

Mr. P.'s last visit to Liberia was to investigate the causes of an unusual mortality amongst the emigrants who were sent out during the previous year, and its result convinced him that the Society had been too sparing of their means, and for the purpose of sending so many emigrants and at as low a rate as practicable, had devoted too large a portion of their funds to the passage and expenses of the trip, to the neglect of suitable preparation for the emigrants upon their arrival in Liberia. Lack of proper buildings in which to remain during the acclimating process had been the cause of some suffering amongst emigrants, and Mr. P. therefore thinks it desirable to have two or three large receptacles for emigrants erected at the respective principal ports of debarkation, in which they may remain and be properly cared for until thoroughly acclimated. This change with some caution as to use of proper water casks, and as to crowding the passenger vessels, will, he thinks, correct the evils heretofore apparent. In view of this, therefore, more money must be provided by friends of the So-

ciety, or less emigrants must be forwarded.

Mr. P. then spoke at some length of the climate, soil and productions of Liberia, assuring his hearers that nothing had been promised regarding the fertility and advantages of that country which was not more than realized. He referred to the large farms owned by colored men on St. Paul's and St. John's rivers, which produced wonderful crops of sugar, coffee, &c., with little care, but great profit to their owners. On one farm, trees of but four years growth were producing 10 to 15 lbs. of coffee each, whilst the whole farm would bring perhaps 1,000 lbs. of coffee to its owner, who was a free colored man formerly having charge of a gentleman's garden on the banks of the Hudson river.

The coffee is found in great abundance and variety all over Africa, said Mr. P., and even the fine Mocha coffee, so highly valued in this country, grows wild in great abundance, and being gathered for one or two cents per pound by the natives, is taken over the Red Sea into Arabia, from whence it is exported as Arabian Mocha coffee.

On St. John's river Mr. P. found a party of colored men, from Hartford, with their families, some eighteen in all, and they were very prosperous. Parker, Adams, Williams and Anderson left this city together with their families, and Seymour had preceded them a short time previous.

Seymour was now a member of the Legislature of Liberia, and the others were holding responsible situations, or respectable station in the community where they reside.

Mr. P. met on this river some slaves from Kentucky whose emancipation he had procured in 1844, and amongst them one whose freedom had been purchased, immedi-

ately, upon an appeal from Mr. P. in a church in Louisville to the citizens of that place, most of them slaveholders.

During his travels Mr. P. found but in one instance any real discontent with their condition in Liberia, and that was amongst the slaves of Mrs. Reed of Mississippi; they feeling that it would be better for them to have a master to care for them, than to be obliged to provide for themselves.

The only serious danger to be apprehended, Mr. P. thinks, is from the ease of procuring a livelihood. There is so little necessity for labor there that nothing but christian principle will make emigrants energetic, active and industrious.

A. Washington, who went from this city, Mr. P. found at Monrovia a successful merchant, he having discontinued his daguerreotype business when his first stock of material was exhausted, as he could do better in other ways, although he received upwards of \$1,000 for daguerreotypes the first year of his residence there. He has now a fine sugar farm on the St. Paul's river, is doing a good wholesale and retail business in his Monrovia store, has purchased two boats to commence a regular line of packets up and down the river, has built one house which he rents to the Colonization Society for the reception of emigrants, and is now erecting another.

One evil which is not confined to Liberia Mr. P. found prevailing there, viz. extravagance in dress and living. Love of display was shown in the rich silks and expensive dresses almost universally worn in the churches, and also in the splendid houses erected by the colored men from this country. Two houses were instanced costing \$10,000 and upwards, built by a physician, Dr. Ford McGill and his brother James.

Those already at Liberia are anxious that more of the free colored men from the North should leave this country for that Republic, as one free colored man who has been accustomed to providing for himself is worth five slaves who have been dependent upon others Mr. P. thinks they may pass a law for the purpose of repressing the large importation of emancipated slaves unless more free men go out from here.

Mr. P. stated some interesting facts concerning Pres't Roberts of Liberia, who went from Petersburg, Va., about the year 1830, where he had been for some time a barber's boy. By his own exertions, aided by his natural abilities, he rose to become the first President of the Republic, which post he has occupied for four successive terms. He is now about to retire, and a spirited contest is going on between the two candidates nominated to succeed him.

The moral condition of Liberia seemed very good to Mr. P. and although he was much amongst the common people while there, he heard no profaneness, saw no drunkenness, and even met no grog-shop in the Republic. Their churches are in a healthy state, and their sabbath schools well attended and prosperous.

In answer to a question with regard to the English Colony, Sierra Leone, Mr. P. stated that it was mostly composed of re-captured Africans, who had been sold as slaves, and being retaken by English cruisers, had been sent to this Colony, where they were supported for three years by the British government and then furnished with a house and lot and left to themselves. Many of these, after having been under christian influences for a time, return to their old homes in the interior, and thus carry the seed of God's truth and the light of chris-

tian civilization into the darkest portions of poor benighted Africa. It is not improbable that ere long, Sierra Leone will become united to Liberia as the beginning of a confederacy of States which may exist when the American Union will have been broken in fragments.

Mr. P. concluded by giving some facts with regard to the ship Morgan Dix, whose passengers had suffered an unusual mortality, concerning which various unfounded rumors had been circulated. This vessel left a Southern port where the cholera was raging, and through mistake was supplied with poor water casks, and reached Liberia just after the reception houses had been burned down by an infuriated native chief and his men. These things with others, combined to work against the passengers by that vessel, and yet, instead of but *six* survivors, as was reported, Mr. P. had the names of some *seventy-five* who were alive when he was there.

In answer to a question from Judge Terry, Mr. P. expressed an opinion that the mortality was not greater in Liberia than in New York City, and in our Southern and Western States.

Rev. Mr. Beadle was then called upon for some remarks, but declined making a speech at so late an hour of the evening. He re-echoed the sentiments of the Secretary, Mr. Turner, as to the preciousness of the colonization cause. He felt that it was the cause of God and would prevail. "If God is for us," said he, "who will be against us?"

Judge Terry being called upon, expressed his gratification that the colonization cause was so upon the increase. He was the first Secretary of the State Colonization Society, and attended its first annual meeting, when the only officers, mem-

bers, audience and speakers present, were the lamented Gallaudet and himself. Although alone, however, they organized their meeting, transacted their business, elected their officers, and the Society is still alive.

The President then called upon Rev. Dr. Hawes, who was glad of an opportunity to define his position on the colonization cause, as he had been misunderstood with regard to it. He felt a deep interest in the cause itself, and desired its prosperity, but as it had often been supported on wrong grounds and with improper arguments, he had not always sympathized with its friends. He could tolerate nothing that furnished any excuse or palliation for African slavery. As a means of christianizing and civilizing Africa, however, he bade the cause God speed.

Rev. Mr. Pinney then read a letter from Chester E. Fairchild, a young colored man at school in Vermont, defending Liberia and President Roberts from the aspersions of a Mr. George S. Downing, a free colored man of New York City.

He also mentioned incidents showing the kindness of some slaveholders to their slaves who had left for Liberia, and affirmed that some of God's best servants in Virginia were slaveholders, and have proved their benevolence and christianity by their course with regard to their slaves even after they had passed over the ocean from their masters.

Professor Silliman then reassured the audience of his interest in the cause of colonization, and to those who desired reliable information of the Republic of Liberia, &c., he commended a little book recently prepared on the subject by Commander A. H. Foote of the U. S.

Navy. In connection with this he referred to the character of Capt. Foote, and stated that the British Admiral on the African coast assured Capt. Foote that unless he used spirits on board ship, his men would surely die; and yet, said Prof. S., after two years' cruising on that coast, Capt. Foote had not lost a man, while the British Admiral had lost 24.

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die*.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Benjamin Silliman, LL. D.; Vice Presidents, Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hon. Ralph I.

Ingersoll, James Brewster, Esq., Hon. Thos. W. Williams, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Hon. John H. Brockway, Hon. Thomas Backus, Hon. Thos. B. Butler; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John Orcutt; Recording Secretary, H. Huntington, Esq.; Treasurer, Charles Seymour, Esq.; Board of Managers, Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. W. W. Turner, James B. Hosmer, Esq., Hon. A. Blackman, Hon. Henry White, Austin Dunham, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Calvin Day, Esq., Frederick Crosswell, Esq., Wm. S. Charnley, Esq., Timothy Bishop, Esq., H. H. Barbour, Esq., Cyprian Wilcox, Esq., Seth Terry, Esq.

[From the Cavalla Messenger.]

African tribes about Cape Palmas.

SOME account has been given in former numbers of the "Messenger," of African customs. It will be interesting now to say something of the tribes in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas.

To the distance of two hundred and fifty miles north west, north north east, these tribes closely resemble each other in physical appearance, manners and customs. The *prevailing* color perhaps is black, but the brown is very general, and in many families very light brown, almost the *Indian red*, predominates; in the color of the *hair* and *features* too, there is much diversity. All the shades between jet black and red are to be seen. The features commonly attributed to Africans predominate, but on this part of the coast the exceptions are very numerous. Thus, oval, even long and delicate formed face, black piercing eye, small mouth, with cherry-red lips, tall and erect figures are by no means uncommon. The Grebo people, who inhabit the sea

coast, and go much to sea, are in physical development much superior to the interior tribes with whom they have intercourse, and in general intelligence, and energy of character, the comparison is generally in their favor.

In their political and social condition there is but little difference.

They average not above fifteen thousand in number. They are divided into separate towns and corporations, seldom long united even by the loosest confederation, and the petty jealousies, quarrels and wars, are no less common, amongst towns of the same tribe, than between these aliens.

The most fruitful causes of dispute are *land boundaries, women, and traffic*. No surveys or formal fixing of territorial limits are known. In the numerous migrations which have taken place, the parties who cleared the original forests are held to be the rightful proprietors; but as in a tropical country, land if left undisturbed is speedily overgrown, it

is easy to see how such titles may come to be disputed. For women or wives, betrothment money, to the amount of about twenty dollars in cash, is given to the father or Patriarch of the wife's family, each man procuring as many women, or rather females of all ages, as he is able. This of course leads to most ill assorted marriages, and the running away of women with those whom they may chance to like better than their husband, is of frequent occurrence. In such cases, the money originally paid, with interest, is demanded, and extreme means are taken to compel its immediate payment. The seizure and confinement of parties belonging to the

offender's town or family, to stopping of all intercourse, are the common expedient.

Traffic is the source of many difficulties. The coast people, and those of the interior, are mutually dependent. The former do not produce enough to supply their own immediate wants, while the latter must have *salt*, and all articles of foreign production from the coast. The people in this region beg the agents for this supply to take care to levy very high duties; and the strife to lower them on the one hand and raise them on the other constantly produces disputes and interruption of intercourse.

Yoruba.

IBADAN is an African town in Yoruba, containing about 60,000 souls, a hundred miles inland from the west coast of Africa. The only missionaries there are Mr. and Mrs. Hinderer, and the Rev. J. T. Kefer. Mrs. H. has written home a journal of the mission, from which I have now given our readers a few extracts.

Let us look into her dwelling house :

"The scene," she says, "would be amusing, in our little native dwelling, with its mud walls and thatched roof, with no ceiling, no doors or windows; and yet we feel as secure as if we had bars and locks. People are too much afraid of us to steal, even if they were so inclined. Many comforts surround us, and we are quite as happy as though we were in a palace, though not perhaps quite so comfortable. For instance, it is raining: patter, patter, it comes on your head, and you must move: it is soon put to rights again, and as soon you find it coming down in another place.

But it is a variety, and often affords a little amusement. It has not spoiled anything yet, and when the roof gets thoroughly soaked—which it will soon do now, as the rain comes in good earnest—we shall not have these disturbances. Now and then a frog hops in to take a survey—but, being taken by surprise, it is generally glad to hop out again, after a little scream from me, and some long, worm-like looking things, with at least a hundred legs. But my greatest enemies are the mosquitos; they are too fond of biting."

The cruelties practised by the chiefs are most horrible. "My husband," says she, "told us a sad story. A cruel chief once lived in a house we saw. One of his wives having committed a trifling offence, the rest of his wives were called out—at least many of them—and had to stand in a circle; he then cut off the offender's head, and made them all drink of her blood. My hand trembles as I write of such cruelty; but I could tell you of far

more barbarous acts. We went to the son's house: the cruel father is dead. The son is not so bad. My husband pointed out a spot where an immense ditch had been dug, and kept open for dead bodies killed in this way. This cruel man was head chief—a perfect tyrant: no one could conquer him. His house

was fortified. His own death was awful, like that of Herod, and more horrors than we have recorded in scripture of Herod. But now the blessed gospel has entered this barbarous place, and what may it not effect? Oh! God, send out Thy light and thy truth!"

Funeral of an African Chief.

Extract from the Journal of Rev. H. R. Scott, Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas, taken from the Spirit of Missions.

Weir, the King of the Cavalla towns, died to-day. He was a man of great weight of character, a friend to our mission, and an advocate for peace. He believed the gospel to be true, but said it was too late for him to attend to it. Great preparation is being made for his funeral, which comes off day after to-morrow. Went to his house this afternoon, where I witnessed a scene which can better be imagined than described. As is the custom on such occasions, the women related to the deceased were collected around his body—to the number of forty or fifty—rolling in the sand, and making the air resound with such lamentations as I have read of but never before heard. Some doubtless felt what they expressed but with the great majority it was the expression, with very little if any feeling of grief.

December 15.—A great number have come to-day from various directions to attend the funeral. Guns are being continually fired and a drum beat.

December 16.—The body of the deceased king was taken this morning to an open plain in the vicinity of the town, where an arbor was erected over it, and a table placed near it on which was his hat, two

umbrellas, a stool, a bottle, and a few other articles from his possessions. Then the regular exercises commenced, by some one or two hundred of the men, in full wardress, performing around the body military evolutions peculiar to the heathen, and keeping up a constant firing over and upon the body, dancing and hallooing, and making addresses to the deceased—all seeming to be striving to drive away everything like serious reflection. These warriors, were smeared all over with a species of black paint, and had a great number of skins of wild animals hanging around their waists, and a frightful head-dress made of feathers, skins, deer horns, &c. Altogether, they presented such an appearance as we might imagine to belong to fiends, rather than to human beings. Besides these, there were collected perhaps a thousand persons, of all ages and sexes—all, with few exceptions, manifesting the greatest delight at the exhibition. About twelve o'clock the native schools from Rocktown, Mt. Vaughan and Cavalla, being all at this place, to attend a celebration—all marched down in procession, with their banners, when Bishop Payne delivered an appropriate address to the large audience assembled. After this they continued firing, and playing around the body, and having mock battles, for about two hours. They then

sent word to the Bishop that they were about to enter the body, and requested that he should come and address them again. Being engaged in the examination of the schools, he sent the messenger to me, and I went down and delivered them a short address. After which, a brother of the deceased made him an address; in which he alluded to the difficulties which had occurred between them, and said they were all settled now, then concluded by pouring water on two or three

sticks of wood, which were burning at one end, and throwing them away. The body was then conveyed to the grave, and interred with a quantity of rice, palm oil, beef, and rum, for the use of the spirit on his visits to the grave.

From this dark scene I returned to my home, feeling that there is nothing better calculated than a heathen funeral to lead the christian to realize and cherish the blessings of the gospel.

Central African Pic-Nics.

I arose at sunrise, and leaving Achmet to have my baggage removed, walked through the town (Khartoum) to my head quarters at the Consular residence. I found Dr. Reitz's horses saddled in the court, and himself walking in the garden. He was greatly surprised to see me, not having expected me for another week. After the first greetings were over, he informed me that Abd-el Kader Bey, the Governor of Kordofan, was about leaving for Obeid, and his friends intended to accompany him as far as the island of Moussa Bey, in the White Nile. During my absence, Mahommed Kheyr had presented Dr. Keitz with a fine Dongolese horse, which he offered to me, that I might participate in the festivities. While I was at the Catholic Mission, relating my adventures to Dr. Knobler, a messenger came to announce that Abd-el Kader's boat had left, and that he, with other chiefs of Khartoum, were ready to set out on horseback for the White Nile. We rode at once to the house of Moussa Bey, who had quit recovered from his illness. The company was already mounted in the square before the house, and only awaited our arrival. We dashed through the lanes of the slave quarter, raising such

a cloud of dust that little except red caps and horses tails was visible, until we came out upon the open plain, where our cavalcade made a showy and picturesque appearance.

The company consisted of Abd-el Kader Bey, Mousa Bey, Musaker Bey, Ali Bey, Khasib, Abou-Sin and Owd-el Kerim, the Shukoree Chiefs, Ali Effendi Mahommed Kheyr, Dr. Reitz, Dr. Peney and myself, besides a number of inferior officers and at least fifty attendants; in short, every body of consequence in Khartoum, except the Pasha, who was represented by one of his Secretaries. The Beys were mounted on fine Arabian stallions, Dr. Peney on a tall dromedary, and the Arab chiefs on mules and donkeys, while the grooms and pipe-bearers ran behind on foot. I shall long remember the brilliant picture of that morning. The sky was clear and hot, and the palm rustled their shining leaves in a light wind. The fields of beans lay spread out before us and the river, their purple blossoms rolling in long drifts and flakes of color, and warm, voluptuous perfume. The red caps, the green and scarlet hangings of the horses, the rich blue, brown, purple and violet dresses of the Beys, and the snowy robes of the Arabis, with

their crimson borders thrown over the shoulder, projected against the tawny hue of the distant plains, and the warm blue of the sky, formed a feast of color which, in its entire richness and harmony, so charmed my eye that the sight of it became a luxury to the sense, as palpable as that of an exquisite flavor to the palate.—Away we went at full gallop, the glittering array of colors dancing and interchanging to the rapid music, as our horses hoofs tore the bean-vines and flung their trailing blossoms into the air, until we reached the banks of the White Nile, where the Bey's vessel was just coming to land. Here the Arab shekhs and the greater part of the inferior officers embraced Abd-el Kader and returned to Khartoum.

The rest of us crossed over to the island of Moussé Bey and walking over the thick green turf to a large mimosa tree, of the variety called *araz*, where the carpets were spread on the ground for us and the slaves were ready with our pipes. We lay there two or three hours, in the pleasant shade, talking, smoking, and lazily watching the motions of the attendants, who were scattered all over the island. An Albanian in a scarlet dress shot a wild goose, and Dr. Reitz tried to bring down an ibis, but failed. Finally the *showrmeh*—an entire sheep stuffed with rice—appeared, garnished with bread, onions, radishes, and grapes. We bared our right arms and buried our hands in the smoking flesh with such good will, that in half an hour the dish contained nothing but a beautiful skeleton. Abd-el Kader Bey honored me by tearing off a few choice morsels with his own fingers and presenting them to me. A bowl of rice cooked in milk and sweetened, completed the repast. At noon we went on board the *sandal*, and

after being shipped to the other side, took leave of Abd-el Kader with an embrace and "God grant you a prosperous journey!" to which he replied: "God grant it!" He sailed off, up the White Nile, for Tura, with a fine breeze, and we turned homeward. The wind which blew across the plain in our faces, was as hot and dry as the blast of a furnace, and my head reeled under the terrible intensity of the sunshine.—The Beys took every opportunity of displaying their horsemanship, dashing over the bean-fields, in wild zig-zags, reining up in wild career, throwing their crooked canes into the air after the manner of a jereed, and describing circles and ellipses at full gallop. The finest of all was my handsome Albanian friend, Musaka Bey.

I called upon the Pasha the same afternoon, to give him an account of my voyage up the White Nile, and was obliged to remain and dine with him. He was very much interested in my adventures with the Shillooks, but gave me to understand that the negroes had great fear of his power, and that if they had not known I was under his protection they would certainly have killed me. When I spoke of the giant statue of the Shillooks he confirmed what I had already heard, that the Kyks and Baris are full seven feet in height. He also stated that his predecessor, Achmet Pasha Menekleh, had captured in the regions beyond Fazogi thirty blacks, who were nine feet high and terrible to behold. They were brought to Khartoum in chains, he said, but refused to eat, howling like beasts and died in paroxysms of savage fury. When I remembered that the Pasha had already told me that there was a subterraneous passage from Alexandria to the Fyoom (a distant of two hundred miles), made by

Alexander the Great, and that the Sultan at Constantinople had an ape which grew to be twenty feet in height, I received this last communication with a grain of allowance. He fully believed in the existence of the N'yam N'yam, (a horribly suggestive name) or cannibals, who I have no doubt, are a fabulous race. Dr. Barth heard of them in Adamowa, south of Lake Tsad, and Dr. Knoblecher in the Bari country, but no one has ever yet seen them.

The expedition of Lattif Effendi had not with many delays, but on Monday, the 2d of February, everything was ready for its departure. It consisted of two large *nekkers* or trading vessels, each armed with a cannon, and carried six soldiers in addition to the crew. It was also provided with interpreters, who spoke the language of the different tribes. Fat Abou-Balta, who was the owner of one of the vessels, Dr. Peney, Dr. Roitz, and myself, made up a party to accompany Lattif Effendi the first stage of his voyage. We took the same little *sandak* in which I had sailed, and pushed away from Khartoum at sunset, followed by the *nekkers*. The relatives of the sailors were crowded on the bank to bid them good-bye, and as the vessels weighed anchor, the women set up the shrill "tu-tu-tu-tu-tu," which they use to express all emotions, from rapture down to despair. We had a light, but favoring wind, and at 9 o'clock reached a long, sandy beach about

five miles above the mouth of the White Nile, where we came to a halt. The vessels were moored to the shore, fires kindled, pipes lighted and coffee made, and we gathered into groups on the sand, in the light of the full moon. At midnight the customary sheep made its appearance accompanied by two bottles of claret, whereat Abou-Balta affected to be scandalized, so long as any Moslem attendants were in the neighborhood. When the coast was clear, he sprawled out like another Falstaff, his jolly face beaming in the moonlight, and took a sly taste of the forbidden beverage, which he liked so well that he no longer resented the wicked nickname of "*gamoon elbahr*," (hippopotamus,) which we bestowed upon them. We tried to sleep a little, but although the sand was soft, the night air was chilly, and I believed nobody succeeded but Abou-Baito, whose enormous belly shook with the force of his snoring, as he lay stretched out on his back. By three in the morning everybody was tired; the fires had burned out, the meats of the banquet had grown cold, and the wind blew more freshly from the north.—Lattif Effendi called his sailors on board, and we took leave of him. The two *nekkers* spread their huge wings and sailed off in the moonlight for the land of the Bari, while we made our slow way back to Khartoum, where we arrived at day break.—*Journey to Central Africa, by Bayard Taylor.*

[From the Cavalry Messenger.]

African Women.

It is commonly said that in heathen countries woman is ever degraded to the level of *sierna*. This cannot be said in strict propriety of woman in this part of Africa. It is true, if a certain sum is given as *bride-price*, by every husband to the

wife's father or *headman*. But the wife repels indignantly the idea of being *doagis*; and it is a remarkable fact, that the oldest son of every woman, claims from his mother's family, a wife or her value, in return for betrothment money received on her

account. The influence of woman is far from unimportant. In the disposition of her daughters she must be always consulted. The husband too must see to it that he pleases her, if not altogether for *love's sake*, yet to save himself from the potent *spells*, or *sorceries*, which woman is supposed especially to wield. Her supposed power in this respect, causes her to be consulted in case of *war*, the idea being, that if she is not favorable to the war, she has the power of causing the death of her husband or friend in battle.

Vanity, too, in the husband often contributes to the good treatment of woman. Each man is ambitious, especially in the dancing season, to have his wives make as much display of dress and ornament as possible. Gay colored clothes, and a profusion of beads and trinkets on the legs and arms, are given according to the ability of the husband, at this time. Nor is it the wives only who must thus be conciliated. Female cousins, relatives even the most distant, make large drafts upon *Ata*, or else by common consent he is a *bad man*.

The labor, too, is more equally distributed between the men and women, than is generally supposed.

The men prepare farms, in all cases for cultivation, and assist the women, in their cultivation. The men also build houses, make canoes, and do most of the trafficking.

But the woman has her share of

labor. She chiefly cultivates the soil, after the rice and cassada crops have been planted. She makes salt by evaporating sea water in brass or copper vessels, and has to make frequent journies to exchange this and other things, to supply food for her household. When the rice has been harvested, it is put in the upper part of her house *in the straw*, and she must beat it out, and cook it daily as needed.

At the close of day, she must have water ready for bathing, and food for her husband to eat. She must be ever ready to receive, and provide in a similar manner for strangers.

But "troubles must and will befall" the best, and much more poor heathen African women. Even a slight impropriety often draws down upon them the rage of their lords, and the rod, or fire, or the cutlass, or the more dreaded *gidu*, (sassa-wood,) at his discretion, can alone appease. But, indeed, African women are habitually guilty of more than *improprieties*. They are unprincipled, and often very vicious. Not more so than their husbands, perhaps, but this is only to say that they are *wicked heathen*, after all. And although in their outward appearance they are in general light-hearted and pleasant, at heart they are without principle, and indulge in all manner of vices peculiar to heathenism. This is their misery.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

Maine Colonization Society.

The official account of the first annual meeting is given below by the Secretary. We regret there is no report of the speeches, so full of reason, humanity, life and point, as they were. It certainly was not the least interesting of the meetings held during the week. The sentiments uttered commended themselves to the philanthropic and Christian heart. It is a matter of

real congratulation that the interest in this cause has begun to revive among us. We trust it will take strong hold, and spread till it pervades the community throughout the entire State.

Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Farrington appeared as delegates from the West Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolutions, expressing cordial sympathy, were presented from the East Maine Conference.

(Published on page 236.)

The first annual meeting of the Colonization Society of the State of Maine, was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Portland, June 28th, 1855. Rev. J. W. Chickering, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. W. F. Farrington. On motion of Rev. W. F. Farrington,

Voted to amend the constitution of this society, so that the Executive Committee, and the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen by the Society at the annual meetings.

Voted, that Rev. C. W. Morse, George Barker and Samuel Tyler be a committee to nominate officers.

Adjourned to meet at the High Street church this evening.

Thursday evening met at the High Street church pursuant to adjournment.

HON. ETHER SHEPLEY, the President, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Gurley of Washington City, Rev. J. W. Chickering, John Neal, Esq., and Rev. H. S. Carpenter of Portland, Rev. Mr. Copp of Chelsea, Mass., and Rev. J. Maltby of Bangor.

Rev. Mr. Morse from the Committee on nominations, made a report which was accepted, and therefore the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year :

HON. ETHER SHEPLEY, of Portland, President.

Vice Presidents and Managers: Hon. Albion K. Parris, Portland; Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Brunswick; Hon. George Downs, Calais; Nathan Cummings, Portland; Rev. John Maltby, Bangor; Hon. Josiah Pierce, Gorham; Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D., Rev. A. Burgess, of Portland; Hon. W. P. Haines, Biddeford; Hon. Thomas Robinson, Ellsworth; John Ham, Esq., Bangor; Rev. W. H. Shailer, D. D., Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Phineas Barnes, Esq., Portland; Hon. Edward Robinson, Thomaston; A. H. Boyd, Esq., Saco; Rev. Caleb Hobart, North Yarmouth, Rev. E. Robinson, Saccarappa; A. Masters, Esq., Hallowell; Hon. Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk; Dr. Moses Gould,

Bridgton; Rev. Phineas Higgins, Hampden; Freeman Clark, Esq., Bath; Edward Fenno, Augusta; Rev. J. A. Douglass, Waterford; H. C. Buswell, Esq., Fryeburg; Nathan Nye, Esq., Freeport; John Kelley, Esq., Dennysville; H. J. Libby, Esq., Portland; Woodbury S. Dana, Esq., Portland; Rev. J. W. Chickering, Portland, *Cor. Secretary*; Philip Eastman, Saco, *Recording Secretary*; Eben Steele, Portland, *Treasurer*.

Executive Committee: Rev. James Pratt, Rev. W. F. Farrington, Nathan Cummings, Esq., Samuel Tyler, Esq., Byron Greenough, Esq., Portland; Freeman Clark, Esq., Bath; A. H. Boyd, Esq., Saco.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved. That in view of the truly patriotic and benevolent character of the American Colonization Society in seeking by the wisest means the highest good of the greatest number of the African race, we deem it worthy of generous and universal support; and that it be earnestly recommended to all Christian societies or congregations in this state to take up collections for this Society on the fourth of July, or on some sabbath as near as convenient to that day annually; and that where this cannot be done, some friend of the cause is earnestly requested, by private solicitation to procure a subscription to this so worthy tribute to humanity on that national birth day.

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is understood that the American Colonization Society is in want of a suitable vessel or ship of proper dimensions and construction to be exclusively under its control, and in its service for the safe and comfortable conveyance of emigrants to Liberia, a Committee of seven be appointed to devise and secure the means, and by building or purchase to obtain a suitable ship for the Society.

Geo. F. Patten of Bath; Samuel Tyler, of Portland; Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk; John Ham, of Bangor; A. R. Stetson, of Damariscotta; William Chase, of Portland; and Thomas Harwood, of Bath; were appointed this Committee.

Adjourned,

PHILIP EASTMAN, *Rec. Sec.*

Items from the Liberia Herald.

THE NEW YEAR.—We have fairly entered upon a new portion of time. The year with all its joys and sorrows—expectations and disappointments,

has passed away, and is now, "with the years beyond the flood." We are at the threshold of 1855, whose contingencies lie still in the unknown and mysterious

future. We may live to see its close, and we may not. Who can tell the changes and revolutions that may be produced by a year, a single year? But no matter what occurs, let us endeavor to be found among the uncompromising adherents of truth and righteousness, and we shall assuredly enjoy, what we wish all our readers—A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In reviewing the past year, we find abundant occasion for praise and thanksgiving to the sovereign of nations by whose kind guidance and protection our little Republic has been preserved, and still continues to maintain a national attitude.

While disease with its poisonous breath has carried devastation into various parts of the earth, depopulating in its dreadful march, cities, towns and villages; while destructive and sanguinary war has caused the blood of thousands to irrigate the soil, laying its ruthless hands upon the beautiful and magnificent works of art, and desolating in an hour the productions of the industry and labor of many years; while internal commotions, insurrections and political dissensions have disturbed the harmony and arrested the progress of various nations, Liberia has enjoyed a remarkable and grateful immunity. We have been protected from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the destruction that wasteth at noonday." Peace has been the boundary line of our habitation, and prosperity its pleasant inmate.

In the various departments of our moral and social organization we have been on the advance. Churches have been erected in different localities; new fields for evangelical labor have been opened, and the spiritual laborers have entered upon their work of mercy; while several portions of the Lord's vineyard have enjoyed a season of refreshing from His presence.

Our educational facilities have not diminished. The school master is abroad, and our youth are enjoying the wholesome influences of those whose "delightful task" it is,

"To rear the tender thought

And teach the young idea how to shoot."

The Press has received a valuable auxiliary in a new periodical—the *Liberia Sentinel*, whose publication reflects no little credit upon the enterprise of its proprietor. While we do not endorse all the sentiments that have been advanced in its columns, we hail its appearance among us, and wish it success and perpetuity as another vehicle of instruction and intelli-

gence to the people of Liberia; hoping that the effect of more than one element in our moral and political atmosphere will be to purify it.

The scenes to be witnessed on our rivers and the growing interest so generally manifested in the enlargement of agricultural operations, afford encouraging evidences of the advancement of *Agriculture*—the only true basis and unailing source of national prosperity.

The vessels of various nations that continually arrive in and depart from our ports evince the thriving state of our commercial department.

This branch of industry, so essential to the life and activity of a community, so necessary to our country, for the stimulation of our people to the development of the natural resources of the country; so important to our enjoyment of the advantages derivable from regular intercourse with the civilized and enlightened world, is obviously not behind the other improvements.

Upon the whole, a retrospect of the past year cannot fail to excite within us emotions of gratitude to the Divine Ruler for such manifestations of mercy and goodness. But while the aggregate of our affairs shows a gradual and general advancement we are not without cause to quicken our steps in order to keep pace, in a moral point of view, with this progressive age. In the various reformations now on foot in the civilized world we have taken but comparatively little part. In the temperance reform, for instance, it cannot be said that there has been any decided progress during the past year. In some places there has been an advancement; but generally there have been painful indications of non-action, notwithstanding the dire effects of intemperance often witnessed among us. We are not without encouragement however, in this respect; our people are now awaking to their duty, and strenuous efforts are making for the suppression of the demoralizing influence of alcohol.

Let us go on from one improvement to another until a pure and permanent reformation shall be effected in our midst; and the benighted natives around, coming under its salutary influences, shall be recovered from their ignorance, superstition, and degradation, and standing on a level with the most favored portions of mankind, enjoy with them "par value and consideration." *January 3.* B.

THE LADIES' DORCAS SOCIETY of this city celebrated its anniversary on Thursday the 11th inst. at the M. E. Church. The

annual report of the Society, read on the occasion by F. Payne, Esq., showed that it has not been negligent during the past year, in carrying out the object to which it professes to be devoted. Its expenditures had exceeded by far its receipts, and yet there was a good amount remaining in the treasury. The Address, highly interesting and instructive, was delivered by Rev. J. W. Horne, Principal of the Monrovia Academy.

A peculiar interest attaches itself to this Society. Its charities, while they have not been ostentatious have been eminently beneficial to the community. Through its exertions and benevolence the first asylum for the poor, was erected in this city; and it has, since its erection, though never destitute of inmates, been sustained by them. It is now in a state of delapidation and the inhabitants, beneficiaries of the Society, are subject to great exposures.—The ladies, we learn, intend giving a "Subscription tea" in order to raise sufficient money to place the asylum in a habitable condition—We wish them abundant success in this effort. *Jan. 17.*

TEMPERANCE.—We take pleasure in stating for the encouragement of the friends of Temperance throughout the Republic, that a law for the suppression of the use of all intoxicating drinks has been passed by the Legislature. A duty of one dollar per gallon has been imposed upon all spirituous and malt liquors, to take effect next May.

This is surely the beginning of better days, and the time is near, we trust, when the monster Alcohol shall not be seen among us. When he

.. Shall no more stalk with footsteps gory;
No more trample down and slay;
And the blooming and the hoary,
No more fall beneath his way."

FIRE.—On the evening of the 9th inst. our little city was the scene of a melancholy catastrophe. About 7 o'clock, P. M., a fire accidentally broke out at the residence of Rev. Alexander Crummell during the absence of all but the children, and a servant girl. The alarm being given, persons from every direction—men, women, and children—flocked in eager crowds to the spot; but before any assistance could be rendered the fire had made extensive progress, it spread with amazing rapidity over the building, nor ceased in its destructive course until the large and valuable edifice was reduced to ashes.

By the magnanimity and exertions of our

fellow citizens, ever ready to sympathize with the suffering, a good portion of Mr. Crummell's effects were rescued from the devouring element. We learn, however, that Rev. Mr. Green, and Mr. Samuel Williams, residents in the family, have sustained severe losses.

This is indeed a sad occurrence; but it has, no doubt, impressed upon the minds of our citizens a lesson as to the necessity of extreme carefulness in the use of that dangerous element, which they will not soon forget. The generosity and gallantry manifested by our citizens on that distressing occasion are worthy of high commendation; and we take pleasure in giving a space in our columns, to the following testimonial, and expressions of gratitude from Rev. Mr. Crummell, which appeared early on the next morning after the fire:

"The Rev. Alex. Crummell and family take the earliest opportunity of returning their heartfelt thanks to their fellow citizens and townsmen, for their generous, self-devoted conduct and bearing amid the sad catastrophe of the last night:

To the "Johnson Guards," for their prompt appearance on the ground, and for their zeal and watchfulness:

To the gentlemen of the Town Council for their early presence, and for their earnest hearty exertions:

To his fast friends—"The Wardens, Vestry, and the active sympathizing members of his Congregation," both male and female; their kindness and labors can never be forgotten:

To the "Young men of the town; generous, gallant, self-forgetting, self-sacrificing—they performed prodigies!" "may the Lord remember them for good forever." Never have we witnessed more noble daring, more real heroism, more generous enthusiasm. The young men of this town are made of the stuff, which, if rightly used, will make them Patriots for their country and Heroes for C H R I S T."

THE GOLD MEDAL AGAIN.—We took occasion some time ago to inform our literary fellow citizens of the liberal proposal made by Martin F. Tupper, Esq., a well known English poet, and an unwavering friend of Liberia, for the encouragement of science and literature in our land. We stated that it was proposed by him to present a gold medal to Liberia to be awarded annually to the author of the best literary production in prose or verse. The medal is now ready and awaits competition.

As Mr. Tupper wishes to make the first award himself, copies of the compositions

will be transmitted to him at Albury, Guildford, England. Several manuscripts have already been forwarded by President Roberts; but some have unfortunately been lost in transit, as Mr. Tupper writes that he has only three in his possession.

It is not absolutely necessary that competitors shall sign their names to the manuscripts they send; they may, if they see fit, sign by a cypher or motto.

All copies may be sent to the Herald Office until the 15th of April next, whence they will be forwarded; after that date we shall give further notice.

We hope our aspiring fellow citizens will avail themselves of this fine opportunity, and that many will enter the field of competition: so that, whether successful or not, they may show that they are not indifferent to the kind proposal of our liberal friend, or insensible of the importance of the spread and diffusion of science and literature in our land.

January 17.

AMERICAN SQUADRON—*Shall the American Squadron on the African Coast be withdrawn or not?* This is a question of no little interest, and is at present engaging to a considerable extent the attention of the American public. It is said that the matter was taken up by Congress during its last session, and that the committee on foreign relations of the Senate reported in favor of its discontinuance; but we do not think that this is the general feeling of the American public; on the contrary, judging from the earnestness with which the subject has been discussed in various quarters, it would seem that the great importance and necessity of the squadron on this coast are strongly felt; and any one at all acquainted with the state of things here, cannot fail to see, that its withdrawal would be followed by the most disastrous consequences. If it be withdrawn, and the American Government continue to deny to other nations the right of searching vessels bearing the American flag, the English and French Squadrons on the coast would be greatly crippled in their operations, and rendered inefficient. The American flag would certainly be resorted to as a protection in the nefarious traffic; and in the presence of these squadrons, the cruel trade would be resuscitated with all its horrible concomitants of wars, robbery, bloodshed and death. This would cause the utility of their continuance to be questioned by their respective governments, and they would perhaps be withdrawn also; handing over the entire coast to the tender mercies of practical slave-traders.

Perceiving the diminution of the risk attending the traffic, unprincipled persons who now have not the remotest idea of engaging in it, may be induced on account of the enormous profits arising therefrom, to enter into it. Legitimate commerce will be left unprotected, and piratical crafts may take the places vacated by the men-of-war, and be the means of disturbing and injuring the christian settlements along the coast, by whose salutary and growing influence, the slave trade must and will be effectually suppressed. Liberia has done something towards the destruction of the commerce in human flesh, "upon that curse of curses a deadly blight has fallen, as far as her influence extends," but she has been receiving "aid and comfort" either directly or indirectly from the squadrons. She is yet feeble, the number of her citizens is small, her resources are limited, and should she at this time be deprived of the powerful protection and encouragement of armed vessels, she would certainly suffer great annoyance and detriment, from the thousands of aborigines in her vicinity, and their foreign abettors, anxious to revive the sanguinary traffic.

It is indeed difficult to tell whence the idea of the withdrawal of the American Squadron from this coast has arisen.

The Commodores, and most of the officers of the Squadron, as well as intelligent visitors who have been on this coast, have invariably insisted on the importance of its continuance, urging the American authorities to increase its efficiency by the addition of steam vessels. Commodore Lavalette, in a letter dated July 17th, 1852, addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, says:

"I trust the squadron may not be withdrawn, but that it will be kept up, and instead of half a dozen sailing vessels being employed in this service, there may be sent to the station three or four steam vessels, that will more effectually protect our commercial interests in this quarter, as well as more certainly suppress the slave trade."

Commodore Mayo, now in command of the squadron, wrote in December 1853.

"The withdrawal of the American Squadron, would be attended with most injurious results. Our trade on this coast would certainly be destroyed, our flag would be prostituted to the purposes of the slave trade, and the Liberian colonies would lose the valuable influence which the presence of our ships of war exercises upon the minds of the natives."

Commander Lynch, who about two years ago paid an official visit to this coast, on his return to the United States, said in his report:

"Apart from the suppression of the slave trade, our commerce with the west coast of Africa needs the protection of an efficient force—efficient more in its power of locomotion than in the number of its guns."

It is to be sincerely hoped that the squadron will not be withdrawn; the motives and arguments in favor of its continuance are numerous and weighty; and no advantage real or imaginary, that may arise from its discontinuance, will ever be efficient to atone for the evil thereby done and the amount of good prevented.

B.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow your humble servant a place in your columns to make a few remarks on politics.

I deem it not improper in addressing young men, to make a few observations respecting politics. It is well for the stability of our Republican Institutions, that the people are divided into parties. This leads to a strict scrutiny of our public functionaries; to the exposition of their faults and a commendation of their wisdom and virtue, and all this has a tendency to keep them faithful in the discharge of their duties.

There are two prominent evils in regard to politics, against which young men should be upon their guard. The first is the changing from party to party for the purpose of obtaining popular applause, or office of endowment; such conduct betrays an entire destitution of moral principle and rectitude. If you adopt these motives as the basis of your political bias and proceedings, it is quite certain, although you may be successful for a season, that your object will eventually be discovered, your character and influence will be lost, and all parties will despise and neglect you. A shuffling time-serving demagogue, or political weather-cock, veering in the direction of every wind that blows, without regard to principle, is a most despicable character; unworthy the privilege of a freeman.

The other evil to which I allude is upon the contrary extreme, a blind and servile adherence to party; an infatuation by which every measure, however dangerous, is supported that is dictated by the leaders; the wire pullers of the party, and every principle however valuable and salutary, opposed and condemned whenever they give the signal; an infatuation under the degrading influence of which, men abandon their birthright, of freedom of opinions, are willing to see with the eyes, and hear with the ears, and understand with the judgment, of those whom they permit to lead them; this servility to party tactics,

and party measures, and party men, is an evil greatly to be deprecated, it is rife with danger; dangers that reach the very vitals of our free Institutions; should the day ever arise when this degrading party servitude becomes general when it winds its enslaving chains around the great mass of the people, the sun of this Republic will wane to the horizon, and early set in clouds and darkness.

Mr. Editor, the strife and clamor, and bitter acrimony that convince society of the approach of important elections, are caused mainly by the struggle between the "ins" and the "outs," between those who are in office and wish to keep in, and those who are out and desire to get in; were it not for the contention of these two classes, the clangor of political battle would be hushed; and the people would calmly and peaceably adopt the proper measure to continue our institutions in their purity, and keep the wheels of government in well balanced motions; young men should be aware of these things, that they may "see through" the sophistical and bombastic declarations of political Demagogues. "Measures and not men" was the motto of the founders of this Republic; and it still remains the popular cry of all parties. But it requires only a single glance at the proceedings of politicians at this present day to discover that with too many of them, this maxim has become reversed and their great object is men, not measures.

Young men, avoid all party measures, that are not plainly and strictly for the benefit of the whole body of the people; understand me, I do not object to political parties in a Republic like this; there must be parties while men continue to differ honestly in opinion. But I object to that degrading attachment to party, by which the judgment is so blinded as to consider the interest of the party paramount to all other interests, that dangerous infatuation, which says "the party must be sustained, at all hazards!" Let it be your highest ambition to be a Republican, in the broad and true acceptance of that word, a lover of enlightened and well regulated liberty; of equal rights and privileges, a supporter of the rise or fall of parties, or none. When measures are brought to your consideration ask not by what party are they elevated or overthrown; but only ask, are the proposed measures called for by existing exigencies—are they consistent with the genius of our free institutions—are they compatible with republican principles—are they calculated to enhance the public welfare? If, after strict and candid examinations, you can answer these inquiries in the affirmative, support the mea-

tures; but if not, reject them entirely. And when an individual is held up for public station, let not the question be by whom was he nominated—or to what party does he belong, but ask, what are his principles, his abilities? apply the test of the patriot Jefferson, is he capable, is he honest, is he faithful? Never give him your support until you are perfectly satisfied upon these points. Let the young men of this Republic free themselves from all debasing manacles, from every improper bias, and pursue an upright, manly, independent course in regard to politics, and the evils that are now sapping the foundation of our Republic will become annihilated.

It devolves upon the young men of this Republic who are now coming upon the stage of action, to diffuse abroad a love for political independence and purity.

I am yours, W. M. C.

Monrovia, January 12th, 1855.

POLITICS—We invite the attention of our readers to the communication of W. M. C. on our second and third pages. There is hardly any subject of more importance to the people of Liberia, and on which they need more instruction than that on which our correspondent has written. When the reflecting and patriotic mind contemplates the present condition of

affairs, it sees just cause for apprehension. The desire for office and the spirit of electioneering seem to be advancing with rapid and fearful progress. And many seem to think that the majority of our people exercising the right of suffrage, are not the most enlightened in the world, not most wealthy, not the most morally cultivated, and that it is, therefore, no difficult matter for any cunning and designing aspirant, to obtain their votes; and in order to do this they suppose that he need only like Cræssus the ambitious Roman, lavish thousands of dollars upon them; he need only spread sumptuous tables and invite them to partake freely of his bounties. Let him make them promises to do great things for them—should he obtain an influential position in the government, let him apply the “Soft Soap” of adulation and they are certain he will meet with entire success. We should take care, fellow citizens; we should see to it that men of principle and integrity are placed in positions of trust and responsibility in the Republic, “men capable, honest, faithful.” If at this crisis we make a mistake in our advancement on the road to national stability and respectability, it may require a long time before we recover. Let us then with a unity of feeling, and as far as possible a concentration of effort, endeavor to perpetuate our glorious institutions. Feb. 21.

Interesting Donation from Afar.

In our receipts will be found the acknowledgment of a donation from some English ladies on the Himalayah mountains in North India, amounting to \$56 40, which was forwarded by the Rev. Joseph Owen of Allahabad in Hindostan, from whose letter we make the following extracts:

ALLAHABAD, April 20, 1855.

To the Secretary of the Am. Col. Soc.

MY DEAR SIR:—Some months back, a pious lady, wife of a Judge here in the East India Company’s civil service, was conversing with me about the slaves in America. She very sensibly remarked that talking alone would not help them—that something should be *done*, and that she and her sister, the wife of an officer in the Company’s army, were in correspondence with each other on this very point. I took occasion to speak to her of the venerable Colonization Society, whose labors on behalf of the African have been so abundant and so successful. She appeared very much pleased; and wondered that she had never heard of this excellent

Society before. Shortly after, she left the station where she was then residing, and went to live at a station on the Himalayah mountains. You may judge of my agreeable surprise on receiving a letter from her the other day, inclosing an order for 120 rupees, contributed by herself and sister and a few other ladies at the station of Mussorie on the Himalayah mountains, who appear to have formed themselves into a society for this purpose. I am sure it will gratify you and all the friends of the American Colonization Society to know that your labors are appreciated in this distant land.

The contribution thus forwarded is from Mrs. Christopher W. Fagan and other ladies in North India. I have seldom had greater pleasure in the performance of any duty than of the one which these pious, excellent ladies have given me the honor of discharging. I heartily wish this example might be followed by many others of our English friends.

Wishing you, my dear sir, and all the friends of the African every encouragement, and abundant success in your labor of love, I remain, yours very truly,

JOSEPH OWEN.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1855.

MAINE.			
By Capt. George Barker :—			\$10, in full to constitute her-
<i>Yarmouth</i> —Cash, Cash, each 50			self a life member of the Am.
cents.....	1 00		Col. Soc. ; L. H Russell, \$5 ;
<i>Searsport</i> —Capt. Jeremiah Meri-			Mrs. S. B. Linsley, Mrs. J. R.
thue, to constitute himself a			Sands, each \$2 ; A. T. Curtis,
life member of the Am. Col.			50 cents.....
Soc.....	30 00	<i>Stonington</i> —N. B. Palmer, \$10 ;	19 50
<i>Kennebunk</i> —W. B. Sewall.....	3 00	A. S. Palmer, C. P. Williams,	
<i>Portland</i> —Rev. W. T. Dwight,		each \$5 ; Mrs. Gen'l Williams,	
an. donation, \$5 ; Rev. Ezekiel		Mrs. Dr. Hyde, Jr., J. F.	
Robertson & Rev. A. Cum-		Trumbull, D. S. Hart, C. G.	
mings, each \$1.....	7 00	Williams, each \$2 ; Mrs. Jon.	
<i>Fryburg</i> —Rev. Carlton Hurd....	1 00	States, Oliver York, H. Smith,	
		N. Smith, C. T. Stanton, each	
		\$1 ; E. Chesebrough, 50 cts.,	
	42 00	Mrs. Dawes, 10 cents.....	35 60
VERMONT.		<i>Greenwich</i> —Jonathan A Close..	2 12
<i>Montpelier</i> —Vermont Col. Soc..	40 00	<i>Winsted</i> —Dr. Lyman Case, E.	
<i>West Milton</i> —E. Herrick.....	1 67	Beardsley, each \$5 ; Norman	
		Adams, \$3 ; J. J. Whiting, P.	
	41 67	W. Smith, Cash, L. Clark, R.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Cook, Charles Cook, J. R.	
<i>Falmouth</i> —Miss A. Lewis.....	5 00	Cook, R. L. Beecher, G. Hall,	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Part of legacy left		Mrs. W. S. Holabird, M.	
the Am. Col. Soc. by the late		Camp, Mrs. W. H. Phelps,	
Wm. B. Banister, deceased...	80 00	Samuel Shepard, Cash, W. S.	
		Phillips, Dr. Welch, C. J.	
	85 00	Camp, each \$1 ; Cash, 25 cts..	30 25
CONNECTICUT.			240 47
By Rev. John Orcutt :—		NEW YORK.	
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Mrs. Thos. C. War-		<i>Cazenovia</i> —Collection in the First	
din, \$30, to constitute herself		Presbyterian Church.....	22 00
a life member of the Am. Col.		DELAWARE.	
Soc. ; Rev. G. S. Coit, Mrs.		<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in the	
Silvanus Stirling, Eben Fair-		Hanover street Church, July	
child, each \$10 ; Mrs. Wm. P.		1st, 1855, \$60 ; James Mor-	
Burrall, \$8 ; T. C. Wardin,		row, Rev. A. D. Pollock, Geo.	
Mrs. Allen Porter, Mrs. Samu-		Bush, each \$1 ; Judge Hall,	
el Simons, Mrs. Ira Sherman,		\$10 ; old balance, \$1 ; by Geo.	
F. Wood, S. B. Jones, Mrs.		Jones, Esq., \$74 ; Chas. Bush,	
P. T. Barnum, Mrs. N. S.		to constitute himself a life	
Wardin, H. Lyon, each \$5 ;		member of the American Col.	
S. J. Patterson, J. C. Loomis,		Soc., \$30.....	104 00
each \$3 ; E. Birdsey, Misses		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
rd. H. Brewster, Isaac		<i>Georgetown</i> —"A Friend," \$25 ;	
n. Dr. Judson, Mrs. G.		J. Ramsburg, \$5 ; H. L. Of-	
r, E. J. Staples, each		futt, \$2 ; Cash, \$1.....	33 00
2. Ferguson, Cash, R.		<i>Washington</i> —By Rev. J. N. Dan-	
P. E. Lockwood, Thos.		forth : Ladies of Trinity Ch.,	
B. H. Sterling, S. B.		to constitute Rev. George D.	
Jr., J. H. Wash-		Cummins, a life member of the	
L., J. Gregory,		Am. Col. Soc., \$30 ; Col. Tull,	
Cash, Mrs.		T. Blagden, Chas. Mason, J.	
M. Middle-		Atkinson, each \$10 ; Com.	
Preston, each		Skinner, Com. Morris, Gen'l	
Lewis, H. F.		Jessup, each \$5 ; members of	
cents.....	149 00	McKendree Church, \$5.....	90 00
Collection in M.			
.....	4 00		
Bronson,			123 00

VIRGINIA.		TENNESSEE.	
By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—		By Rev. John H. Brumer:—	
<i>Alexandria</i> —O. W. Fairfax, \$10;		<i>Hwassee</i> —Collection in the fol-	
Messrs. Shinn, \$10; F. Mar-		lowing places, viz: <i>Athens</i> —	
bury, J. B. Dangerfield, each		\$10 50; <i>Loudon</i> —\$5 50; <i>Cleve-</i>	
\$5.....	30 00	<i>land</i> —\$2.....	18 00
NORTH CAROLINA.		<i>Lebanon</i> —T. C. Anderson.....	5 00
<i>Marion</i> —Rev. Thos. N. Paxton.	5 00		23 00
<i>Watson's Bridge</i> —Rev. Samuel		OHIO.	
Paisley.....	10 00	<i>Columbus</i> —Pinney & Lawson...	10 00
	15 00	<i>Enon</i> —Mrs. Mary Galloway...	10 00
GEORGIA.		<i>Dallasburg</i> —Union Colonization	
<i>Eatonton</i> —A. Cuthbert, Jr.....	20 00	Society, collections by Thomas	
FLORIDA.		Dickey & David Morgan, viz:	
<i>Madison</i> —Mrs. Ann B. Reed....	10 00	Thos. Dickey, \$2 50; George	
LOUISIANA.		Shields, David Morgan, each	
By Col. J. G. Richardson:—		\$1 50; F. G. Hill, Joseph	
<i>St. Mary's Parish</i> —Wm. Kil-		Smith, Wm. Ramsey, James	
gore, \$30; F. D. Richardson,		Hill, James Walker, John	
John Moore, Marshall Sorrell,		Spence, each \$1; Wm. Hill,	
Benjamin Hudson, each \$20;		Wm. Swank, Thos. D. Wal-	
Thos. H. Thompson, J. G.		ker, Margaret Coburn, each	
Richardson, Eugene B. Oliver,		50 cents, Mary J. Shields, 25	
Charles Oliver, W. T. Palfrey,		cents.....	13 75
Mrs. Porter, each \$10, Nich-		<i>Cincinnati</i> —Cash.....	25
olas Loisel, Ursin Provost,		<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in Rev. H.	
Friend, Octave De Lahousaye,		McMillan's Church, 2d July,	
Alexander De Clouette, Appo-		1855.....	15 00
line Pattout, J. A. Frere, W.		<i>College Corner</i> —John Buck, \$5;	
S. Harding, J. A. Dumastrait,		Rev. Peter Monfort, \$5.....	10 00
R. A. Wilkins, J. J. Rice, R.		<i>Lebanon</i> —John F. Gould.....	60 00
C. Caffery, J. E. Lacy, Oct-			119 00
ave Corney, Mrs. N. P. Bra-		INDIANA.	
shear, Mrs. A. Harris, O.		<i>Jeffersonville</i> —Thos. Stevenson..	5 00
Carlin, E. Carlin, J. B. Mur-		MISSISSIPPI.	
phy, Henry Gibbon, G. L.		<i>Louisville</i> —Mrs. D. G. Godden.	40 00
Fusilier, each \$5; M. C. Ren-		<i>Centreville</i> —Collection at a ce-	
trope, \$4 75; Adelaide Carlin,		lebration, on the 4th July, at	
M. S. Robins, each \$3; J. H.		Midway Ch., by Rev. Wm.	
Thomas, Archille Bernard, J.		Winans, D. D.....	50 00
Levy & Co., T. D. Hine, C.			90 00
M. Charpentier, Isaac Bow-		MICHIGAN.	
man, J. N. Waford, A. Como,		<i>Battle Creek</i> —Collection by Rev.	
D. Como, J. Bateman, Mr.		John A. Schultz.....	4 00
Bonte, A. L. Fields, ea. \$2 50;		MISSOURI.	
J. H. Duminel, L. De Lahou-		<i>Jefferson City</i> —Martin D. Noland.	10 00
saye, Cash, J. Millott, J. B.		CALIFORNIA.	
Bernard, L. Grevensburg, H.		<i>San Francisco</i> —Edward P. Flint	
H. Smith, E. Devlin, Wm.		& George H. Kellogg, each	
Porter, Thos. Wilcoxon, Eu-		\$5; Rev. E. W. Syle, \$10....	20 00
gene Smith, Amicus, J. H.		INDIA.	
Bedell, A. J. J. Barns, Mrs.		<i>Allahabad, Hindostan</i> —Donation	
Parkerson, Ursin Perret, Mos-		from Mrs. Christopher W. Fa-	
sy, Cosimer, M. C., each \$2;		gan and other ladies, at the	
Mr. Hays, \$1 50; T. J. Fos-		Mussorie Station on the Hima-	
ter, N. E. Dicks, W. H.		layah Mountains, North India,	
Cook, J. M. Charpentier, A.		by Rev. Joseph Owen.....	56 40
Dargus, Eugene Payrent, W.			
H. Baskenville, A. Felterman,			
Friend, each \$1.....	362 25	Total Contributions.....	\$1,342 79

FOR REPOSITORY.	
MAINE.— <i>Calais</i> —A. McCullough, \$2, to July, 1855. <i>North Waterford</i> —Amos Gage, \$3, to September, 1857. By Capt. George Barker :— <i>Yarmouth</i> —Otis Brown, Capt. J. C. Hill, each \$1, to June, 1856; Capt. Levi Blanchard, \$2, to June, 1857; Capt. Thaxter Prince, \$1, to June, '56. <i>Gorham</i> —Hon. Toppan Robie, \$1, for 1855. <i>South Windham</i> —N. Burnett, \$1, for 1855. <i>Freeport</i> —Dr. John A. Hyde, \$2, for 1855-'56; Ambrose Curtis, \$6, to January, 1857. <i>Searsport</i> —Capt. J. Merithue, Capt. David Nichols, each \$3, to January, 1856. <i>North Yarmouth</i> —Hon. W. Buxton, \$1, to January, '56. <i>Bangor</i> —E. Coe, \$2, to August, 1855.....	30 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Mount Vernon</i> —Timothy Kittredge, \$2, to January, '56. <i>Suncook</i> —H. A. Osgood, \$2, to July, 1855..	4 00
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NEW YORK.— <i>Owego</i> —J. L. Pinney, \$1, to June, 1855. <i>Albany</i> —John N. L. Pruyn, \$10, to January, 1855.....	11 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Newburgh</i> —J. M. Means, \$2, to Jan. 1856. <i>Chatham</i> —Oliver Alison, \$10 50, to July, 1855. <i>Marrietta</i> —Mrs. S. A. McCahon, \$1, to Jan. '56.	13 50
DELAWARE.— <i>Wilmington</i> —A. Stephens, \$5, to August, 1855.	5 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Pattonsburgh</i> —J. Anthony, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> —J. L. Marye, \$8, to January, 1856. <i>Martinsburgh</i> —D. H. Conrad, \$10, to January, 1855. <i>Abingdon</i> —T. S. Harris, \$3, to January, '56. <i>Tye River Warehouse</i> —Mayo Cabell, \$5, to July, '56. <i>Berryville</i> —Mrs. S. E. T. Stribling, \$5, to January, 1857. <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. J. B. Alexander, \$1, to April, 1855. <i>Waterloo</i> —S. R. Marshall, \$10, to Jan. '55.	52 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Salem</i> —Dr. A. F. Zeverly, \$3, in full.	
<i>Gold Hill</i> —Dr. Hugh Kelley, \$4, to August, 1855.....	7 00
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ALABAMA.— <i>Blakeley</i> —O. Sibley, \$5, to January, 1856.....	5 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Harrodsburg</i> —Mrs. Maria Davis, \$1, for 1852; by Rev. A. M. Cowan; James Taylor, \$2, to August, 1855. <i>Eaton</i> —J. A. McReynolds, \$4, to January, 1856. <i>Lexington</i> —John Ward, \$10, to January, '55. <i>Louisville</i> —W. Richardson, \$3, to March, '55	20 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Strawberry Plains</i> —Daniel Meek, \$5, to June, '56. <i>Durhamville</i> —Maj. R. F. Macclin, \$5, to September, 1855. <i>Lebanon</i> —T. C. Anderson, \$5, to January, 1855.....	15 00
OHIO.— <i>Cincinnati</i> —J. W. Shepard, \$3, to January, 1858. <i>Finley</i> —F. Henderson, \$2, to January, 1856. <i>Kenton</i> —R. Moodie, \$2, to January, 1856. <i>Columbus</i> —Pinney & Lawson, \$6, to January, 1856. <i>Uniontown</i> —Rev. Wm. Taggart, \$10, to Jan. 1855. <i>Xenia</i> —Daniel Holmes, \$1, to July, 1856. <i>Chillicothe</i> —Wm. B. Franklin, \$10, to Jan. 1859. <i>Dallasburgh</i> —Geo. Shields, \$2, to May, 1855. <i>North Kenton</i> —Jacob Best, \$1, to July, 1856. <i>Middlebury</i> —John S. Gilcrest, \$3, to January, 1856. <i>Wooster</i> —Levi Cox, \$5, to January, 1856. <i>Bolivar</i> —D. Yant, \$5, to January, 1856.....	50 00
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Total Repository.....	250 33
Total Contributions.....	1,342 79
Total Legacies.....	80 00
Aggregate Amount	<u>\$1,673 12</u>

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1855.

[No. 9.

Later from Liberia—Result of the Election.

By way of England, we have intelligence from Liberia to the 18th June last. At the regular biennial election, the 1st of May last, STEPHEN A. BENSON, of Grand Bassa County, was elected President of the Republic, and BEVERLY P. YATES, of Montserado County, Vice President, for two years from the first of January next. We are gratified that the citizens of Liberia have thus shown their appreciation of the dignity and importance of these two offices, by the election of men so well qualified to fill them. Of both of these gentlemen we can speak from a personal and intimate acquaintance of several years in Liberia; and we feel free to say to the friends of colonization and of Liberia in this country, that we believe the interests of that Republic would not be safer in the hands of any other man, who could have been elected as the successor of President Roberts, than Mr. Benson; whose qualifications for the important and

responsible position to which the people have elevated him, are probably second only to those of his predecessor. His long residence in Liberia, (he having emigrated to the colony in 1822, when only six years old,) his connection, in various positions, with the government, and his entire devotion to Liberia as his home, from which he has never been absent, leave no doubt that he will continue to labor, and to suffer if need be, for the good of his adopted (almost his native) land. In a letter published in the Boston Traveller, President Roberts says:

“Mr. Benson, you are aware, came to Liberia when a child of six years old, and has been reared and educated upon her soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and laws of his country; better understands her wants and resources, the character of her people; more especially the aboriginal portion; and particularly the true policy of this government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of these by

long public service and close attention to various official duties, which from time to time, have devolved upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect, well qualified for the duties of his office."

Of the Vice President elect, Col. Yates, we are pleased to be able also to speak in terms of commendation. We doubt not that he will fill the office to which he has been elected, (and if necessary, the higher office of President) with dignity and acceptability. He has also long resided in Liberia, having emigrated in 1829.

We are pleased to learn that the bark Cora had reached Monrovia with all well on board. Our agent, Mr. Dennis, writes under date of June 18th, as follows:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the Cora arrived in port on Sunday, the 10th inst., with all of her passengers in good health. None died on the passage. All of those for this county have been landed, and located in the receptacle, except the Wills and Johns families, who stop in this city. Since the arrival of the Cora, we have had very wet and rough weather, which has greatly impeded us in discharging her; however, we have nearly got all the freight out that is to be landed here."

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the Episcopal mission, who went out in the Cora, writes from Monrovia, under date of June 13, as follows:

"We arrived here on Sunday, the 10th, which makes our passage thirty-five days from the Capes of

Virginia. The emigrants were all safely landed on Monday, except the Wills, who go to-day. A man by the name of Caldwell prefers to go to Cape Palmas, and a female by the name of Logan also; and the captain and agent have consented to allow them. The emigrants appear to be pleased as far as I hear. But it is an unpleasant season for their arrival, as the weather is very wet and squally. We have sad news from Cape Palmas in the death of the Rev. Robert Smith on the 24th of May. * * We made the Cape de Verd islands in twenty-three days, and had not only a rapid but a very pleasant voyage. Our vessel has proved a fast sailer, and very comfortable. Capt. Burnham has been exceedingly kind, and is unflinching in his attentions both to the emigrants and to us. We have a very respectable company of emigrants, fifty-four of whom are males, and fifty-two females; one hundred and six in all; of whom twenty-four are professing christians.

Thirty-three of them are able to read. We were able to have service every Sunday; and morning and evening prayers, at which all attended. I think it would be well for you to suggest to future emigrants that the females take out some sewing to do on board. Their time then would pass more pleasantly and profitably. We had a few cases of chicken pox on board, which appeared about the fourteenth day out, but it was very trifling. The health of all has been very good.

In the letter from President Roberts, in our present number, will be found a notice of his visit to Cape Mount, whither he went, with a company of citizens, for the purpose of commencing a new settle-

ment at that interesting and important point; where for many years, the slave trade was carried on very actively and extensively; but which we hope will soon become an attractive place of residence for emigrants, for the purpose of enga-

ging in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and commerce, and of planting the standard of the Cross, and introducing the institutions of christianity among the surrounding native tribes.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, May 15th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:

I have had the honor of your favor of the 25th January, covering copy of a report of the "Committee on Foreign relations in regard to founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia." I regard this measure, sir, as one of the greatest importance to the progress, and future interests, of this Republic. It is a measure I have been advocating for some years, under the firm conviction that settlements in the interior, at some elevated point removed from the influences of the malaria arising from the jungles and mangrove swamps of the coast, will be more healthy; and where I believe new emigrants might be located with comparative impunity, as regards African fever; and but for the want of some easy means of communication with the interior—we have no horses you know—long since, the government here would have taken the initiation in this matter.

I am now gratified to learn that the Society have taken the subject into favorable consideration, and that measures are in progress for carrying the enterprise into effect.

You have selected a point, it appears, interior to Grand Bassa, and have charged Mr Benson with the duty of making the necessary preparations, in time for your spring expedition. I am not informed as

to the progress Mr. Benson has made in his arrangements. I doubt not, however, that no effort will be wanting, on his part, to have them perfected by the arrival of the company. You will doubtless hear from him by this conveyance, and be informed as to his prospects.

I returned, two or three weeks ago, from Grand Cape Mount, whither I had been, as you are already apprised, to found a new settlement. The chiefs, and natives generally, received us very kindly, and expressed much satisfaction at having a civilized community in their midst; and especially in view of the prospect of having by that means peace restored to the country.

Besides the great good that will be accomplished, in putting an end to the feuds and wars, which have so long distracted that country, other considerations—religious, agricultural, and commercial—make it desirable to have a settlement there; and these have weighed with the government for some years past, but the want of funds to meet the necessary expenses has hitherto delayed the undertaking; and even now the public finances do not warrant the outlay—some fifteen thousand dollars—the present year; yet every other circumstance so favored the enterprise, just at this time, that the Legislature determined to make the effort, under the hope of receiving some assistance from the Indiana Colonization Society; and I

trust we may not be disappointed in this hope, or in the hope of obtaining assistance from some quarter. If so, we shall have incurred an expense that will weigh heavily upon the government.

I noticed your hint in regard to the depressed state of money matters with the Parent Society, and may therefore conclude, I suppose, that you will not be able to assist us much in sustaining the settlement at Cape Mount: still all other sources failing, it is hoped that you will render the government such aid as you may find it convenient.

Our general election come off on the 1st inst., and I am happy to say, the excitement of the canvass has well nigh subsided. Benson and Yates are elected by large majorities. It is matter of congratulation that

our public affairs have fallen into hands we believe to be safe.

I have just received intelligence from Grand Cape Mount, that every thing is going on well there. All the chiefs, except one, of the several contending parties, have sent to request me to meet them in grand "palaver," to assist in arranging the matters of dispute between them, so that confidence may be restored, and permanent peace established. I propose to be with them if I can in the course of a couple of weeks.

With kindest regards I am,
Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. W. McLAIN,
Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.
Washington City.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Interesting Correspondence.

CONFEDERATED OR CONSOLIDATED LIBERIA.

WE give a large space in our columns this month to the subjoined interesting correspondence between Mr. Latrobe, the President of the American Colonization Society, and Gerard Ralston, Esq., one of the most warm and earnest friends of the cause of colonization, and of the elevation and improvement of the colored race, now residing in England. It will be seen that the correspondence has grown out of a letter from the last named gentleman, which was published in this paper some months ago. That letter informed us of the movements of President Roberts on his recent visit to Great Britain, and referred approvingly to the project of annexing the British colony of Sierra Leone to the Liberian Republic, not as a State, as American readers might suppose, but as a County, which jarred somewhat with the

habits of thought of American minds, more accustomed, as they are, to the idea of annexation of State to State, than of County to County; or, rather, of the confederation of States, than of consolidated empire, with the more simple machinery of one centralized government. This effect it has seemed to produce on the mind of the President of our Society, and the result was the production of the very able, and, as it seems to us, conclusive letter he has written to Mr. Ralston, advocating the adoption of the system of a confederation of States, rather than to begin the new, but great enterprise of building up an enlightened government in Africa by the creation of one great consolidated State. His argument, and the historical illustrations he has adduced to support it on this point, can need no endorsement from us, and will,

we think, be generally approved by American readers. We do not, by these observations, mean to be understood as taking any part on the question itself—that of the annexation of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia, either as a State or County. Our excellent friend, Mr. Ralston, in his great zeal for the welfare of the colored man, warmly desires it, and we certainly entertain a high respect for his opinion, as well as for his character. But as regards the question, we willingly leave it to the Government and people of Liberia, who have shown so great an aptitude for the proper apprehension of their true interests and policy. If, however, we should say a word in this respect, it would be to favor the acknowledgment of the independence of the Colony of Sierra Leone by the British Government, and the creation then of an independent State by the inhabitants themselves. Such a plan would, probably, soon be followed by a Union of States, which might so enlarge their boundaries as to be of respectable territorial extent, and then the world would witness the glorious spectacle of the beginning of the United States of Africa, as it has already witnessed that of the United States of America!

What a blessed work is here opened to the colored people in this country who have been raised to see the plan and workings of our institutions—though not to participate in their management. They may carry the knowledge they have here acquired to the land of their fathers, and there offer the blessings of civilization and of our holy religion to the 160,000,000 of their countrymen who are now under the yoke of bondage and in the darkness of heathenism. This we believe to be their destiny, their great mission, and we rejoice in any

humble part we may be able to perform in forwarding and promoting it. To add to the certainty of success we think it of much consequence that it should commence right, and we therefore would prefer the checks, and restraints, and guards, with all their complication, of a confederated system of States with limited power, rather than a consolidated government, with the facility it would afford to a popular and selfish leader to convert it into a despotism to serve his own purpose. We are the more earnest on this subject, as we feel the time may not be distant when the importance of the consequences will be seen and felt. It may startle some, perhaps, but we will here venture to add that we have faith to believe that the child may now be living who will live to see a system of confederation of States in Africa—of the establishment of the United States of Africa—with a government after the similitude of our own; with commerce, internal improvements by rail and other roads penetrating the interior, and all the blessings that flow in the train of christianity, intelligence, liberty, and industry among men.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 10, 1855.

GERARD RALSTON, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—Your name is invoked in connection with the most important question, looking to the future political condition of Liberia, that the friends of Colonization can be called upon to consider. I mean the relations which the three communities of Liberia—limiting the term to Monrovia and its dependencies, the State of Maryland in Liberia, being Cape Palmas, and its dependencies, and Sierra Leone—in certain contingencies, shall hold to each other. This question is one which the parties immediately in-

terested are competent to consider, and which, doubtless, one of these days they will determine for themselves. Still none of us, whether as individuals, or in the aggregate as nations, are so utterly self-sufficient as to be independent wholly of friendly counsel, and hence those who have originated and built up Liberia, the Colonizationists and their friends, may discuss, respectfully, what they conceive to be the true interests of the Republic, and advise accordingly.

In a letter dated 5th January, 1855, as copied into the Colonization Herald of Philadelphia—you say, "If Sierra Leone were added as a *County* on the north of Liberia, and Cape Palmas (or Maryland in Africa,) [the name is Maryland in Liberia,] were added as a *County* on the south of Liberia, the Republic would then consist of five respectable counties, (including the three already existing,) and would become so politically and materially strengthened as to make a most respectable State on the coast of Africa." And again, "Mr. Roberts informs me that the County Governments are so constituted that any additional districts might be added to the present Republic with great convenience, and be received into the union as counties in the same way as State after State has been added to our great Republic." And again, "Mr. Roberts says, the County system may be extended in the same manner in Liberia as the State system has been extended in this country," &c.

In considering the questions here presented, a new function is developed for colonization—and we are called upon to decide matters involving the principles upon which governments are best maintained, in the best forms, looking to the true
ness, prosperity, and fame of

the people. We have, supposing it practicable to do so, to elevate ourselves above the feelings and prejudices of the hour, to a point from which we can survey the whole ground and see into the distant future. Leaving, as they did, a Republic under the auspices of republicans, nothing was more natural than that the colonies in Africa, from the United States, should adopt the form of government that they left behind them; and hence, as a thing of course, when Liberia declared its independence it took rank among the nations as a Republic. You and I, my dear sir, desire that it should remain a Republic. You would go, I am satisfied, far out of your way to ensure this. Have a care then. There is but one kind of Republic that can last; and that is a confederated Republic, of which the living type is the United States. A consolidated Republic is an impossibility, so far as history can give assurance as to the future. France, a consolidated Republic—just such an aggregation of counties as is now suggested as an admirable thing for Liberia—became under the first Napoleon, an empire, tried the experiment again, and again, under the third Napoleon, became an empire. Indeed, so striking are these illustrations, falling in our own times, that we may almost assert it as an axiom in politics, that to make empire certain, there must be a preliminary and consolidated Republic. May I not then repeat, have a care?

There is no difficulty in seeing why this must be so. A *President* at the head of a consolidated government, greedy of power—how few have not this greed—and desirous to maintain it, has only to provoke a war, in order to get around him an army, and only to prolong the war, to make the soldiery a class,

accustomed to live without work, and indisposed to go back to it, and perfectly willing to support any system which shall continue them in their immunities. And if a sturdy patriotism cries out against the army, and wants peace and republicanism, a *coup d'etat* puts the patriots into prison, an armed force butchers the multitude, the leaderless multitude, and a Presidency for life—a dictatorship—and the empire, following in rapid succession, do nothing more than illustrate humanity.

You may call to mind, dear sir, on your side of the Atlantic, this sequence of public evils in a neighboring State now the firm ally of England. St Domingo, as a part of the French Republic, ought, when independent, to have remained republican; but her consolidation prevented her, and the Island is now, I believe, imperial. But you may not think St. Domingo a fair example. Take England, then. What was Cromwell? What after his talent and God's permission, made him and kept him what he was? his Ironsides. England was an aggregation of counties—just such as President Roberts refers to. England, after Worcester fight, was, in other words, a consolidated Republic, with a President supported by an army in full march to monarchy. Charles the Second was the result, only because Richard Cromwell wanted his father's ability. As it was, Monk made Charles the King.

Why, my dear sir, nothing, perhaps, saved us from monarchy but the pure patriotism of Washington, for the love of the army would have given him supreme power. Not that I believe that monarchy would have long maintained itself; for we had in this country all the elements, gradually becoming more potential in their influence, which made a confederated Republic a destiny.

But the condition of affairs at the time I refer to amply illustrates the view that I am taking. Now, why should a confederated Republic obviate all these consequences of an attempt to establish a consolidated one? In the first place, what is a confederated Republic? It is a collection of sovereignties, independent governments, each absolute as a Republic within its own territories, confederating together for certain purposes affecting the general welfare only; a confederacy, the Congress of whose delegates, determining what is proper, leaves it to the States to carry out the measures indicated, or, having power under a constitution for the purpose, acts directly in the premises. During and after the revolution, and until 1789, the United States were a confederated Republic, under the first of these forms. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, a consequence of the imperfection of the first system, the present form of government, the second above indicated, went into operation. What it has done for us, is not the question—rather what has it *not* done for us?

So much for a confederation of State sovereignties, constituting a confederated Republic, the element vital, and all-sufficient, to whose permanency is the jealousy of the several sovereigns of the central power, which you know is expressed in this country by the term "State Rights." Republican liberty has, here in America, as many guardians as there are States in the Union. But, to an American, a discussion of this question in detail is unnecessary. All I wish to do is, to remind you of our own history, that your memory may furnish all the illustration I require. And yet, here in America you remember how long it was before the federal party ceased

to struggle to strengthen the General Government, how long it was before the present conviction became universal, that the State Rights doctrine (avoiding, of course, extremes,) was the conservator of our republican liberty.

In the next place, what is meant by me when I speak of a consolidated Republic? I mean just such a Republic as England in the days of Cromwell, and France under the Napoleons, presented, whose subdivisions were not into independent sovereignties, but into counties, all of whose power was local, and all of it dependent wholly upon the general government of the country, to be made or unmade by it at pleasure. Indeed, there is no better illustration of the principle which perpetuates a confederated Republic, than that afforded by feudal times, when the King held his power, in point of fact, often at the will of his great feudal vassals—such men as forced Magna Charta from King John; for we see in the state of things that then existed, the value of that jealousy of the central power, which, whether it exhibits itself in a monarchy or in a Republic, is a guarantee against despotism.

In the quotations which I have made from your letter, you speak of counties to be received into the union of Liberia, in the same way as State after State has been added to *our* Republic, &c. But my dear sir, there must be an union before there can be an addition to an union, and the reference which you make to this country shows that you mean an Union of States, of course. As yet, however, there are no States in the sense we are speaking of; there are but counties, with local magistracies dependent on a central power; just as Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, owes its existence to the
 te of which it is a municipal cor-

poration. Sierra Leone and Maryland in Liberia are spoken of by you as making the number of counties five. This shows at once, that Maryland in Liberia and Sierra Leone are to be put upon a footing with Monrovia County and Bassa County: all of which I refer to, that you may see, that, although the term union is employed, and the example of this country cited, yet that the idea is not a confederation of independent sovereignties, whose jealousy of each other and jealousy of the central power is to be the balance wheel of freedom, but a single sovereignty with many dependent local jurisdictions, without a balance wheel, whose tendency to empire, unless all history should be a lie, or it be reserved to Liberia to falsify all its teaching, will be so strong that all the patriotism extant will be unable to control it. Nor will it do to say that the suggestions of your letter suit the present condition of affairs, whilst the country is sparsely settled, and the government is a weak one. On the contrary, now is the time, and the only time, to stay, once and forever, the tendencies to monarchy or empire that I have been speaking of.

A people that has lived for ages *as an unit* can never be separated into the distinct communities required for the preservation of republican freedom. You may as well attempt to divide into parts a globe of quicksilver in the palm of your hand, in the expectation that the severed portions will not at once fall into the original mass by reason of their contiguity. It would be utterly vain to attempt to make sovereignties distinct enough in interest to remain always asunder of the shires of England or the Departments of France. These sovereignties must grow up in alienation, while at the same time they have

common interests to be best promoted by confederation—just as New England, and Maryland, and Virginia, and the rest of the original thirteen States grew up—separated by distance, having distinct local customs, laws modified by circumstances, though having the same Anglo-Saxon source; differing, if you please, in religion, as the Puritans of New England differed from the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalians of Virginia, the Huguenots of Carolina, and so on: but having a common origin, speaking a common language, influenced by the same motives in seeking a new home, and having in their republican infancy a common foe. These were among the elements of alienation, and yet attraction, which combined to produce the great Republic, known as the United States of America—a rare combination to produce a rare and wonderful result—a combination beyond the power of man to plan, and which, when it occurs in the ordering of God's ways with his creatures, should be laid hold of with thankful eagerness by all those who like you and myself, appreciate true freedom, and are willing to labor to promote it. And this combination, rare as it is, exists in Africa; is to be found in Liberia. And yet, the suggestions, dear sir, of your letter, would deprive Liberia of its inevitable results—a confederated Republic in Africa, which may one day, as State after State is added to the brotherhood of States, show star for star with the Republic in America.

There are now two independent States in Liberia—the old Republic, (the elder, rather,) and Maryland in Liberia. They have a common language, they owe their existence to a common motive, they have a common origin as a race of people, and the kindly feeling of the world that

has countenanced them thus far regards both alike; and yet they have different systems of laws—though both refer to Anglo-Saxon legislation—different local customs, are remote from each other, and have that jealousy which, so far from being an objection, as you seem to think, when you refer to it, is in itself an element that ought to exist. Was Massachusetts never jealous of Rhode Island in the olden time? These two communities, independent of each other, heretofore and now, occupy the same relations precisely that Virginia and Delaware did in the days of our revolution. One was large, and the other small; one strong, the other weak.

Now, Sierra Leone would be a third community—having points of difference and matters in common with the others—and these three, united as a confederated Republic would, indeed, form a union, to which *State* after *State*, not *county* after *county*, may hereafter be added, as is the fashion on this side of the Atlantic. Sierra Leone would come in Texas-wise, an independent nation already; other States would be made out of territories, as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were carved, of old, out of the north-west territory of the United States. In fine, republicans, because they left a Republic, the people of Liberia will have nothing to do but to follow the example of the Republic from which they have gone forth, should they desire to perpetuate in Africa the freedom that distinguishes it; confederating now, as did the colonies in the first instance, and while the inexpensive form of a confederation will answer all useful purposes; but looking when circumstances call for it, to the adoption of such a constitution as has given to the United States their present rank among the nations of the earth. Fatally de-

structive to all such purposes and to all such results would be the adoption of the system of annexation referred to in your letter—making Sierra Leone a county on one side, and Maryland in Liberia a county on the other of Liberia.

This question, my dear sir, is not a new one. It was fully discussed when Maryland in Liberia declared her independence. The people in that State thoroughly understand it. The plan of county annexation was then the plan at Monrovia, as I have been told. The same objections were urged that you now suggest, growing out of the difference in the size and importance of the two communities; so that the subject is not one of first impression with me; though never before have I argued it at the same length or with the same interest, because I never had the same strong motive in a desire to satisfy one whom I value and esteem, as I do you on account of your firm and unwavering friendship to the great cause of Colonization. I might, perhaps I ought, as I happen to be the President of the National Society, under whose auspices and Heaven's favor the Republic of Liberia has grown into its present importance, and knowing as I do, that my views are not those which are now popular in Liberia—I might, I say, and perhaps ought, to let this matter take its course, without word of mine in regard to it. But after laboring for more than thirty years for Africa, without hope of gain, without one motive I can call a selfish one, I cannot see a threatened mischief without saying what may perhaps arrest it—and I write therefore, as I do, satisfied of the honesty of my purpose, on my individual responsibility only, relying upon the justice that I am satisfied will ultimately be

done to me, even by those in Africa with whose sentiments it is my misfortune, perhaps, that I am not able to concur.

With my sincere respect,
Your obed't servant,
J. H. B. LATROBE.

LONDON, Mar. 20, 1855.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Pres. of the Am. Col. Soc.

Dear Sir:—It is with the greatest gratification that I acknowledge the honor you have done me in writing your exceedingly interesting letter of the 10th February last. I have read it with the greatest pleasure, and also with great instruction, and I am happy to say that I coincide with all your opinions in regard to the inestimable superiority of a confederated republican government, over a consolidated republican, regal, despotic, or any other form of government. The example of our great enterprise—a confederated Republic, is certainly most successful and the most productive of happiness, and of the material and moral progress of any people, which has yet been presented to the world. May its prosperity be perpetual.

I must, however, say, that I do not consider your admirable remarks in favor of a confederated Republic applicable *at the present moment* to Liberia, and the two adjoining small States of "Maryland in Liberia" and "Sierra Leone." Every form of government ought to be suited to the genius and circumstances of the people and of the country. I fear Liberia has not now 13,000 Americo-Liberians—that "Cape Palmas (or Maryland in Liberia) has not 1,000 Americo-Liberians, and that Sierra Leone has not but a few hundred civilized and residents in that colony. I am aware that the total population of Liberia may be

250,000 souls, and that Cape Palmas may have half that number, and that Sierra Leone may have 30,000 souls, but I apprehend that there is not sufficient strength of mind, and sufficient development of natural resources, to justify the creation of three separate and independent States, and the confederation afterwards "*al'instar*" of our great Republic, of such a government as you so admirably describe in your letter of last month. The elements of making a confederated Republic do not exist in the small States mentioned. But the elements for making a confederated Republic are promising of great success.—Hereafter, when the consolidated Republic shall grow in population and material interests into a respectable power, the districts might be divided off into States of convenient size, and formed into a confederated Republic similar to ours. Our Republic was not originally composed of the States now existing. For example—Maine and Massachusetts were one province. Virginia and Kentucky were another province. North Carolina and Tennessee were a third province. The five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, formed part of Virginia. So, also, Louisiana embraced Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, &c. All these districts, when they became sufficiently powerful, were elevated into States, and added to the great confederated Republic; but they first composed the consolidated Republic of Massachusetts, Virginia, of Carolina, &c. &c. And the whole of Anglo-America was a part of the consolidated commonwealth of Great Britain. So in regard to the three feeble districts on the coast of Africa. Educate them and foster them, and promote their growth, by a good consolidated Republican

Government, and when in the course of time they become sufficiently matured and great, divide them into separate and independent States, confederate them under one republican form of government.

I fear that there is not at present talent and strength enough to maintain three separate State Governments. Besides, Sierra Leone is now under a regal colonial government, and it is important, to prepare her to take part in a confederated Republic, that she should be annexed to the Republic of Liberia, and thus have the advantage of the training and instruction to be derived solely from self-government, which Liberia would give her. A self-government is of paramount importance! It is the possession of this that produces such happy results in Liberia, and which is preparing Maryland in Liberia to be a respectable State. I expect no improvement in the character and condition of Sierra Leone, until it shall be fortunate in getting a self-government like that which Liberia enjoys. The powerful States of Ashantee and Dahomy are not too far off to be gradually approached by the three States on the coast, and they will require the mutual aid and co-operation of a consolidated government to protect themselves from these aggressive kingdoms.

By what I have said, I hope you will be convinced of the importance of the union of the three States of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cape Palmas, under one government, for mutual protection and support, and growth in power and respectability, and I hope in time, not only these three, but several other States formed between the Gambia on the north-west, and Fernando Po on the south-east, (embracing all the English and American settlements) will be confederated into one great Republic

called Liberia. But the grand question now is, how is Sierra Leone to be added to the Liberia of the present day? The possession of the beautiful harbor of Sierra Leone is indispensable for the prosperity of Liberia. There are no ports or convenient places for commerce on the whole coast, from the northern limit of Liberia to the southern limit of Cape Palmas. How are the civilizing influences of commerce to be carried out without the assistance and convenience of a good natural harbor, such as Sierra Leone possesses? How is a navigable access to the interior to be obtained, but through the rivers falling into Sierra Leone Bay? In time, railways may furnish conveyances into the interior, but before those admirable civilizers may be employed, the less expensive and natural routes (rivers) must be used. I hope you, sir, and the Society over which you preside, will unite all your influence to that of the Liberians to procure a cession of Sierra Leone to Liberia. I know of no measure that would be so beneficial to both parties. Both parties would be great gainers, neither would lose. Great Britain herself would gain by being relieved from supporting an expensive and sickly colony (for the whites only) whilst under the self-government that would be brought in by connection with Liberia, the commerce and intercourse of the English, the

energy and enterprise of the people would be excited to the utmost, and the commerce of the English, Americans, French, &c., would be increased beyond all present calculations and expectations.

I will merely add a few lines to say that I am mortified that our government gives the cold shoulder to the young and promising Republic of Liberia. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil—all regal or imperial governments—have acknowledged and encouraged this scion of American republicanism, whilst our government, which ought to have been the first, is determined not to do any thing to countenance and promote the welfare of this promising off-shoot from our own country. This young Republic would be benefitted *now* by the countenance and acknowledgment of our great Republic—some years hence, when grown into a more mature condition, she may spurn the favors we now so churlishly withhold from her.

Repeating my thanks for the great favor you have done me, in writing your most admirable letter of last month, and giving my cordial assent to its publication, as far as I am concerned, I beg you to believe me, with the greatest respect and consideration,

Yours,

GERARD RALSTON.

Stephen and Mat preparing for Liberia.

We find in an interesting description of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, from the pen of Bayard Taylor, the following notice of two slaves who are expecting emancipation soon, and making preparation for future usefulness in Africa.

ould that hundreds of their class, equally fitted, might turn their

thoughts to that far-off land waiting to be blest:

Stephen, who has had a share in all the principal explorations and discoveries is almost as widely known as the cave itself. He is a slight, graceful, and very handsome mulatto, of about thirty-five years of age, with perfectly regular and clearly

chiseled features, a keen, dark eye, and glossy hair and moustache. He is the model of a guide, quick, daring, enthusiastic, persevering, with a lively appreciation of the wonders he shows, and a degree of intelligence unusual for one of his class. He has a smattering of Greek mythology, a good idea of geography, history, and a limited range of literature, and a familiarity with geological technology which astonished me. He will discourse upon the various formations in the cave as fluently as Prof. Silliman himself. His memory is wonderfully retentive, and he never hears a telling expression without treasuring it up for future use. In this way his mind has become the repository of a great variety of opinions and comparisons, which he has sagacity enough to collate and arrange, and he rarely confuses or misplaces his material. I think no one can travel under his guidance without being interested in the man, and associating him in memory with the realm over which he is chief ruler.

Mat, who ranks next to Stephen among the guides, is also a mulatto about the same age—a careful, patient, intelligent, and amiable man, but with less geological knowledge than the latter. He does not belong to the cave property, but is hired out by his master. Stephen and Alfred belonged to Dr. Croghan, the late owner of the cave, and are to be manumitted in another year, with a number of other slaves. They are now receiving wages, in order to enable them to begin freedom with a little capital in Liberia, their destined home. Stephen, I hear, has commenced the perusal of Blackstone, with a view to practice law there, but from his questions concerning the geography of the country, I foresee that his tastes will lead him to become one of its explorers. He will find room and verge enough in the Kong mountains, and about the sources of the Niger, and if I desired to undertake an exploration of these regions, I know of few aids I would sooner choose.

Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

A large and highly intelligent auditory assembled last evening at Concert Hall, to further the object of the Colonization Society, and at 8 o'clock Governor Pollock took the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph H. Kenard, and the reading of passages from scripture by the Rev. John Chambers.

Governor Pollock then came forward and said, that though he did not expect to address this meeting at any length, the duty which devolved upon him, as upon all, should be met honestly, and faithfully discharged. We owe a debt to Africa

and to Africa's sons. That debt must be paid. Payment cannot be resisted. The American people cannot and dare not say nay to that demand. [Applause.] For whose cause do we plead? Not that of the white man. Within the confines of our union no man whose skin is fair is bound in shackles or confined in slavery. The spirit of the white man has thrown off the chains which were attempted to be put around him, and that spirit drove back the oppressions which tyrants had brought for him to bear, and made itself free. [Applause.]

Slavery exists in our land. The patriot regrets its existence, whether

he be in the north or the south. And, regretting it, he felt that the black man's home was not here. It is across the deep waters. There are the associations of his ancestry and his origin, and truly the home of his heart.

But how came he here? Far from the land he loved, although that land was a land of burning sands, exposed to all the horrors of a passage across the seas, horrors untold, unrecorded, and never to be recorded until the Archangel shall call upon the ocean to give up its dead—then, and then only, shall the unutterable and untold evils of that passage to this land be told or understood.

The storm which thus drove him from his land, and brought him here, was ruled by His hand whose mysteries we cannot fathom, nor purposes understand. And He will take him back to that home where freedom, and plenty, and happiness shall surround him. And the Republic of Liberia, formed after our own, will stand forth the proud monument of American liberality and redress for American wrong. [Applause.]

He will go back not only a free man, but a missionary of the Cross emblematic of man's redemption. O! Philadelphians! Christians! how big with import is all this! And, considering all this, we ask of you to-night, for this cause, the impress of your co-operation.

Let us render what assistance is in our power to give to the African the home consecrated to him by ancestry and the holiest memories. Give to this cause to-night a cordial support, and as you lay your heads upon the pillow and sink to rest, your conscience will approve your efforts, and God will consecrate your works. [At the close of the Governor's address the applause of

the audience was enthusiastic and long.]

The Rev. Charles Brown was called upon to give a statement in regard to the operations of the Society, but after a few remarks he assigned that office to the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who said the progress of Colonization had been sure, and awakened renewed confidence in its ultimate triumphs and results.

There are three considerations which led him to cling to this cause, and gave him faith in its result:

1st. It was the most comprehensive for the entire African race. It was good for the white as well as the black. It did no man harm, but worked for the benefit of all. [Applause.]

2d. It was the most efficient for the end. It will give to the black man nationality, a home, and freedom; and so he will be able to work for the good of his country and his race.

3d. Because it has the elements of union in it. It unites the white man and the black man in a common purpose which no other plan can effect. The best evidence of this was to be found in the various meetings which had been held in New York in relation to the slavery question, the speakers and the actors in which could find no other way to consummate their object but in the dissolution of the union of these States. [Applause.] It has within itself all the elements of power, and it should command the co-operation of every patriot and man.

Dr. Durbin followed in an eloquent and argumentative address. He said, the Colonization of Africa addressed itself to our patriotism, our benevolence, and our christian faith. No man can look on our country for the past twenty years, nor recall the experience of the last ten years, nor meditate over the events of the

last two years, without feeling that there was an element within us that must shake the country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Now it is the part of patriotism, wisdom, and honesty to look this question in the face. This element was what is termed American Slavery, which holds three millions of men in bondage. He did not wish to answer the question of how it came here. He wanted to recognize it as a fact. God recognized evil as a fact, and he sent a remedy in the gospel. [Applause.]

The speaker wished to show that Colonization addressed itself to the patriotism of the country. In looking over the last census he saw that,

1st. The white population of the country was 19,631,799.

2d. The slave population was 3,198,324.

3d. The free colored population was 428,637, making a total of colored population of 3,726,961.

By reference to the two previous censuses, he found that the colored population, at the uniform rate there shown, double itself in thirty years. The white population of the slave States was now 6,224,240. The colored population 3,433,992, not quite two whites to one colored, and showing a gain of one-fifth per cent in ten years. In fifty years the population would be equal, the census showing that the colored population doubles in thirty years: in 1880 it will be 7,234,474, and in 1910 it will reach 14,466,948. Now the question he put to the patriot is, can the people of the South bear this increase in thirty years, or an increase in sixty years, making a slave population of 14,000,000?

There was no mere declaration here, but a sturdy fact standing out in the gaze of every man. And he would ask, can the southern States stand this, not as a question of po-

litical economy, but as a question of safety? He had asked this of a Virginian, who was his friend, and his answer was frank, and to the point. "No," said he, "we can't." Now, if this be so, what can we do to save the south from the dangers of the impending storm? He was a Kentuckian. And were he to go to Kentucky, he would go to Ashland, to the grave of Henry Clay, [enthusiastic and long-continued applause,] and he would invoke the spirit of that great patriot and man, and ask of it, "What gave you the impulse to lend your name, your fame, your noblest efforts for mankind, to the cause of American Colonization?" And the response which would come to his ears and touch his heart would be, that "looking into the unveiled mysteries of futurity, and beholding the blessings that must flow from such an insitution, I resolved to consecrate my life in solving, by the establishment of Colonization Societies, the great question of slavery, and save a beloved country." [Applause.]

The lesson of experience was the only one he recognized in human affairs; and he asked whether in the history of the world two races had ever lived together in amity? The conclusion, therefore, is, that they must be separated. As he had been brought here against his will, it was a moral and religious duty to send him back again. [Applause.] On this soil he could never become the political and social equal of the white man. Give to him his position, and he will be a man. [Applause.]

He then spoke of the missionary aspect of this question, and its influences in the extension of christianity, which he illustrated with a series of interesting facts. In every view of the subject, it addressed itself to us in unmistakeable language, and invited our cordial support.

And the speaker made an earnest appeal to the audience to give the subject of Colonization what it claimed in justice at every patriot's and christian's hand. [Applause.] After a benediction, by Rev. Dr. Stevens, the meeting adjourned.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Africa.

THERE is perhaps no portion of the globe with reference to which such erroneous notions are entertained as the peninsular on which we live. We well remember when we resided in the land of our birth, and revelled amid the scenes and associations of our childhood, with what horror we were accustomed to contemplate Africa. It was, in our opinion, a country "far off and alone," and we imagined that a voyage to these distant and isolated shores required years for its consumation. And from nothing did our mind recoil with more dread, than the idea that we should ever have to reside in this, according to our notion, land of solitude and gloom. Nor was our case a peculiar one. The ideas of the majority of persons, as little acquainted with the state of things here as we were then, are not very dissimilar. In connection with Africa they associate all that is horrible and repulsive in the physical world, and all that is degrading and revolting in the moral. When they think of this country, they think also of vast tracts of burning sand continually visited by hot and scorching winds; of dense interminable forests, impenetrable to man; they think of all manner of ferocious and venomous beasts; of lions, leopards, tigers and serpents; they fancy that it is certain death to travel any distance into the interior; that wild animals constantly prowl about, seeking an opportunity to dart with **ry** upon the venturous traveler. **t** how different does the reality appear to those who witness it; instead of the parching aridity which we had conceived, we find a land of most lovely scenery; of landscapes covered with vegetation of deepest green. Far off in the distance we discover no clouds of sand darkening the atmosphere, as if rising from some vast desert, by a sweeping whirlwind; but we behold beautiful ranges of mountains and hills with sides of charming verdure, and summits frequently capped with clouds.

We find also, a country behind no other in the world in point of fertility, and the variety of its vegetable productions. We find a climate congenial to all, and yielding in abundance many of the luxuries of the vegetable kingdom, so that the taste of the most fastidious epicure may be easily gratified.

As to ferocious and noxious beasts, we encounter very few; we may frequently travel for days through the narrow and difficult path leading to the interior and not come upon a single snake or wild animal, of any kind, excepting birds of beautiful plumage, ever and anon, we perceive fluttering over us, rendering the air with their melodious voices, and serving more to cheer and encourage the lonely traveller than to frighten and intimidate him. Upon the whole we think that any impartial visitor to these shores, cannot fail to admire the beauties which nature presents to his vision. And to the acclimated resident, there is no country more delightful. Here he is undisturbed by the chill-

ing winds, and the disagreeable frost of stern winter. On the floor of his tropical mansion, a carpet of lasting greenness is spread. He enjoys perpetually the odoriferous flowers; and the melody of the winged songsters, darting constantly through the air, continually regales him.

"While clouds are darkening northern skies,
Our skies are all serene;
While snow in northern valley lies,
Our tropic shores are green."

In our last, contemplating the physical character of this peninsula, we concluded that things were not in so horrible and repulsive a condition as they are supposed to be by foreigners who have never visited these shores.

The picture painted in their imagination, we conclude, was over drawn. We shall now advert to the moral character of Africa, or at least, that part of it with which we are most familiar. Here we cannot say that the reality has been exaggerated to any very remarkable extent. We think that the image formed in the mind of foreigners of the moral and intellectual condition of the aborigines is generally true. A darkness more dense and far more deplorable than that which enveloped Egypt during those fearful "three days," when the Egyptians could not distinguish "one another," prevails in this land. The inhabitants belong to that class of beings to whom an inspired writer several centuries ago alluded, when he said:

"They changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator, as they did not like to restrain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind to do those things which are not convenient." And it was their charac-

ter he described as "full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whispers, backbiters, haters of God, spiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful." What a horrible picture! and if this was their condition *then*, what must it be *now*?

If eighteen hundred years ago, they were filled with unrighteousness, what must be their character now, after centuries of degradation and degeneracy. Surely it must be awful, extremely awful; calling loudly upon the sympathies of all Christendom.

If we cast our eyes abroad over the continent, the most painful and humiliating prospect is presented. From Egypt, once "the cradle of the arts and sciences," down the eastern coast along the shores of Nubia, Abyssinia, Zanguebar, Mozambique and Caffraria, there is an almost continuous scene of ignorance, superstition and degradation. At the southern extremity of the continent, owing to the influence of missionaries and civilized settlements, things assume a more encouraging aspect. But along the western coast the state of things, is if possible, worse than at the eastern: here we find that degradation, that entire destitution of science and mental culture, and that prevalence of vice which characterize savage nations. A deep moral gloom rests upon the land, and gross spiritual darkness covers the people.

But it is gratifying to know that there is *hope for Africa*; that happy changes will be brought about in the moral condition of this continent. A point has been occupied, a stand has been taken on these western shores for the introduction of Christianity and civilization into

this benighted land. A small beginning has been made, feeble and apparently insignificant it is true, but from it the most important and fortunate consequences are anticipated. Although we must admit that for various reasons to which we may at some future time advert, we opine that Liberia will for a long time, be unable to exert all that influence upon the aboriginal inhabitants, which it is expected she will, yet we believe that the Sovereign of nations can bring "light out of darkness, and make crooked things straight."

In His wisdom and goodness he will overturn, and overturn, until he shall have brought about those felicitous revolutions which will cause Ethiopia, in concert with the enlightened and christian world, to stretch forth her hands unto God. We cannot for one moment give place to the idea that this extensive country, occupying so large a portion of the globe, and inhabited by numbers of rational and intelligent beings, is doomed by some rigid and irrevocable decree to perpetual ignorance and superstition. We cannot conceive that the resources of this fer-

tile country, where almost every vegetable luxury is indigenous, and and whose hidden treasures are known to exist, are destined to remain forever undeveloped. No:

We believe that this land, over a great part of which the devil-bush, and green-gree men, with all their wickedness and abominations, predominate: this land whose offerings are made to unknown gods, whose ignorant and deluded cannibals feast upon the flesh of their fellow men; this land which from time immemorial has been destitute of moral and intellectual culture, whose the mind of man has been fettered by heathen superstitions, shall be recovered by the winning, elevating and dignifying religion of the Gospel. The mind of the degraded people shall be expanded and enlightened by the divine and immortal word of God; "that golden field of heavenly light." The land, and as a natural result, the physical condition of Africa shall be changed. The pure and sacred influence of religion spreading itself over the land, shall cause the "wilderness and solitary places to be glad, and the desert to bloom and blossom as the rose." E.

[From the Christian Advocate, New York.]

The African Race—Its Character, Condition, and Destiny.

We need make no apology for bringing this subject before our readers. It is one, not only worthy of their consideration, but which imperatively demands it. As philanthropists, as christians, as civilized men, and as Americans, we are compelled to regard the uncounted millions of the African race; to consider their relation to us; determine as philosophically as we can their capacities, tendencies, and ultimate destiny, and to exert our patient efforts toward the

accomplishment of the divine purpose in them. Not only moral obligation, but selfish interest binds mankind together. The happiness of millions is a loss to the world as truly as their benightedness is a loss to the Church. As Americans our interests are immediately bound up in theirs. Their destiny seems providentially committed to us, and upon our judicious and humane action toward them, possibly depends our prosperity, if not our existence as a nation. Tell us then their

discipline as well as individuals. They have their tests of wisdom and virtue, and in the nature of these tests is involved the blessing or the curse, as they may be met with righteous or unrighteous action. The colored race is now our test, at least one of them. We may neglect them, we may act unjustly or unwisely toward them, but if we do they will be Pandora's box to us.

With regard to the character or quality of the African race, there are three opinions prevalent among those who profess to have given consideration to the subject.

By some it is held that these people are not children of Adam: that though human beings, they are specifically of an inferior order, having been created to supply a class of subservient men to the Adamic race.

By others it is admitted that these people were originally derived from Adam, through Noah. But they contend that their progenitor, Ham, was degraded by the judicial action of the Creator, and that intellectual and moral inferiority having descended through all their generations, they are thus adapted for, and limited to, a condition of perpetual servitude to the white races.

By the great multitude of christian people, as well as by the almost unanimous opinion of philosophers and men of science, and we may add by the concurrent thought of the millions of men in all countries who have never heard the opinion contradicted, the African race are regarded as a mere variety of mankind, whose peculiarities of body and mind are due to the same class of causes which has determined other varieties, admitted to be such. They consider the negro race to be of the same blood as the rest of mankind.

With regard to the first opinion, it might be sufficient to say, that it is totally at variance with the Bible, and with the christian religion. It can only be held by those who reject the one and despise the other. As our readers believe the Bible to be God's truth, of course they will at once reject an hypothesis directly contradictory to its statements. As they believe in christianity, in the atonement of Jesus, and the sanctification by the Spirit, and as they see this religion preached to, received by, and efficacious in the black as well as in the white, they will not trouble themselves about a doctrine which attempts to prove God to be false, and religion a delusion. In order, however, to prevent any of them from being annoyed by the bold assertions of infidels, who are in the habit of opposing science to revelation, and human authority to common sense, we will observe that all physiologists of reputation are now agreed, that independently of revelation, the result of investigation upon purely scientific principles has clearly established the identity of the human race. This question may now be considered as settled by science itself; and those who reject Scripture upon this point, must reject physiology and natural history too. He who notwithstanding sets himself up in opposition both to God and man, religion and philosophy, belongs either to the class of the lamentably ignorant or incurably stupid, and may be permitted to expose his folly without disturbing the equanimity of men of sense.

With regard to the second opinion, viz: that the African race is the degraded and perpetually servile generation of Ham, it is even more absurd than the former, for it has not a shadow of foundation in the facts upon which it professes to be

based. It is perfectly amazing how such a notion as this ever found prevalence. Surely it never would but for the necessity which men have felt for some excuse for their conduct toward these unfortunate people. Yet we have known it to be advanced from the pulpit, and that too by a Rabbi, a veritably dubbed Doctor of Divinity.

Who first spoke of the "curse of Ham," we do not know, but neither do we know that Ham was cursed at all; if he was, the Scripture is silent upon the fact. Be this as it may, the cause, whatever it was, was definitely confined to the descendants of Canaan. These settled the land called by their name. They rapidly advanced in arts, wealth, and luxury. So far from being intellectually inferior they were the pioneers of the world in the march of intelligence. To talk about the natural stupidity of the Phœnicians seems ridiculous enough. Nor was the curse of the descendants of Canaan in any way connected with a black complexion. If so, it becomes those who advocate the doctrine to prove it. Of the other descendants of Ham, some founded the mighty kingdom of Assyria, others spread themselves over southern Asia, others over Egypt and Africa. If the curse of stupidity and perpetual servitude clung to the race it must have characterized them all.

In order to establish their opinion, the advocates of the Hamite theory of slavery must show, 1st. That the black race are lineal descendants of Canaan.

2d. That all the descendants of Canaan were reduced to inferiority of moral and intellectual condition.

3d. That the descendants of Canaan have been and are so incapable of fulfilling the ordinary du-

ties of human beings, that they can never be trusted with the management of their own affairs, but must always be cared for and directed by others.

4th. They must show that the curse of Noah upon this son and his posterity was an investment of the rights of magisterial domination over them, in Shem and Japhet; and that the two latter were immediately authorized and instructed to take possession of him and his family and make them their slaves, and the slaves of their children.

And when they have proved this, they may explain why the master brothers did not do it, and why their children permitted their slaves to dwell in independence and multiply and develop themselves into the powerful nations of Canaan, and its commercial colonies?

But this seems mere trifling. It must be a bad case that rests upon so silly a defence.

Let us consider the colored race as it really is. A variety of the human family, in all essentials like ourselves, whose right to humanity is no more to be questioned because they are black, than ours is because we are white. Over these people we have no natural rights more than we have over other men. Our relation to them, abstractedly, is the same as it is to the rest of mankind. We are bound under the same moral obligation to them as to others. They are entitled to the same justice and sympathy. They are subject to the same laws of intellect, the same movements of soul as we. Inhabitants of the same earth, feeling the same wants, animated by the same hopes, agitated by the same fears, undergoing the same probation, they are travelling to the same judgment and destiny. Included in the same wonderful

scheme of grace, they are called by the same Gospel, received by the same Savior, adopted by the same Father, sanctified by the same Spirit, and received into the same heaven.

So much for the character or

quality of these people. We have now to consider their condition, and the conduct which it requires from us in view of the designs of God toward them. But we defer this to another opportunity.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Letter from a Liberian Emigrant.

GANDILLA,

Liberia, April 10, 1855.

You ask me whether, in my opinion, Liberia is a fit place for any large body of our people to emigrate to? I answer, Yes, for several reasons. 1st. Because we have a free representative Government, and the only one now existing where colored men can and do fill every office in the gift of the people, and hence only where they can develop every faculty of their existence. They are obliged to participate in every thing pertaining to self-government. Men here become president, judges, lawyers, doctors, jurymen, justices of the peace, senators, representatives, and one of our emigrants has been elected a member of the City Council of Monrovia. He is also Prosecuting Attorney. In the United States he could aspire to nothing higher than a good waiter, or hair dresser. Here he can fill any office in the gift of the people. 2d. Any one who wants to work can find as much as he wishes, either as a mechanic, a farmer, or a merchant, or a laborer.

Two of our emigrants had no money when they came here, now they own the farms upon which they live. They raise and sell corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. The great fault with too many who come here without money is, that instead of going immediately in the country to till the ground (for all have lands given them, and can have one-half of all they raise for a given time,)

they set themselves down in the town and find very little to do, comparatively speaking. Among our capitalists a great want is felt for laborers, and they would rather have Americans than natives, (native help, by-the-by, is not always to be had.) If they have farms of their own to cultivate they will attend to their own first, which is the very time you may want them. I have in my employ four Americans and seventeen natives. The Americans are worth more than the whole natives. Americans get seventy-five cents, the natives twelve and a half cents per day. This season of the year we can work all day.

Most persons, as yet, have farmed upon a very small scale, for the reason that there has not been any considerable number of enterprising farmers to introduce the modern improvements in the country. We have on working oxen yet in Liberia, and but a few horses, though I am informed there are plenty of them in the interior. You must understand that it is not necessary to plough the ground as in the States. Under our present arrangements, when the ground is ready as already described, rice and cassada are hoed in; and when ripe, rice is cut with a knife, a blade at a time. It is astonishing to see how much a small boy can cut by this process. The Americans use the hoe according to the old Southern fashion, when planting potatoes. When a few more Northern farmers can be

induced to come here they will introduce the modern improvements, and teach or give us a few lessons.

As regards the inspection of letters by Government officers, there is nothing of the kind to my knowledge, and I have a very good opportunity of judging, as I am doing considerable business with merchants by correspondents in London and New York. I have occasion to send and receive letters continually. The moment the steamer arrives, myself, with every body else who has occasion, flocks to the post office for letters. We certainly keep the postmaster busy for a time. I have neither seen nor heard of any one who complained of letters being opened, nor have any of my correspondents complained of the breaking of the seals.

You ask if we have slaves. I refer you to our laws and constitution, which I send you. They clearly prohibit slavery in any sense. 'Tis true that many of the natives bind their children for a given time, for a compensation, that is, when they wish to borrow money, but though this is contrary to our laws, it is done more as a pawn or pledge until the money is returned; but it is often the case that the parent will contrive to get the child away without returning the money. We are often served that way, and there is no redress.

With respect to the Government, I think I can safely say it is a popular one; though the president, in my opinion, has too much patronage to bestow; but that, in a representative government, can be remedied in time. Besides, his term of office is only two years.

You ask what has become of the New York Agricultural and Emigration Liberia Association.*

Well, by the imbecility of the society, we have received no addition direct from New-York. Still we are getting along finely, and making accessions to our number continually. We have in our settlement a fine church just finished, 20 by 25, built of wood, and entirely by subscription. We have several persons who have drawn lots, and they intend to improve them as soon as the dry season sets in. We have a splendid location, and will naturally be to the St. Paul's river what Albany is to the Hudson. We have not yet made any attempt at incorporation. I have called my farm "Gandilla," from the native tree of that name which grows on it, something like your oak.

The number of natives in the Republic is supposed to be about two hundred thousand. Their mode of carrying is on the back. I mean such articles as camwood, ivory, palm oil, &c. They often bring cattle, sheep, goats, and fowls from the interior. I am now buying camwood at the rate of three tons per month. The Mandingoes, who are half civilized, and can read and write the Arabic, frequently visit me. The natives have the land in common, and adopt the old patriarchal style of moving about from place to place; and until the Liberians subdued the various tribes and brought them under subjection they were constantly at war, and would sell each other to the slave dealers. They appear to be very glad that the wars and the traffic in slaves are broken up. There is every diversity of soil, from the light gravel (adapted to coffee) to the heavy loam for sugar, and from the bread fruit to the lemon. It would take a small volume to enumerate the different kinds of fruit.

*This was a society of colored people formed in this city in the year 1851, for the promotion of agriculture. — *Com. Adv.*

We have not discovered any mineral in Liberia proper as yet, but iron; but we get considerable gold from the interior. I have some in my possession.

Our currency is part English and part American, with the exception of bills issued by Government, which are very few. The missionaries get drafts payable in the United States. When merchants wish to make a remittance they buy up these drafts.

As we have no vessel of our own, we often buy from transient vessels passing by. We pay in camwood, palm oil, and ivory. I hope you will understand that the same God

who made this country made the United States. He never made any thing in vain. He made the beasts of the fields, and clothed them according to the climate he wished them to occupy; but man he did not clothe, leaving him to clothe himself according to his desires, and the climate he chooses to occupy. Hence it was optional with him to occupy any and all climates, as he chose—

“From Greenland’s icy mountains,
To Afric’s sunny strand—”

even the whole world.

Yours truly,

JACOB M. RICHARDSON.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Liberia Packet.

WE need not remind our readers, that we have from time to time filled up many pages of our Journal, advocating the building or purchasing of a vessel by the American Colonization Society, to be sailed under the special direction of its Agents. We have endeavored to show that this is the most judicious, the most practicable, and the most desirable course, under all circumstances, that can be pursued. Had others thought with us, long ere this the vessel would have been plying between the Chesapeake and Liberia. But what we endeavored to prove most *desirable*—now becomes a *necessity*. The late act of Congress prohibits the carrying of steerage passengers, unless in a certain kind of vessel or vessels of a peculiar construction. Among many minor and less important specifications, they must be double-decked, the lower deck to be permanent, water tight, and to be

at least, six feet below the carlines and beams of the upper deck. Now these and other essentials can only be found in vessels of a large class from five to six hundred tons; such as have seldom been chartered by the Society—and which cannot be chartered except at very high rates, at least double what has generally been paid. We repeat, therefore, that *the* vessel we have so long advocated, becomes a *necessity*—and we wait with no little anxiety to see measures adopted for its purchase. We have received letters from Mr, Gurley, the well known General Agent of the American Colonization Society, covering the proceedings of a meeting held in Maine—in which the initiative step is taken towards the thing needed. We trust it will not end here. A few months of united action, on the part of Agents, auxiliaries and friends of the Society, would put the vessel afloat.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Education in Liberia.

Our readers need not now be informed, that the people of Liberia are behind those of every civilized country, in point of intelligence, and the means necessary

for the education of the rising generation: and though christian friends in the United States, have for a series of years, established and supported primary schools in

Liberia, the fact is obvious, that the principles upon which these schools are established, partake directly of a missionary character—the schools are supported with the avowed object to raise up missionaries for the enlightenment of the millions of Africa's degraded sons. In itself the object is a noble one and well worthy the consideration and benevolence of the good and pious throughout christendom. A doubt cannot exist as to the great and important benefits which it is possible may accrue to Africa if such schools are properly sustained—if qualified persons—persons we mean who are capable of spelling the name of their country—are employed as teachers. In many instances, it cannot be disguised, the teachers of some of the schools, supported by missionary societies, are utterly incapable of explaining sentences of the most ordinary import. We do not make these remarks from ill will to any person: nor can we pretend to say, that these teachers may not learn those placed in their care, something good—but we are, we confess, extremely credulous as to any real benefit Liberia may derive from her children being trained up under such unfavorable circumstances. We admit, and we do so with the greatest pleasure, that there are a few schools in Liberia which cannot by any possibility be placed in juxtaposition with those we have just referred to. They claim, at least a few of them do, a respectable position—they have as teachers, gentlemen of honor and intelligence, and well qualified “to teach the young idea how to shoot,” and we confidently assert, that the most promising young men in our city, have received their instruction in these schools. Education would certainly be at a very low ebb in Liberia, if a contrast could not be made.

But we will take up the train of argument we set out with, that all the schools in Liberia are under the control of missionary societies, whose ostensible object is, to raise up teachers, to disseminate christianity and civilization among the aborigines of the country. This will certainly be an advantage to Liberia, as it will be raising from deep degradation our heathen brethren, they will be taught the beauties of christianity, and learn to know that he is fit for the enjoyment of the benefits of a free government. In fact, the savage will stand disarmed, redeemed, and as a man stand boldly forth to defend the honor and interests of his country. We admit that missionary operations are great auxiliaries in the hands

Providence for the redemption of Africa

from her low and degraded state: and we are willing to admit further, that without the assistance of missionaries, it is doubtful, if Liberia with her vast majority of citizens who do not know a letter in the alphabet, could sustain herself, and steadily maintain the purity of wholesome laws. What is at present Liberia's security? The reverence which all classes pay to the Sabbath, and to the christian religion. Let the man be what he may—he may ridicule the Church, but he knows well that if he openly violates the Sabbath, he is no gainer in a worldly point of view—his interests would be in jeopardy. Therefore, the people of Liberia are orderly, and we confess it, that it is through the influence of missionary operations. If such was not the case, what security would there be for the permanency of our government?

Now as we have tried to be plain and explicit, without wounding the feelings of any, we may be permitted to give full vent to our own views. It is no secret that ten out of every twelve immigrants who come to Liberia, are in the strict sense of the word, ignorant, and scarcely fit for any service, but that of being “hewers of wood and drawers of water”—their children, in many instances, do not know what a Bible is:—now we ask, can such description of persons do much to raise Liberia to that position which she should reach? Can it be said that missionary schools are likely to send forth men capable of taking charge of the government—to carry it on as it should be? We unhesitatingly reply in the negative—and it is with fear and trembling that we are compelled to come to this conclusion. Our government are not insensible to this fact, but its resources must for the present be turned into other channels. It has made stringent laws to force parents to send their children to school, but the government have no schools of its own to receive them. What is to be done under these circumstances? Can Liberia continue to exist, in the absence of the necessary schools to educate the rising generation? What security have we, that our republican form of government will be sustained? Can ignorance maintain a republic? We say, no! What then is to be done? Tax the people—tax their houses—lands—vessels and every other description of property they may possess, and let this tax be for the express purpose of establishing schools for the education of our children, under no consideration must the revenue derived from this tax be used for other purposes, whatever contingency may arise.

The rising generation must be educated, or the republic, which the people so loudly boast of, will in the natural course of things become a monarchy. And what then? Will this be done without bloodshed? Will not tyranny hold up its cursed head? If the people are not educated, Liberia as a republic cannot stand. Missionary schools, such as we now have, cannot furnish men to take care of our country. Everybody knows this, who have given themselves the trouble to examine into the matter.

The people of Liberia must help themselves, and stop looking for aid, in this particular, from abroad.

The people of Liberia must be educated or the Republic cannot stand.

MONROVIA, July 10, 1854.

MR. HERALD.—Will you allow us a space in your columns to make a few remarks in relation to certain opinions advanced in an editorial of your last number?

The article in question discusses a very important subject, viz: "Education as indispensably necessary to the stability of the Republic." This is a fact so obvious that a blind man will not dispute it; though he may not see it, he will certainly stumble against it. But, Mr. Herald, how does it happen that you object to the idea that missionary schools such as are now in operation in Liberia are adequate to raise men competent to uphold and conduct the government? You ask, "Can it be said that missionary schools are likely to send forth men capable of taking charge of the government—to carry it on as it should be?" And then you remark, "We unhesitatingly reply in the negative—and it is with fear and trembling that we are compelled to come to this conclusion." Well may you have to come to this conclusion in such a manner, for it is, according to our impression, rather a hasty one.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the schools now in the Republic will send forth men qualified in a very respectable degree to take charge of the government in all its departments. It is not a fact that in all the schools the young men are educated exclusively with a view to missionary operations. We do not believe that all the young men in the Alex. High School—(of which we know more than we do of any other)—are being trained for the ministry.

We are acquainted with two of the students who are studying with a view to the practice of law—with another studying with reference to medical pursuits. We know of but two who have the ministry

in view. Though the fact cannot be concealed and should not be, that the Liberian Church is just as much in need of educated men as the State.

You ask further, Mr. Herald, "*What is to be done under these circumstances? Can Liberia continue to exist in the absence of necessary schools to educate the rising generation?*" By these interrogations, it appears Sir, you leave the impression that there are no "necessary schools" in the Republic. But is this the fact? Are not the schools now existing or some of them at least as good and fully as adequate to produce educated men as any the government might establish had it the means to do so? Surely they are. But the objection seems to be—they are *missionary schools*. Well supposing they are. Are not Liberians, strictly speaking a missionary community! Was it not a part of the avowed object of the founders of this nation that it should be the means of introducing christianity and civilization into this continent? and is not this now strenuously urged as one of the greatest pleas in behalf of Liberia by her friends abroad? Is it not right therefore—is it not sure to found the education of those who in future are to come forward and sustain the government, upon the holy principles of the Bible? Is it not proper to inspire them with high regard for those truths which are a nation's safe guard—and under the influence of which alone true national prosperity and greatness are promoted?

The perplexity with us, Mr. Herald, has always been, not so much that the means of education are lacking as that there are so few who appreciate the facilities within their reach, some there are who indulging a foolish pride, (and ignorance and pride go together) despise the idea of being educated by missionary societies and are therefore remaining in ignorance—satisfied with merely earning sufficient to keep themselves from pauperism. We know some young men in this community of fine natural talents who, if they would practice a little self denial—and embrace the advantages held out to them in some of these schools might become brilliant ornaments and efficient supporters of our Republic: but they look only to the present, they regard not the future. This being the state of things then—if instruction is now despised when it may be obtained under circumstances so favorable, is it likely that it would be appreciated, if schools were established by the government entirely detached from missionary operations? We cannot assure ourselves that it would. Yet it is certain that if the

people are not educated, "*Liberia as a Republic cannot stand*," for such is the ignorance and *stupid* character of a migration that in a few years the country will be deluged in a flood of ignorance which will, in its powerful flow, unless there be a sufficient counteracting influence, bear away our free institutions, arrest the progress of the rising nation, and render our beloved land a scene of blood and tyranny. And here I may be permitted to state my honest conviction that so long as this state of things continues Liberia cannot fully meet the expectation of her friends abroad in exerting a redeeming and recuperative influence upon the surrounding native—excepting perhaps so far as her example and authority may operate upon them. She will always have enough to do to suppress and counteract the demoralizing and degenerating influence of ignorance among our own citizens. It is impossible to disguise the fact that emigrants to Liberia from the U. S. are generally composed of persons not at all calculated to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizens of a free government, and therefore much less qualified to *redeem a continent*—persons who, having spent the greater portion of their lives in servile situations, if not in hard bondage, are themselves barely civilized. If Liberians then would see their country prosper—if they would see her advance to na-

tional importance. If they would not see her dismembered into a thousand pieces—and become an object of scorn to the world—a reproach to the entire colored race. If they would see Africa "elevated, redeemed and disencumbered," they must inspire their children with a sense of the importance of knowledge—teaching them that in efficiency it is "*Power*" and in value above the price of rubies—and therefore should be appreciated and driven after wherever and by whomsoever proffered.

Before we conclude, Mr. Herald, we beg to say that you must not, from the foregoing remarks understand us as slighting your advice that "*the people of Liberia must help themselves*," &c.

We sincerely believe and constantly advocate the doctrine of true independence, but this should not induce us to refuse or neglect offered aid, especially when we are in need of it. It is the part of wisdom to accept of and appreciate it. We would not regard a man in indigent circumstances as wise who, on the ground that he must be independent, would refuse assistance tendered to him—such conduct would be extremely foolish, and the man would be deserving of no sympathy. Let us then, while we endeavor to maintain a proper spirit of independence, not slight assistance from abroad.

ALEXANDRIAN.

[From the Liberia Herald.]
Sporting Expedition.

A short time since a party of three gentlemen from this place went on an expedition up the Mesurado for the purpose of sport. Arriving at the destined spot, nine miles, they laded, and after solacing themselves with various creature comforts that they had provided themselves with, and making preparations for the morrow, they rolled them selves up in their blankets and slept as only sportsmen can sleep—before dawn they were aroused by those they had engaged to mark various species of game. A dip in the Mesurado, a cup of coffee, and a segar having leaced up their nerves they felt themselves equal to any encounter. They then followed their guides to a spot where a number of Chinpanzies had been seen the previous day. On arriving near the place a sudden exclamation from one of the party induced the others to stop and see what was the matter: on looking round an immense brute in the shape of an Old Man Chinpanzie was observed in a threatening attitude: they (the party) immediately placed

themselves in battle array and poured in a volley which staggered the Old Boy; he however soon recovered himself and made a most infuriated charge upon the person nearest to him (a round paunchy little gentleman) and with an immense branch of a tree which he seized, he fell the unfortunate sportsman to the ground; he then rushed to the encounter with the others, when a well directed volley poured in brought the old fellow to the ground; on examining him, we found he measured four feet eleven inches, and his muscular proportions were almost incredible: we then paid attention to our unfortunate fellow sportsman, whose wounds we found to be very slight, and with the aid of a little brandy applied externally and internally, he was soon in a state to accompany us further. We then proceeded some distance without seeing anything, till one of our guides who had gone ahead returned, and by his signs and words, gave us to understand there was game ahead; we very cautiously followed him for about

one half of a mile, when by his violent gesticulations we were led to expect we were in the immediate neighborhood of it, we, by his direction, crawled some distance upon our hands and knees, and on our looking through the bushes could see at the distance of about seventy yards a herd of fine deer seven or eight in number, of the elk species. We then agreed that each should single out a particular one, and was taking deliberate aim, and on the point of firing, when the aforesaid little gentleman was seized with a violent convulsion of the nose, and began sneezing in a most terrific manner, which immediately put to flight the whole herd; several shots were fired, and various deer were declared to be struck, but none left on the field; the party then commenced abusing the unfortunate little paunchy, who ultimately made his peace by saying he would stand a champagne dinner.

The sun having now become intensely hot we bethought us of the most expeditious way of returning, and our guides jogging on ahead, we proceeded in a jovial humor towards our place of embarkation, when all at once in the open, up jumped a red deer, when all the fire-arms were

brought to bear upon him, and a regular volley poured in, the unfortunate brute dropt, all hands declaring they had struck him in such and such a place, but on examining it, only one ball appeared to have struck, and that on the back of the head; however we shouldered our game and proceeded onwards without any further adventure. We then jumped into our boat, and after strengthening the inward man with such good things as we had, commenced our homeward passage—on our way we passed a snake in the water, and fire-arms were again in requisition, when the unfortunate little paunchy with his usual precision of fire, commenced with a revolving rifle and each succeeding shot fell in closer and closer proximity to the boat, and had there been many more to fire doubtless would have been too near to be harmless—at any rate the snake escaped, and we made our way home, much pleased with our day's amusement, and at a future day intend to make another excursion on a more extended scale, and should it prove agreeable, dear Mr. Editor, we will transmit our further explor.

Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Action of Religious Bodies on African Colonization.

DURING the meeting, held April 10th and 11th, of the **THIRD PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA**, a communication was received from the Agent for Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, soliciting the help of Presbytery in the work of colonizing free persons of color in Africa. This was referred to a committee, on whose recommendation the following minute was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in reference to the colonization of free colored people on the coast of Africa, we are satisfied from what has already been accomplished thereby, that it is calculated to do much in the future for suffering humanity, and would respectfully and earnestly recommend the cause to the attention and patronage of all our churches.

The **FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA**, at their Session, held in Bethlehem Church, April 11, adopted the subjoined resolutions on African Colonization, which were passed by the General Assembly in 1853:

1st. That the original project of colonization, so far as it proposed to introduce civilization, free government, and Christi-

anity among the people of Africa, merits, as it has already received, the cordial approbation and friendly sympathy of the Presbyterian Church.

2d. That as Christians and Americans, we look with delight upon the success already achieved, in the rescue of more than five hundred miles of sea-coast, from the manifold crimes and miseries which the slave trade inflicted upon it, and in the successful organization and administration of republican government by the emigrants to Liberia, thus triumphantly vindicating their capacity for the higher duties of society.

3d. That whenever colored emigrants, already free, or offered liberty by their masters at the south, on the condition of their emigrating, solicit aid to reach Liberia, we cordially recommend them to the sympathies and assistance of the churches under our care.

The following is the report of the **PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist E. Church**, passed at its meeting at Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, are of

the opinion that this noble enterprise is worthy of the entire confidence, sympathy and liberal support of this Conference and of our Church in general.

The philanthropic objects and fruits of Colonization, are too well known to require in this place any argument or detailed report, to secure the favorable regard of our people.

African Colonization may be properly denominated a special mission: a mission of civilization and Christianity to Africa and the African race: a mission possessing within the legitimate scope of its operations, a *home* and *foreign* department, calling into requisition the sympathy and beneficence of philanthropy and religion, whose united claims are urged upon us by every consideration of patriotism, humanity, and the love of God; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved*, That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission, a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

3. *Resolved*, That we will co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the Conference which lie within the boundaries of these States.

4. *Resolved*, That we will preach, if necessary, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or that immediately succeeding the 4th of July.

G. DIXON BOWEN, } Committee.
M. H. SISTY, }

Annexed are the report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE Methodist Episcopal Church, at their annual meeting at Newark, April 17, 1855.

The objects of the American Colonization Society are too well known and widely appreciated to demand from your committee any extended notice, or special defence. Truly national in its character and spirit, it is the ally of no party nor sect; but presents a claim of the deep practical regard of every christian, and every philanthropist, as an instrumentality, which, by God's blessing, promises to elevate and redeem a continent, and give the blessings of Christian civilization to nearly one-fifth of the world's population, yet degraded and sunken to the low depths of pagan barbarism.

It is a cause in which we as a church have a deep practical interest, to be measured and estimated by the value of our

mission field on the Western Coast of Africa, for whose past success, present prosperity, and future prospects, we are largely indebted to the direct or incidental advantages furnished by the Society.

But there are at this time special considerations existing, which, in the judgment of your committee, claim the earnest and practical attention of this Conference, and that portion of the population of this State which is embraced within the sphere of our influence.

The Colonization Society of New Jersey has purchased a large territory in Africa,—commencing at a point on the St. John's river, about 20 miles from its mouth, and extending about 25 miles into the interior. Upon this territory, the American Colonization Society are making a settlement. To aid in this object, the State Society has authorized their agents to select 20 families of suitable character, to be colonized on this purchase: giving them a free passage to Liberia—a farm with house and other necessary improvements to the value of \$200 for each family; and an outfit of \$100. The expense of sending these families to Africa, and providing for them an outfit and a home, will amount in the aggregate to about \$10,000.

To meet these expenses, we have an appropriation of \$3,000, payable *this year* by the Legislature of the State; leaving the Society entirely dependent upon the voluntary aid of the friends of the cause for the remaining.

Your committee entertain the opinion that these facts, if placed fairly before our people, will elicit from them a prompt and liberal response.

The measure now proposed is but another step towards the conquest of a continent for Christ. It is pushing the march of Christian civilization further from the coast, into a *salubrious* and *healthy* region, abounding in all the natural sources of prosperity and wealth, and teeming with a numerous population, waiting for the salvation of God. Our institutions, so blessed of Heaven, in the propagation of a pure faith on other continents, are now operating in Africa with all their undiminished efficiency. The waters of life fill a wider and deeper chamber *there*, than they did, when first on this continent the hand of our fathers smote the rock in the wilderness. Here, the stream fertilizes a continent—there it rolls its increasing tide to the same glorious and sublime consummation. If we aid in pushing these Christian colonies further into the interior of Africa, we are by just so much aiding the

cause of African christianization. If we give money to build houses for emigrants, we are at the same time building houses in which the missionary shall preach Christ to the lost and perishing.

But we refrain, and beg leave in conclusion, to offer, for the consideration of Conference, the following resolutions :

1. That in the success of the cause of colonization, we see a most important auxiliary to the great work of African Christianization, and in this view it deserves, and shall have our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

2. That we approve of the efforts now being made by the society of this State, to colonize their territory in Africa ; and that, as far as practicable, we will aid in the accomplishment of that object, by bringing the subject to the attention of our congregations, and co-operating with the State Agents in procuring the necessary funds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WESLEY KENNEY, J. McCLINTOCK, B. WEED, J. S. SWAIN, J. T. CRANE, Committee.

Death of White Missionaries.

Rev. George W. Horne, white missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rocktown, Africa, died on the morning of the 6th of October. This gentleman was a son of Rev. James Horne, Wesleyan Missionary in Bermuda, and a brother of Rev. J. W. Horne, the principal of Monrovia Academy, in the mission of the M. E. Church, Liberia.

Rev. John Kingdon, Missionary under the auspices of the Southern Baptist convention of Foreign Missions departed this life at Monrovia, on Tuesday the 16th of January last. His funeral was largely attended from the Providence Baptist Church.

[From the American Missionary.]

Mendi Mission.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Thompson, dated at Kaw-Mendi, Oct. 20, 1854, and from Mr. Burton, dated Nov. 10 and 15. The members of the Mission were in pretty good health. Mr. Burton had been quite ill, but had recovered.

Mr. Thompson wrote, that the Kaw-Mendi station was prospering. He had received sixteen members to the church since Mr. Tefft left, and expected to receive more in November.

The following is an extract from one of Mr. Burton's letters :

BURNING FOR WITCHCRAFT.

On the 5th of August Mr. Burton writes : " I have had an opportunity of witnessing some of the most horrid specimens of heathenism that could be imagined. I cannot describe the scene. No one would get a correct idea of it by representation. A woman near us was taken sick, and several persons were accused of bewitching her; five were seized and put to torture the most cruel, and had suffered some eight or ten days before it came to my knowledge. I then hastened to the spot and found three of them. One, a woman, some thirty years of age, was burned till there is hardly a place on her body that is not a putrid sore. Her left breast is perfectly roasted ; also, the whole of her right arm and left leg. The other two, a man and girl, were not so bad. The man had a heavy chain fastened to his neck ; the girl had one ankle fastened in a log. I begged and entreated the woman who inflicted the torture to release them, which she finally did. I took the man and girl in the boat to the

Mission-house. I then went to Mr. Hanson, and he went with Mr. Nathan and myself to the spot. We concluded it was best to remove the other woman, and Mr. Hanson applied to the chief to get the two who were at another place, a short distance off. I brought the poor woman to the Mission, and the chief sent a man for the other two, who brought them here. I told him he had better leave them with us, as I thought we could make them more comfortable than they could. He did so, and we have the five at the Mission. One of the last two has a young child, born during this torture. The woman who is burned so badly, I think cannot live. I hope the others will. Our landlord, Beery-emmy, died day before yesterday, and they are now holding a great cry over him. It is reported that they have seized a good many for witching him but I have not yet seen any."

On the 22d of August, Mr. Burton wrote : " A few days ago, Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, captured two slave-canoes, with eighty-nine slaves. The slaves were packed in the bottom of the canoes, and sticks tied across on the top of the seats, to keep them confined. The owner intended to fight with poisoned arrows, but Mr. Hanson shot dead the first man who attempted to resist. The rest yielded without resistance."

18th of August, Mr. Burton's last date, he says that " All the poor people who are suffering for supposed witchcraft are better."

Result of our Appeal for Funds.

IN addition to the amount reported in our July number, as having been received in response to our circular letter, which was sent to about one thousand persons, principally in the southern States, and which was subsequently published in our number for April last, we have received \$746 06, making a total aggregate of \$3,263 14; which is a little less than one-third the amount we hoped to realize from the agency of the friends to whom the circular was sent. Still, we are not the less thankful for what we have received. And to those kind friends who have responded to our appeal, some of them very liberally out of their own pockets, and others by soliciting assistance from their acquaintances, in addition to their own donations, we tender our most hearty thanks.

As stated in our April number, we were limited by the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at the last annual meeting, requiring all appeals in States wherein Auxiliary Societies exist to be made only through said societies, and under their direction. As we had previously

availed ourselves of the privilege of the co-operation of the principal State Societies, earlier in the year, by appeals made under their direction, (the material aid from which, however, to this Society, has fallen far below our expectations,) we did not feel free to ask their permission for us to send our circular to any of the friends of Colonization in those States, or to solicit them to do so.

The amounts received from time to time have been acknowledged in the monthly receipts of the Society, as published in the Repository.

We still hope to hear from others, in response to our appeal, and in aid of our exhausted treasury. In consequence of not having received, though the State Auxiliary Societies, that assistance which we hoped to receive, and of our limited receipts from other parts of the country, we have been greatly embarrassed during the present year. We earnestly hope the friends of Colonization will not allow the great work to stop, for want of means to carry it on.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1855.

MAINE.			
Bath—Wm. Ledyard.....	5 00		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Rev. Dennis Powers:			
Northampton—G. W. Frost, \$1.			
P. W. Tenney, 50 cts.....	1 50		
Portsmouth—Ch. Hayes, W. B. Lord, C. W. Brewster, H. A. Snow, J. A. Paul, C. Robinson, Aaron Hill, J. Knowlton, Geo. Henderson, M. Buford, A. E. Stevens, Elizabeth Walker, Col. Sterne, each \$1; Peter Jenness, Rev. H. D. Moore, Samuel Swasey, Mr. Myers, each \$2.....		21 00	
Manchester—David Gillis, S. J. Cheney, J. S. Kidder, each \$5.		15 00	
Nashua—L. W. Noyes, \$5, Elizabeth Shepherd, \$2.....		7 00	
Salisbury—S. C. Bartlett, J. J. P. Webster, T. H. Pettingill, E. F. Greenough, Samuel Diamond, Moses Greeley, Garland Calef, each \$1; Benjamin Pettingill, J. H. Clement, Mrs. A. B. Green, each \$3; Isaac N. Sawyer, Jennette Webster, ea. \$2.....		20 00	
			64 50
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Falmouth—Mrs. Martha Vinal, to constitute Rev. H. B. Hooker a life member of the A. C. S., by Rev. Joseph Tracy.....		30 00	
RHODE ISLAND.			
By Capt. George Barker:			
Newport—Thomas R. Hazard, \$25, Eliza DeWolf Thayer, \$15, Miss Mary King, \$5, Rev. T. Thayer, \$3, W. A. Clarke, \$1, ..;		49 00	

Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. R. DeWolf, each \$15, to constitute the Rev. John West, of Bristol, a life member of the A. C. S., as a testimony of their respect; Wm. Fales, Robert Rogers, each \$10, Cash \$5, Methodist collection, \$3.65, Wm. B. Spooner, Benjamin Wyatt, Martin Bennett, Rev. Thomas Shepard, each \$1.... 62 65

Warren—R. B. Johnson, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Mrs. Hannah Smith, \$10, Capt. Simonds, H. N. Luther, each \$3, Mrs. Carr, C. T. Child, each \$2, S. P. Child, \$1..... 51 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

Collinsville—S. W. Collins, \$10, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Rev. C. B. McLean, Charles Blair, each \$2; R. H. Tiffenny, S. P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, A. G. Hugens, H. N. Goodwin, F. J. Garritt, each \$1, P. O. Humphrey, E. M. Curtes, G. H. Nearing, each 50 cents, J. J. Heath, 25 cents, N. N. Barrett, 20 cents..... 21 95

Simsbury—Rush Tuller, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; Jos. Toy, \$1..... 21 00

Litchfield—St. Michael's Church, \$10, O. S. Seymour, \$5, Dr. Beckwith, Misses Parmelee, each \$2, G. H. Hollister, C. O. Belden, each \$1—\$21, in part to constitute Rev. J. M. Willey a life member of the A. C. S..... 21 00

Unionville—S. Q. Porter, \$5, W. Platner, \$2, W. H. Cowles, D. A. Keyes, each \$1, L. Richards, A. S. Mills, each 50 cents..... 10 00

South Windsor—George Roberts, \$3, A. Olcott, R. Olcott, Miss A. Olcott, E. Moore, Mrs. E. Pinney, Mrs. Lieut. Greene, Mrs. T. Elmer, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. J. Clapp, G. O. Clapp, S. T. Wolcott, Miss U. Wolcott, each \$1, R. R. Rollo, Charles Willey, Mrs. W. Stoughton, Mrs. F. Stoughton, Miss Jeroma Scovill, each 50 cents, Cash 25 cents..... 17 75

Bristol—Collection in the Congregational Church..... 13 28

Avon—Collection in E. Parish, \$12.91; W. Parish, \$6.35.... 19 26

Killingworth—Coll'n in Church, 8 00

Fairfield—Collection in the First Congregational Church, by S. A. Nichols, Esq..... 35 11

167 35

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes—From the 1st and 2d United Churches of Amwell, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick and Rev. S. M. Osmond, Co-Pastors... 15 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From D E L, annual donation..... 50 00

VIRGINIA.

Wellsburgh—Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin..... 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greensborough—W. A. Caldwell, 5 00

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—S. B. Newman... 10 00

Clinton—William Lipscomb, by Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D.... 10 00

20 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph..... 100 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:
Coshocton—W. K. Johnson & Brothers, \$5, Hon. C. S. Barnes, Hon. T. Campbell, J. Simmons, Dr. Cass, S. Morrison, J. W. Dwyer, J. Painter, T. S. Humerickhouse, each \$1, others \$2. 15 00

Martinsburgh—Uriah Reese, \$5, Stephen Cook, \$3, A. Barnes, R. Barnes, H. Dudgeon, each \$2, Rev. Mr. Harvey, George McWilliams, J. Stephenson, Rev. A. S. Moffit, C. McClelland, M. M. Davis, D. Lawman, B. F. Heskell, J. B. Cook, Dr. Rodman, J. Sims, J. S. Guy, J. Adams, J. McWilliams, Moses McWilliams, William H. Parks, each \$1, others, \$2..... 32 00

Collections in the following places, after lecture, viz:
In East Union, \$3; *New Castle*, \$4; *Bedford*, \$2; *Carlisle*, \$2; *Roscoe*, \$6.50; *Utica*, \$4; *Pleasant*, \$10..... 31 50

Tremont—Coll: on Tremont Circuit, M. E. Ch., by Rev. F. H. Shields, 7 00

Collections in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz:		
<i>Madison</i> , \$1; <i>Ashtabula</i> , 50 cents;		
<i>Ravenna</i> , Cyrus Prentis, \$5;		
<i>Brimfield</i> , Mr. Terril, \$.50;		
<i>Freedom</i> , \$2.50 <i>Windham</i> , \$.80;		
<i>Berlin</i> , \$3; <i>Wellsville</i> , \$1.50;		
James Wells, \$5; <i>Cleveland</i> ,		
\$17.50; <i>Brooklin</i> , \$13.88; <i>Troy</i> ,		
\$4; <i>Ellsworth</i> , Mr. Coult, \$3;	64 98	
<i>Chardon</i> , \$5.....		
<i>Xenia</i> —Mrs. Nancy McQuiston,	15 00	
\$10, John Vaneaton, \$5, by J. C. McMillan.....		
<i>New Concord</i> —Pleasant Hill Ch.,	10 00	
Rev. S. Wilson, Pastor.....		
	175 48	
ILLINOIS. •		
<i>Lebanon</i> —Collections in Lebanon		
by Rev. P. Akers.....	42 00	
<i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe.....	7 00	
	49 00	
TURKEY.		
<i>Constantinople</i> —Rev. Elias Riggs,	10 00	
Total Contributions.....	\$863 98	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
MAINE. — <i>Sullivan</i> —Augustus B. Perry, \$2 to Oct. 1856. By Capt. George Barker: <i>Portland</i> —Robert Holyoke, \$2 to Sept. '56. <i>Cumberland</i> —Rev. Jos. Blake, \$ to May, '56. <i>Bath</i> —Wm. Ledyard, \$5 to July, '57.....		
	10 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Louisa Brown \$5 to April, '61. <i>Fitzwilliam</i> —Rev. A. Jenkins, \$3 to Oct. '55.....		
	8 00	
VERMONT. —By Rev. W. Mitchell: <i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. B. Carpenter \$1 to July, '56. <i>Sharon</i> —Hon. Wm. Steele, D. Z. Steele, each \$1 to July, '56. <i>Royalton</i> —Martin T. Joiner, \$1 to July, '56, Dr. Joseph A. Denison, \$1 to Jan. '56. <i>Cornwall</i> —Jeremiah Bingham, \$1 to Aug. '54, S. S. Rockwell, \$1 to Aug. '56, Rufus Mead, \$1.17 to Aug. '55, Dea. Dan'l Warner, \$1 to Aug. '53, Frederic Ford, \$1 to Aug. '55.....		
	10 17	
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Medfield</i> —Johnson Mason, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Loxell</i> —W. S. Southworth, for 1855, \$1. <i>Northbridge Centre</i> —Francis A. Gavitt, to July, '56, \$1.....		
	3 00	
RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Providence</i> —Rev Allen Brown, \$7 to Jan. '57. <i>Newport</i> —W. A. Clark \$2 to Jan. '58, N. B. Hammett, \$2 to Aug. '58, Miss Mary P. Hazzard, \$3 to Jan. '56, Mrs. C. Wickham, \$2 to Jan. '56, G. H. Calvert, \$5 to June, '58. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, \$1 to July, '57, Moses B. Wood, \$3 to Aug. '58, Mrs. Sarah B. Peck, \$2 to Jan. '57. <i>Warren</i> —A. M. Gammell, \$1 to June, '56.....		
	23 00	
CONNECTICUT. — <i>North Haven</i> —Henry McNeil, to Jan. '56.....		
	4 00	
NEW YORK. — <i>Geneva</i> —G. L. Rose, to Jan. '50.....		
	5 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Washington City</i> —Miss H. L. Morley, to Aug. '56.....		
	1 00	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Bowers</i> —Dr. Carr Bowers, \$5 to Jan. '59. <i>Farley</i> —R. H. Cunningham, \$15 to Jan. '60. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Jerry McHenry Farler \$1 to Aug. '56.....		
	21 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Waynesborough</i> —Thomas Kennedy, \$3 to May. '59. <i>Greensborough</i> —Thomas Caldwell, \$5 to July, '55.....		
	9 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Georgetown</i> —D. J. Wilson to July '56.....		
	1 00	
GEORGIA. — <i>Langsbury</i> —E. Atkinson, to Oct. '58.....		
	10 00	
KENTUCKY. — <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Mrs. S. S. Thompson, \$10 to Jan. '56. <i>Greenville</i> —Jos. Ricketts, \$1 to April, '55. <i>Maysville</i> —James Artus, \$2 to Jan. '56....		
	13 00	
TENNESSEE. — <i>Memphis</i> —William S. Kennedy, to July, '56.....		
	1 60	
OHIO. — <i>Columbus</i> —J. Ridgway, to July '55.....		
	2 00	
INDIANA. — <i>Laurel</i> —John Chance, to May '55.....		
	1 00	
ILLINOIS. — <i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe, to June, '55.....		
	3 00	
MISSOURI. — <i>St. Louis</i> —James Clemens, jr., \$5 to Jan. '62. <i>Deep Water</i> —Rev. Amos Jones, \$5 to Jan. '55. <i>Potosi</i> —H. M. Smith, \$5 in full to Aug. '55.....		
	15 00	
MICHIGAN. — <i>Northville</i> —Rev. Jas. Dubnar, \$5 to July, '57.....		
	5 00	
Total Repository.....	126 17	
Total Contributions.....	863 98	
Aggregate amount.....	\$990 15	

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1855.

[No. 10.

Native Iron in Liberia.

It is well known that the natives of Africa, immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, have long been accustomed to the use of rude agricultural and war-like implements, made by themselves, out of iron ore, so pure, that when heated it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form, without the process of smelting. According to the statements of the natives, and also of citizens of Liberia who have visited the mountain regions interior of the Liberian settlements, this iron ore may be found in great abundance, in various places, within three days' journey of the settlements on the coast. Until recently, however, we were not aware that *pure native iron* had ever been found in Liberia, or any where else.

In the Repository for August, 1854, we published a letter from Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Buchanan, Liberia, to William Coppinger, Esq., of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Davis says, "I send you a piece of

African ore just as dug from its native bed, or broken from among the rocks. I have conversed with a number of natives, who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from its native bed. I also send you a tea-spoon which I made of some of the ore, which in its crude state, is superior to the iron brought here for sale by English merchant vessels."

Through Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, this piece of "African ore" was submitted to an eminent chemist of that city, who, after a careful examination, pronounces it to be true native iron—not meteoric, nor reduced to a metallic state from an ore, but genuine native iron; a substance, the existence of which scientific men have generally denied.

We understand that the learned chemist to whom this piece of iron was submitted, intends to furnish a scientific account of the matter; which we hope may lead to a thorough exploration of the iron

regions in and near Liberia; and to the development of the mineral resources of a country, we doubt not abounding in hidden treasures, equal to any that have ever yet been brought to light, in any other part of the world.

Confederated or Consolidated Liberia.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS TO GERARD RALSTON, ESQ., OF LONDON.

THE following letter from President Roberts has special reference to the subject of the manner of the proposed union of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and the State of Maryland in Liberia, with the Republic of Liberia; which constituted the subject of the interesting correspondence between Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Ralston, as published in our last number.

MONROVIA, *June 6, 1855.*

DEAR SIR:—I have read with much attention and interest the correspondence you have had with the President of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of an union of Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas with this Republic. Mr. Latrobe's letter is well written, and the several points there discussed in proof of the importance of a confederation of sovereignties to the perpetuity of a republican form of government, are entitled to much weight. Still I do not consider his arguments by any means convincing; and though history gives no assurance as to the future in regard to this question, I think he comes far short of demonstrating by his reasoning "the impossibility of a consolidated Republic." He instances France and St. Domingo—neither of which, however, can be considered a conclusive illustration of the fact he would establish. The citizens of those countries were born and reared monarchists, their

education with regard to government matters ever bent in that direction; indeed the French and St. Dominicans are wholly ignorant of the first rudiments of republicanism.

And besides in the case of the Napoleons, is there any good reason for supposing that if at the close of the revolution, the organization of France had been a confederative instead of a consolidated Republic, the result with regard to re-establishing the empire would not have been the same? None I fancy.

In the first place, the empire accords with the genius of the French people; and secondly, Mr. Latrobe seems not to have considered the peculiar circumstances which surrounded and greatly embarrassed the French Republic; especially the constant effort of the expelled Royal family to re-establish themselves upon the throne of their ancestors. Intrigues for this purpose were continually disturbing the peace and materially hindering the prosperity of the nation: therefore, rendering the Republic unstable. Was it then very surprising that the people under such circumstances should so readily return to that form of government which would afford greater security to persons and property? The fact is, there are certain influences which made it as much impossible for France to be erected into a permanent Republic, as for the United States to become an established empire.

Now, sir, I have the greatest respect for the opinion of Mr. Latrobe

on the subject; but really I cannot see that the permanency of a Republic, as he strongly insinuated, depends absolutely upon a confederation of States, each reserving a certain amount of sovereignty, as the United States, and by that means only all monarchical tendencies can be counteracted.

To my view, sir, the secret lies here. The republican predilections of the people, the absence of all royal claimants to the government, and not least, the virtue and patriotism of rulers. How clearly this latter is exemplified in the case of the illustrious Washington! But for that high-toned virtue, and true patriotism, for which the "Father of his Country" was so pre-eminently distinguished, what might have been at the close of the revolution, or even now, the form of the American Government?

However the case may be, sir, it is impossible that this Republic can at present, or for some years to come, adopt such a course in reference to an union with Cape Palmas; *circumstances* to which I have frequently referred in conversation with you, *will not warrant it*.

Enclosed I send you an article clipped from a little newspaper, just started at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in which the author attempts a review of your letter to the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," with reference to the annexation of Sierra Leone to this Republic. "A Resident" inquires if it were possible for them to obtain their desired end, would the Liberians know what to do with it? That we think the thing possible, certainly—and when obtained, the Liberians would not be long in convincing "A Resident" that they knew what to do with it.

How far it can be relied on I cannot say, but rumor has it that the idea of annexation is favorably re-

ceived among the masses at Sierra Leone, but most strenuously opposed by the white residents and office-holders. Of course this is not matter of great surprise, still it will, doubtless, for some time delay the accomplishment of an object which I could wish to see soon effected. However, we must be content to abide the time. And when the time shall come I have no fear that "we Liberians will lose" by the acquisition.

I regret, sir, I have not the means of giving you the information you desire for the use of Mr. Coppinger, in regard to the British steam line to this coast. We know that it is a stock company, under contract from the British Government for carrying the mails; and this is about all we do know for a certainty. Rumor has it, and some grounds there are for believing in this instance she may be correct, that the line not only sustains itself but pays a handsome dividend. One thing is certain, freights and passage by the vessels are high, and they are usually full each way.

Mr. Benson has been elected President by a large majority, and the result is very creditable to the judgment of our people, and shows that they have an idea of self-government.

We have no news here of particular interest. Our new settlement at Grand Cape Mount, I am happy to say, is progressing finely; and the prospects of reconciling the chiefs of that district to each other, and of restoring peace among them, are now encouraging. I am requested to meet them in grand palaver, to adjust their matters of dispute, and settle the differences between them. I propose to leave here in a few days for the purpose, and if successful, as I hope to be, a great matter will have been ac-

completed. It must always be a pleasing reflection to be instrumental in stopping the ravages of war—even the petty wars of western Africa. And how great would have been the satisfaction of the diplomatists at Vienna, if their efforts had been crowned with success.

We have had an unusual quantity of rain this season, and of consequence trade has been very dull for this last two or three months. It is

now, however, beginning to be more brisk, and merchants and traders are anticipating a plentiful yield of Palm Nuts and a good business. But the competition now is very great, and though Palm Oil bears a good price in Europe and America, it requires good management to make the business pay well.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

African Colonization in Maine.

THE subjoined address of the Colonization Society of Maine, shows that this State is beginning to arouse herself to a course of action commensurate with her resources, and the magnitude of the subject.

In presenting before you, friends and fellow citizens, a new organization, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and asking your aid, we do not deem it necessary to enter upon an elaborate explanation or vindication of the object.

Former misapprehensions have in a great measure passed away. Objections, founded upon the doubtful nature of so novel a colonial experiment, have vanished before the light of facts.

Within the last few years, beyond all reasonable question, this experiment has reached the point of determinate success. Liberia has become an independent State, with a population of American origin, now nearly or quite ten thousand in number. Her independence has been acknowledged by England, by France, by Belgium, by Prussia and by Brazil. Some of these governments have contributed most efficient material aid to the Liberian authorities. The Government of

the United States, through its cruisers and naval officers, has aided in securing respect for the laws of the new Republic, and affording most valuable protection in times of local peril.

The Colony of Cape Palmas has also become an independent State. The territory of these two States extends five hundred miles along the coast. This territory has been legitimately acquired, and is now effectually controlled by civilized law, though formerly, and until within a few years past, it embraced the sites of some of the most notorious slave factories on the whole African continent.

Throughout Liberia and Cape Palmas the slave trade is now utterly extinguished, a result accomplished chiefly by the moral, political and military power of these two colonies and States.

There is, at this moment, no class of persons in the world, *except slave traders and their customers*, who would desire to see these African States crippled, broken down and disbanded.

May not the appeal be justly made to all philanthropists and christians, to aid in maintaining, enlarging and strengthening these States, which have wrought out such a result?

The American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, besides other numerous relations of friendship to Liberia, continue to promote its growth and advancement by the constant transportation of emigrants, so as to supply a useful population, the greatest necessity of all new States.

The character of the emigrants heretofore sent out is determined by the results. What they have done, shows what they are. They have built up christian States, and secured for themselves and their children the blessings of freedom, under the control of sound political and christian principles.

In the second place, Liberia being thus established as a well ordered christian State, has become one of the most hopeful of all the possible means by which the interior of the continent can be penetrated, and its thousand tribes of Pagans and Mahomedans can be approached by christian missions. Its principles and its policy have already brought to an end, over thousands of square miles, the greatest evil and curse of African history. The slave trade and the wars, which were both cause and effect of the traffic, having been brought to an end through all that region, the colony is now not only a most advantageous basis for the operation of the ordinary missionary societies, but is itself a great mission establishment, holding out, in all its policy, and all its advancement, the great truths of christianity as well as of republican freedom, as a light amid surrounding darkness. Whoever seems to desire the spread of christianity among the native tribes of Western Africa may question the sincerity of his purposes, if he is not willing to sustain the free christian states now planted on that coast.

Thirdly, the capacity of Liberia as a self-sustaining community, and as a home for the civilized black man, is gaining constantly new demonstration, in the improved condition of her agriculture. Her settlers are advancing from the seaboard up the vallies of her beautiful rivers, and there opening plantations and farms, which promise before long to make them a thrifty, producing and exporting community.

Valuable, interesting and specific testimony under this head, is found in the Report of Rev. Mr. Gurley, who visited Liberia in 1850 as an agent of the United States; in the Report of Commander Lynch, who was there three years later, and made a careful reconnoissance, with reference to an exploration of the interior; and in the latest message of President Roberts to the Liberian Legislature. This testimony cannot conveniently be recited in the present paper, but in connection with this allusion to it, it is interesting to refer to the fact that more than half the commerce of the world is occupied in transporting and exchanging the commodities of the tropics—the results of tropical agriculture, and the materials drawn from native forests—commodities indispensable for every market in the world, and which the soil and forests of western Africa can furnish in abundance and quality not surpassed by any tropical region.

Fourthly, an object now contemplated with great interest by the friends of colonization, as immediately connected with the growth of an industrious, free population in Liberia, and the advancement of its agriculture and commerce, is the establishment of steamship lines between that coast and the United States. The hope is entertained,

one half of a mile, when by his violent gesticulations we were led to expect we were in the immediate neighborhood of it, we, by his direction, crawled some distance upon our hands and knees, and on our looking through the bushes could see at the distance of about seventy yards a herd of fine deer seven or eight in number, of the elk species. We then agreed that each should single out a particular one, and was taking deliberate aim, and on the point of firing, when the aforesaid little gentleman was seized with a violent convulsion of the nose, and began sneezing in a most terrific manner, which immediately put to flight the whole herd; several shots were fired, and various deer were declared to be struck, but none left on the field; the party then commenced abusing the unfortunate little paunchy, who ultimately made his peace by saying he would stand a champagne dinner.

The sun having now become intensely hot we bethought us of the most expeditious way of returning, and our guides jogging on ahead, we proceeded in a jovial humor towards our place of embarkation, when all at once in the open, up jumped a red deer, when all the fire-arms were

brought to bear upon him, and a regular volley poured in, the unfortunate brute dropt, all hands declaring they had struck him in such and such a place, but on examining it, only one ball appeared to have struck, and that on the back of the head; however we shouldered our game and proceeded onwards without any further adventure. We then jumped into our boat, and after strengthening the inward man with such good things as we had, commenced our homeward passage—on our way we passed a snake in the water, and fire-arms were again in requisition, when the unfortunate little paunchy with his usual precision of fire, commenced with a revolving rifle and each succeeding shot fell in closer and closer proximity to the boat, and had there been many more to fire doubtless would have been too near to be harmless—at any rate the snake escaped, and we made our way home, much pleased with our day's amusement, and at a future day intend to make another excursion on a more extended scale, and should it prove agreeable, dear Mr. Editor, we will transmit our further explor.

Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Action of Religious Bodies on African Colonization.

DURING the meeting, held April 10th and 11th, of the THIRD PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA, a communication was received from the Agent for Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, soliciting the help of Presbytery in the work of colonizing free persons of color in Africa. This was referred to a committee, on whose recommendation the following minute was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in reference to the colonization of free colored people on the coast of Africa, we are satisfied from what has already been accomplished thereby, that it is calculated to do much in the future for suffering humanity, and would respectfully and earnestly recommend the cause to the attention and patronage of all our churches.

The FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA, at their Session, held in Bethlehem Church, April 11, adopted the subjoined resolutions on African Colonization, which were passed by the General Assembly in 1853:

1st. That the original project of colonization, so far as it proposed to introduce civilization, free government, and Christi-

anity among the people of Africa, merits, as it has already received, the cordial approbation and friendly sympathy of the Presbyterian Church.

2d. That as Christians and Americans, we look with delight upon the success already achieved, in the rescue of more than five hundred miles of sea-coast, from the manifold crimes and miseries which the slave trade inflicted upon it, and in the successful organization and administration of republican government by the emigrants to Liberia, thus triumphantly vindicating their capacity for the higher duties of society.

3d. That whenever colored emigrants, already free, or offered liberty by their masters at the south, on the condition of their emigrating, solicit aid to reach Liberia, we cordially recommend them to the sympathies and assistance of the churches under our care.

The following is the report of the PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist E. Church, passed at its meeting at Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, are of

the opinion that this noble enterprise is worthy of the entire confidence, sympathy and liberal support of this Conference and of our Church in general.

The philanthropic objects and fruits of Colonization, are too well known to require in this place any argument or detailed report, to secure the favorable regard of our people.

African Colonization may be properly denominated a special mission: a mission of civilization and Christianity to Africa and the African race: a mission possessing twitwin the legitimate scope of its operations, a *home* and *foreign* department, calling into requisition the sympathy and beneficence of philanthropy and religion, whose united claims are urged upon us by every consideration of patriotism, humanity, and the love of God; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved*, That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission, a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

3. *Resolved*, That we will co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the Conference which lie within the boundaries of these States.

4. *Resolved*, That we will preach, if necessary, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or that immediately succeeding the 4th of July.

G. DIXON BOWEN, } Committee.
M. H. SISTR, }

Annexed are the report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the New Jersey CONFERENCE Methodist Episcopal Church, at their annual meeting at Newark, April 17, 1855.

The objects of the American Colonization Society are too well known and widely appreciated to demand from your committee any extended notice, or special defence. Truly national in its character and spirit, it is the ally of no party nor sect; but presents a claim of the deep practical regard of every christian, and every philanthropist, as an instrumentality, which, by God's blessing, promises to elevate and redeem a continent, and give the blessings of Christian civilization to nearly one-fifth of the world's population, yet degraded and sunken to the low depths of pagan barbarism.

It is a cause in which we as a church have a deep practical interest, to be measured and estimated by the value of our

mission field on the Western Coast of Africa, for whose past success, present prosperity, and future prospects, we are largely indebted to the direct or incidental advantages furnished by the Society.

But there are at this time special considerations existing, which, in the judgment of your committee, claim the earnest and practical attention of this Conference, and that portion of the population of this State which is embraced within the sphere of our influence.

The Colonization Society of New Jersey has purchased a large territory in Africa,—commencing at a point on the St. John's river, about 20 miles from its mouth, and extending about 25 miles into the interior. Upon this territory, the American Colonization Society are making a settlement. To aid in this object, the State Society has authorized their agents to select 20 families of suitable character, to be colonized on this purchase: giving them a free passage to Liberia—a farm with house and other necessary improvements to the value of \$200 for each family; and an outfit of \$100. The expense of sending these families to Africa, and providing for them an outfit and a home, will amount in the aggregate to about \$10,000.

To meet these expenses, we have an appropriation of \$3,000, payable *this year* by the Legislature of the State; leaving the Society entirely dependent upon the voluntary aid of the friends of the cause for the remaining.

Your committee entertain the opinion that these facts, if placed fairly before our people, will elicit from them a prompt and liberal response.

The measure now proposed is but another step towards the conquest of a continent for Christ. It is pushing the march of Christian civilization further from the coast, into a *salubrious* and healthy region, abounding in all the natural sources of prosperity and wealth, and teeming with a numerous population, waiting for the salvation of God. Our institutions, so blessed of Heaven, in the propagation of a pure faith on other continents, are now operating in Africa with all their undiminished efficiency. The waters of life fill a wider and deeper chamber *there*, than they did, when first on this continent the hand of our fathers smote the rock in the wilderness. Here, the stream fertilizes a continent—there it rolls its increasing tide to the same glorious and sublime consummation. If we aid in pushing these Christian colonies farther into the interior of Africa, we are by just so much aiding the

cause of African christianization. If we give money to build houses for emigrants, we are at the same time building houses in which the missionary shall preach Christ to the lost and perishing.

But we refrain, and beg leave in conclusion, to offer, for the consideration of Conference, the following resolutions :

1. That in the success of the cause of colonization, we see a most important auxiliary to the great work of African Christianization, and in this view it deserves, and shall have our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

2. That we approve of the efforts now being made by the society of this State, to colonize their territory in Africa ; and that, as far as practicable, we will aid in the accomplishment of that object, by bringing the subject to the attention of our congregations, and co-operating with the State Agents in procuring the necessary funds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WESLEY KENNEY, J. McCLINTOCK, B. WEED, J. S. SWAIN, J. T. CRANE, Committee.

Death of White Missionaries.

Rev. George W. Horne, white missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rocktown, Africa, died on the morning of the 6th of October. This gentleman was a son of Rev. James Horne, Wesleyan Missionary in Bermuda, and a brother of Rev. J. W. Horne, the principal of Monrovia Academy, in the mission of the M. E. Church, Liberia.

Rev. John Kingdon, Missionary under the auspices of the Southern Baptist convention of Foreign Missions departed this life at Monrovia, on Tuesday the 16th of January last. His funeral was largely attended from the Providence Baptist Church.

[From the American Missionary.]

Mendi Mission.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Thompson, dated at Kaw-Mendi, Oct. 20, 1854, and from Mr. Burton, dated Nov. 10 and 15. The members of the Mission were in pretty good health. Mr. Burton had been quite ill, but is now recovering.

Mr. Thompson writes that the Kaw-Mendi station was visited by a party of sixteen men from the church at Monrovia. They had come to recruit the station.

Mission-house. I then went to Mr. Hanson, and he went with Mr. Nathan and myself to the spot. We concluded it was best to remove the other woman, and Mr. Hanson applied to the chief to get the two who were at another place, a short distance off. I brought the poor woman to the Mission, and the chief sent a man for the other two, who brought them here. I told him he had better leave them with me, as I thought we could make them more comfortable than they could. He consented, and we have the five at the Mission.

One of the last two has a young child, born during this torture. The woman who is now at the station, I think cannot live. I have the others well. Our landlord, Ebo, died yesterday before yesterday, and was buried.

There was a great cry over his death, and they have now a new landlord. I have not yet seen him, but I expect to do so soon.

gca-

the learned
his piece of iron
intends to furnish a
account of the matter ;
we hope may lead to a
high exploration of the iron

Result of our Appeal for Funds.

In addition to the amount reported in our July number, as having been received in response to our circular letter, which was sent to about one thousand persons, principally in the southern States, and which was subsequently published in our number for April last, we have received \$746 06, making a total aggregate of \$3,263 14; which is a little less than one-third the amount we hoped to realize from the agency of the friends to whom the circular was sent. Still, we are not the less thankful for what we have received. And to those kind friends who have responded to our appeal, some of them very liberally out of their own pockets, and others by soliciting assistance from their acquaintances, in addition to their own donations, we tender our most hearty thanks.

As stated in our April number, we were limited by the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at the last annual meeting, requiring all appeals in States wherein Auxiliary Societies exist to be made only through said societies, and under their direction. As we had previously

availed ourselves of the privilege of the co-operation of the principal State Societies, earlier in the year, by appeals made under their direction, (the material aid from which, however, to this Society, has fallen far below our expectations,) we did not feel free to ask their permission for us to send our circular to any of the friends of Colonization in those States, or to solicit them to do so.

The amounts received from time to time have been acknowledged in the monthly receipts of the Society, as published in the Repository.

We still hope to hear from others, in response to our appeal, and in aid of our exhausted treasury. In consequence of not having received, though the State Auxiliary Societies, that assistance which we hoped to receive, and of our limited receipts from other parts of the country, we have been greatly embarrassed during the present year. We earnestly hope the friends of Colonization will not allow the great work to stop, for want of means to carry it on.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society; From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1855.

MAINE.			
Bath—Wm. Ledyard.....	5 00		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Rev. Dennis Powers:			
New Market—G. W. Frost, \$1, P. W. Tenney, 50 cts.....	1 50		
Portsmouth—Ch. Hayes, W. B. Loud, C. W. Brewster, H. A. Bigeow, J. A. Paul, C. Rob- inson, Aaron Hill, J. Knowl- ton, Geo. Henderson, M. Buf- ford, A. E. Stevens, Elizabeth Walker, Col. Starnes, each \$1; Peter Jenness, Rev. H. D. Moore, Samuel Swasey, Mr. Myers, each \$2.....		21 00	
Manchester—David Gillis, S. J. Cheney, J. S. Kidder, each \$5.	15 00		
Nashua—L. W. Noyes, \$5, Eli- zabeth Shepherd, \$2.....	7 00		
Satisbury—S. C. Bartlett, Jona.			
			P. Webster, T. H. Pettingill, E. F. Greenough, Samuel Di- mond, Moses Greeley, Garland Calef, each \$1; Benjamin Pet- tingill, J. H. Clement, Mrs. A. B. Green, each \$3; Isaac N. Sawyer, Jennette Webster, ea. \$2.....
			20 00
			64 50
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Falmouth—Mrs. Martha Vinal, to constitute Rev. H. B. Hooker a life member of the A. C. S., by Rev. Joseph Tracy.....			30 00
RHODE ISLAND.			
By Capt. George Barker:			
Newport—Thomas R. Hazard, \$25, Eliza DeWolf Thayer, \$15, Miss Mary King, \$5, Rev. T. Thayer, \$3, W. A. Clarke, \$1,;			49 00

Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. R. DeWolf, each \$15, to constitute the Rev. John West, of Bristol, a life member of the A. C. S., as a testimony of their respect; Wm. Fales, Robert Rogers, each \$10, Cash \$5, Methodist collection, \$3.65, Wm. B. Spooner, Benjamin Wyatt, Martin Bennett, Rev. Thomas Shepard, each \$1.... 62 65

Warren—R. B. Johnson, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Mrs. Hannah Smith, \$10, Capt. Simonds, II. N. Luther, each \$3, Mrs. Carr, C. T. Child, each \$2, S. P. Child, \$1..... 51 00

162 65

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

Collinsville—S. W. Collins, \$10, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Rev. C. B. McLean, Charles Blair, each \$2; R. H. Tiffenry, S. P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, A. G. Hugens, H. N. Goodwin, F. J. Garritt, each \$1, P. O. Humphrey, E. M. Curtes, G. H. Nearing, each 50 cents, J. J. Heath, 25 cents, N. N. Barrett, 20 cents..... 21 95

Simsbury—Rush Teller, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; Jos. Toy, \$1..... 21 00

Litchfield—St. Michael's Church, \$10, O. S. Seymour, \$5, Dr. Beckwith, Misses Parmelee, each \$2, G. H. Hollister, C. O. Belden, each \$1—\$21, in part to constitute Rev. J. M. Willey a life member of the A. C. S..... 21 00

Unionville—S. Q. Porter, \$5, W. Platner, \$2, W. H. Cowles, D. A. Keyes, each \$1, L. Richards, A. S. Mills, each 50 cents..... 10 00

South Windsor—George Roberts, \$3, A. Olcott, R. Olcott, Miss A. Olcott, E. Moore, Mrs. E. Pinney, Mrs. Lieut. Greene, Mrs. T. Elmer, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. J. Clapp, G. O. Clapp, S. T. Wolcott, Miss U. Wolcott, each \$1, R. R. Rollo, Charles Willey, Mrs. W. Stoughton, Mrs. F. Stoughton, Miss Jeroma Scovill, each 50 cents, Cash 25 cents..... 17 75

Bristol—Collection in the Congregational Church..... 13 28

Avon—Collection in E. Parish, \$12.91; W. Parish, \$6.35.... 19 26

Killingworth—Coll'n in Church, 8 00

Fairfield—Collection in the First Congregational Church, by S. A. Nichols, Esq..... 35 11

167 35

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes—From the 1st and 2d United Churches of Amwell, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick and Rev. S. M. Osmond, Co-Pestors... 15 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From DE L., annual donation..... 50 00

VIRGINIA.

Wellsburgh—Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin..... 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greensborough—W. A. Caldwell, 5 00

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—S. B. Newman... 10 00

Clinton—William Lipscomb, by Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D.... 10 00

20 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph..... 100 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:

Coshocton—W. K. Johnson & Brothers, \$5, Hon. C. S. Barnes, Hon. T. Campbell, J. Simmons, Dr. Cass, S. Morrison, J. W. Dwyer, J. Painter, T. S. Hummerickhouse, each \$1, others \$2. 15 60

Martinsburgh—Uriah Reese, \$5, Stephen Cook, \$3, A. Barnes, R. Barnes, H. Dudgeon, each \$2, Rev. Mr. Harvey, George McWilliams, J. Stephenson, Rev. A. S. Moffit, C. McClelland, M. M. Davis, D. Lawman, B. F. Heskell, J. B. Cook, Dr. Rodman, J. Sims, J. S. Guy, J. Adams, J. McWilliams, Moses McWilliams, William H. Parks, each \$1, others, \$2..... 32 00

Collections in the following places, after lecture, viz:

In *East Union*, \$3; *New Castle*, \$4; *Bedford*, \$2; *Carlisle*, \$2; *Roscoe*, \$6.50; *Utica*, \$4; *Pleasant*, \$10..... 31 56

Tremont—Coll: on Tremont Circuit, M. E. Ch., by Rev. E. H. Shields. 7 00

Collections in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz:		
<i>Madison</i> , \$1; <i>Ashtabula</i> , 50 cents;		
<i>Racuna</i> , Cyrus Prentis, \$5;		
<i>Brimfield</i> , Mr. Terill, \$1.50;		
<i>Freedom</i> , \$2.50; <i>Windham</i> , \$1.80;		
<i>Berlin</i> , \$3; <i>Wellsville</i> , \$1.50;		
James Wells, \$5; <i>Cleveland</i> , \$17.50;		
<i>Brooklin</i> , \$13.88; <i>Troy</i> , \$4;		
<i>Ellsworth</i> , Mr. Coult, \$3; <i>Chardon</i> , \$5.....	64 98	
<i>Xenia</i> —Mrs. Nancy McQuiston, \$10, John Vaneaton, \$5, by J. C. McMillan.....	15 00	
<i>New Concord</i> —Pleasant Hill Ch., Rev. S. Wilson, Pastor.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	
	175 48	
ILLINOIS. *		
<i>Lebanon</i> —Collections in Lebanon by Rev. P. Akers.....	42 00	
<i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe.....	7 00	
	<hr/>	
	49 00	
TURKEY.		
<i>Constantinople</i> —Rev. Elias Riggs,	10 00	
	<hr/>	
Total Contributions.....	\$863 98	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
MAINE. — <i>Sullivan</i> —Augustus B. Perry, \$2 to Oct. 1856. By Capt. George Barker: <i>Portland</i> —Robert Holyoke, \$2 to Sept. '56. <i>Cumberland</i> —Rev. Jos. Blake, \$1 to May, '56. <i>Bath</i> —Wm. Ledyard, \$5 to July, '57.....	10 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Louisa Brown, \$5 to April, '61. <i>Fitzwilliam</i> —Rev. A. Jenkins, \$3 to Oct. '55.....	8 00	
VERMONT. —By Rev. W. Mitchell: <i>Watersburg</i> —Mrs. B. Carpenter, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Starna</i> —Hon. Wm. Steele, D. Z. Sizer, each \$1 to July, '56. <i>Regelton</i> —Martin T. Joiner, \$1 to July, '56. Dr. Joseph A. Mendon, \$1 to Jan. '56. <i>Corraut</i> —Jeremiah Burgham, \$1 to Aug. '54, S. S. Rockwell, \$1 to Aug. '56. Rufus Mead, \$7.47 to Aug. '55. Dea. Dan'l Wason, \$1 to Aug. '53. <i>Fredon</i> —Euseb, \$1 to Aug. '55.....	10 17	
CONNECTICUT. — <i>North Haven</i> —Henry McNeil, to Jan. '56....	4 00	
NEW YORK. — <i>Genesee</i> —G. L. Rose, to Jan. '50.....	5 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Washington City</i> —Miss H. L. Morley, to Aug. '56.....	1 00	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Bowers</i> —Dr. Carr Bowers, \$5 to Jan. '59. <i>Farley</i> —R. H. Cunningham, \$15 to Jan. '60. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Jerry McHenry Parler, \$1 to Aug. '56.....	21 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Waynesborough</i> —Thomas Kennedy, \$3 to May, '59. <i>Greensborough</i> —Thomas Caldwell, \$5 to July, '55.....	9 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Georgetown</i> —D. J. Wilson, to July, '56.....	1 00	
GEORGIA. — <i>Langsbury</i> —E. A. Urinson, to Oct. '58.....	10 00	
KENTUCKY. — <i>Harradburgh</i> —Mrs. S. S. Thompson, \$10 to Jan. '56. <i>Greenville</i> —Jos. Rickets, \$1 to April, '55. <i>Ameyville</i> —James Artus, \$2 to Jan. '56....	13 00	
TENNESSEE. — <i>Memphis</i> —William S. Kennedy, to July, '56.....	1 00	
OHIO. — <i>Columbus</i> —J. Ridgway, to July, '55.....	2 00	
INDIANA. — <i>Laurel</i> —John Chance, to May, '55.....	1 00	
ILLINOIS. — <i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe, to June, '55.....	3 00	
MISSOURI. — <i>St. Louis</i> —James Clemens, jr., \$5 to Jan. '62. <i>Deep Water</i> —Rev. Amos Jones, \$5 to Jan. '55. <i>Poland</i> —H. M. Smith, \$5 in full to Aug. '55....	15 00	
MICHIGAN. — <i>Northville</i> —Rev. Jas. Dubnar, \$5 to July, '57.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	
Total Repository.....	126 17	
Total Contributions.....	863 98	
	<hr/>	
Aggregate amount.....	\$990 15	

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[No. 10.

Native Iron in Liberia.

It is well known that the natives of Africa, immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, have long been accustomed to the use of rude agricultural and war-like implements, made by themselves, out of iron ore, so pure, that when heated it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form, without the process of smelting. According to the statements of the natives, and also of citizens of Liberia who have visited the mountain regions interior of the Liberian settlements, this iron ore may be found in great abundance, in various places, within three days' journey of the settlements on the coast. Until recently, however, we were not aware that *pure native iron* had ever been found in Liberia, or any where else.

In the Repository for August, 1854, we published a letter from Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Buchanan, Liberia, to William Coppinger, Esq., of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Davis says, "I send you a piece of

African ore just as dug from its native bed, or broken from among the rocks. I have conversed with a number of natives, who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from its native bed. I also send you a tea-spoon which I made of some of the ore, which in its crude state, is superior to the iron brought here for sale by English merchant vessels."

Through Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, this piece of "African ore" was submitted to an eminent chemist of that city, who, after a careful examination, pronounces it to be true native iron—not meteoric, nor reduced to a metallic state from an ore, but genuine native iron; a substance, the existence of which scientific men have generally denied.

We understand that the learned chemist to whom this piece of iron was submitted, intends to furnish a scientific account of the matter; which we hope may lead to a thorough exploration of the iron

regions in and near Liberia; and to the development of the mineral resources of a country, we doubt not abounding in hidden treasures, equal to any that have ever yet been brought to light, in any other part of the world.

Confederated or Consolidated Liberia.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS TO GERARD RALSTON, ESQ., OF LONDON.

THE following letter from President Roberts has special reference to the subject of the manner of the proposed union of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and the State of Maryland in Liberia, with the Republic of Liberia; which constituted the subject of the interesting correspondence between Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Ralston, as published in our last number.

MONROVIA, *June 6, 1855.*

DEAR SIR:—I have read with much attention and interest the correspondence you have had with the President of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of an union of Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas with this Republic. Mr. Latrobe's letter is well written, and the several points there discussed in proof of the importance of a confederation of sovereignties to the perpetuity of a republican form of government, are entitled to much weight. Still I do not consider his arguments by any means convincing; and though history gives no assurance as to the future in regard to this question, I think he comes far short of demonstrating by his reasoning "the impossibility of a consolidated Republic." He instances France and St. Domingo—neither of which, however, can be considered a conclusive illustration of the fact he would establish. The citizens of those countries were born and reared monarchists, their

education with regard to government matters ever bent in that direction; indeed the French and St. Dominicans are wholly ignorant of the first rudiments of republicanism.

And besides in the case of the Napoleons, is there any good reason for supposing that if at the close of the revolution, the organization of France had been a confederative instead of a consolidated Republic, the result with regard to re-establishing the empire would not have been the same? None I fancy.

In the first place, the empire accords with the genius of the French people; and secondly, Mr. Latrobe seems not to have considered the peculiar circumstances which surrounded and greatly embarrassed the French Republic; especially the constant effort of the expelled Royal family to re-establish themselves upon the throne of their ancestors. Intrigues for this purpose were continually disturbing the peace and materially hindering the prosperity of the nation: therefore, rendering the Republic unstable. Was it then very surprising that the people under such circumstances should so readily return to that form of government which would afford greater security to persons and property? The fact is, there are certain influences which made it as much impossible for France to be erected into a permanent Republic, as for the United States to become an established empire.

Now, sir, I have the greatest respect for the opinion of Mr. Latrobe

on the subject ; but really I cannot see that the permanency of a Republic, as he strongly insinuated, depends absolutely upon a confederation of States, each reserving a certain amount of sovereignty, as the United States, and by that means only all monarchical tendencies can be counteracted.

To my view, sir, the secret lies here. The republican predilections of the people, the absence of all royal claimants to the government, and not least, the virtue and patriotism of rulers. How clearly this latter is exemplified in the case of the illustrious Washington! But for that high-toned virtue, and true patriotism, for which the "Father of his Country" was so pre-eminently distinguished, what might have been at the close of the revolution, or even now, the form of the American Government?

However the case may be, sir, it is impossible that this Republic can at present, or for some years to come, adopt such a course in reference to an union with Cape Palmas: *circumstances* to which I have frequently referred in conversation with you, *will not warrant it*.

Enclosed I send you an article clipped from a little newspaper, just started at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in which the author attempts a review of your letter to the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," with reference to the annexation of Sierra Leone to this Republic. "A Resident" inquires if it were possible for them to obtain their desired end, would the Liberians know what to do with it? That we think the thing possible, certainly—and when obtained, the Liberians would not be long in convincing "A Resident" that they knew what to do with it.

How far it can be relied on I cannot say, but rumor has it that the idea of annexation is favorably re-

ceived among the masses at Sierra Leone, but most strenuously opposed by the white residents and office-holders. Of course this is not matter of great surprise, still it will, doubtless, for some time delay the accomplishment of an object which I could wish to see soon effected. However, we must be content to abide the time. And when the time shall come I have no fear that "we Liberians will lose" by the acquisition.

I regret, sir, I have not the means of giving you the information you desire for the use of Mr. Coppinger, in regard to the British steam line to this coast. We know that it is a stock company, under contract from the British Government for carrying the mails; and this is about all we do know for a certainty. Rumor has it, and some grounds there are for believing in this instance she may be correct, that the line not only sustains itself but pays a handsome dividend. One thing is certain, freights and passage by the vessels are high, and they are usually full each way.

Mr. Benson has been elected President by a large majority, and the result is very creditable to the judgment of our people, and shows that they have an idea of self-government.

We have no news here of particular interest. Our new settlement at Grand Cape Mount, I am happy to say, is progressing finely; and the prospects of reconciling the chiefs of that district to each other, and of restoring peace among them, are now encouraging. I am requested to meet them in grand palaver, to adjust their matters of dispute, and settle the differences between them. I propose to leave here in a few days for the purpose, and if successful, as I hope to be, a great matter will have been ac-

completed. It must always be a pleasing reflection to be instrumental in stopping the ravages of war—even the petty wars of western Africa. And how great would have been the satisfaction of the diplomatists at Vienna, if their efforts had been crowned with success.

We have had an unusual quantity of rain this season, and of consequence trade has been very dull for this last two or three months. It is

now, however, beginning to be more brisk, and merchants and traders are anticipating a plentiful yield of Palm Nuts and a good business. But the competition now is very great, and though Palm Oil bears a good price in Europe and America, it requires good management to make the business pay well.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

African Colonization in Maine.

THE subjoined address of the Colonization Society of Maine, shows that this State is beginning to arouse herself to a course of action commensurate with her resources, and the magnitude of the subject.

In presenting before you, friends and fellow citizens, a new organization, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and asking your aid, we do not deem it necessary to enter upon an elaborate explanation or vindication of the object.

Former misapprehensions have in a great measure passed away. Objections, founded upon the doubtful nature of so novel a colonial experiment, have vanished before the light of facts.

Within the last few years, beyond all reasonable question, this experiment has reached the point of determinate success. Liberia has become an independent State, with a population of American origin, now nearly or quite ten thousand in number. Her independence has been acknowledged by England, by France, by Belgium, by Prussia and by Brazil. Some of these govern-

ments have contributed most effectually to the aid to the Liberian Government of

the United States, through its cruisers and naval officers, has aided in securing respect for the laws of the new Republic, and affording most valuable protection in times of local peril.

The Colony of Cape Palmas has also become an independent State. The territory of these two States extends five hundred miles along the coast. This territory has been legitimately acquired, and is now effectually controlled by civilized law, though formerly, and until within a few years past, it embraced the sites of some of the most notorious slave factories on the whole African continent.

Throughout Liberia and Cape Palmas the slave trade is now utterly extinguished, a result accomplished chiefly by the moral, political and military power of these two colonies and States.

There is, at this moment, no class of persons in the world, *except slave traders and their customers*, who would desire to see these African States crippled, broken down and disbanded.

May not the appeal be justly made to all philanthropists and christians, to aid in maintaining, enlarging and strengthening these States, which have wrought out such a result?

The American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, besides other numerous relations of friendship to Liberia, continue to promote its growth and advancement by the constant transportation of emigrants, so as to supply a useful population, the greatest necessity of all new States.

The character of the emigrants heretofore sent out is determined by the results. What they have done, shows what they are. They have built up christian States, and secured for themselves and their children the blessings of freedom, under the control of sound political and christian principles.

In the second place, Liberia being thus established as a well ordered christian State, has become one of the most hopeful of all the possible means by which the interior of the continent can be penetrated, and its thousand tribes of Pagans and Mahomedans can be approached by christian missions. Its principles and its policy have already brought to an end, over thousands of square miles, the greatest evil and curse of African history. The slave trade and the wars, which were both cause and effect of the traffic, having been brought to an end through all that region, the colony is now not only a most advantageous basis for the operation of the ordinary missionary societies, but is itself a great mission establishment, holding out, in all its policy, and all its advancement, the great truths of christianity as well as of republican freedom, as a light amid surrounding darkness. Whoever seems to desire the spread of christianity among the native tribes of Western Africa may question the sincerity of his purposes, if he is not willing to sustain the free christian states now planted on that coast.

Thirdly, the capacity of Liberia as a self-sustaining community, and as a home for the civilized black man, is gaining constantly new demonstration, in the improved condition of her agriculture. Her settlers are advancing from the seaboard up the vallies of her beautiful rivers, and there opening plantations and farms, which promise before long to make them a thrifty, producing and exporting community.

Valuable, interesting and specific testimony under this head, is found in the Report of Rev. Mr. Gurley, who visited Liberia in 1850 as an agent of the United States; in the Report of Commander Lynch, who was there three years later, and made a careful reconnoissance, with reference to an exploration of the interior; and in the latest message of President Roberts to the Liberian Legislature. This testimony cannot conveniently be recited in the present paper, but in connection with this allusion to it, it is interesting to refer to the fact that more than half the commerce of the world is occupied in transporting and exchanging the commodities of the tropics—the results of tropical agriculture, and the materials drawn from native forests—commodities indispensable for every market in the world, and which the soil and forests of western Africa can furnish in abundance and quality not surpassed by any tropical region.

Fourthly, an object now contemplated with great interest by the friends of colonization, as immediately connected with the growth of an industrious, free population in Liberia, and the advancement of its agriculture and commerce, is the establishment of steamship lines between that coast and the United States. The hope is entertained,

justly and reasonably, that the government of the United States will aid this enterprise. Through their own representatives, and by other legitimate influences, the citizens of Maine have it in their power to aid this important object.

Closely connected with this particular enterprise, is the plan devised by the government of the United States, for a scientific exploration of the interior lying back of Liberia.

Valuable information in aid of that purpose has already been obtained by Commander Lynch, and it is believed that the actual undertaking will be resumed and carried out. Here also we have a legitimate influence with our own government, and may contribute thereby towards opening a region of the African continent, adjacent to Liberia, which, according to abundant reliable testimony, is one of the most beautiful, fertile and healthful parts of all the inter-tropical world.

Lastly, among the considerations which at this time should stimulate and encourage the friends of colonization, is the awakening and increasing sensibility now manifested by many holders of slaves in this country, inducing them to a larger extent than ever heretofore, to emancipate their slaves, and provide for their settlement in Liberia. We think we are not mistaken in the existence of a new and encouraging public sentiment at the south, on the subject. The intensity of political discussion on the question of slavery within a few years past, has perhaps excited a new and livelier interest among the more conscientious and christian masters, in the moral relations of the question, and this new sentiment appears to be bringing forward, annually, larger numbers of emancipated slaves, to

find, by the aid of the Colonization Society, a home of freedom and happiness in Liberia. Continually and more and more urgently, the Society declares to its friends and patrons, that its power of aiding the emancipation of slaves for this purpose is limited only by its pecuniary means. As an actual fact, it appears that out of *five hundred and fifty-three* emigrants sent out by the Society last year, *three hundred and eighty-nine* were emancipated slaves. This course of things does not prove the charge sometimes made against the Society, that it aims to remove the free blacks, in order to give greater value and security to slave property. So far as the facts go, it proves the contrary. It shows conclusively that the Society is in position to meet and encourage all the growing liberality and humanity of slave owners, whenever manifested, and that it is in fact, annually securing the blessing of liberty to hundreds, who were under all the disabilities and perils of slavery.

It is in furtherance of such results that we ask the sympathies, the influence and the contributions of the humane, the generous and the christian in our own State.

We all agree in the fact that the black race, in this country, is suffering under enormous disabilities. However unrighteous and unjust in their origin and sustaining cause, these disabilities exist as a settled and most difficult fact. They are the result of causes long continued and deep-seated; causes, which no present human power can immediately remove. Recognizing our bounden duty to labor for the removal of those causes, as soon and as far as possible, why should we not also gladly welcome the opening door, by which any portion of these suffering people can immediately escape from under these disabilities,

and find at once, a home of freedom and happiness in Liberia?

The cause of colonization—such being its purposes and its attainable results—permits us, nevertheless, to labor in all other just methods for the entire removal of the evil of slavery from our own country. We do not propose colonization as the only agency, by which benevolent men can exert themselves in behalf of the injured black race. As colonizationists, we can still obey our own convictions, and co-operate with the free sentiments of New England, in steadily and earnestly laboring, by all other proper agencies and methods, to prevent the spread of slavery, to relieve our country and the world from its baneful influence, and to elevate the depressed and suffering of every color and race.

We are aware that some candid objectors are still found who regard the work of the Colonization Society as not only recognizing but confirming those prejudices and that social inferiority to which the black race is subjected in this country, and which they say should be resisted and eradicated.

But what resistance, what *edicts* even, against prejudice and contempt, could accomplish so much towards giving this race a *status* in Society, as the history of Liberia has already done? The occasional visits to this country of such slave-born or other colonists, as Governor Roberts and their families, may do more for the removal of that prejudice at the north, for which we are often ridiculed even at the south, than any amount of declamation concerning its folly or its wickedness.

What have we heretofore seen of the African race? At home, savages and pagans, even below the ordinary line of heathenism, abroad,

either in hopeless and depressing servitude, or in a new-found and despised freedom, without external means or internal stimulus to rise above the lowest grades, either of occupation or intelligence.

Occasional exceptions there have been, even in modern times, serving to establish an identity between the African race of our day, and that to which ancient bishops and commanders and scholars belonged.

Brilliant exceptions, sometimes, but rare as brilliant, unknown except in a narrow circle; and not combined in any one grand moral picture to be known and read of all men as a demonstration of African capability.

But now, what do we see? An African Republic, rising from a colonial to an independent condition in the short space of thirty years, containing 10,000 civilized inhabitants, besides some 200,000 of the aborigines, who are thus brought into relations with the new settlers, very different from the relations between the red faces of our own country and those who have possession of their land.

Self-governed by executive, judicial and legislative officers of the same complexion and origin—self-defended, and defenders of 500 miles of sea-coast against the horrors of the slave trade—a defence more efficient than that of treaties and squadrons.

With good schools and an embryo college; with highly respectable State papers, issuing from the heads of department; and a public journal, superior in its appearance and contents to some, of no very ancient date, in the catalogue of American newspapers.

What honor has Africa ever won for herself, what grounds of hope ever furnished to her friends, like that which waves in the face of the

world from the folds of the Liberian flag?

We submit it to all candid and reflecting men, whether any agency has yet approached to this, in developing the energies, demonstrating the capacities, and opening in new lights the possible destinies of this long oppressed race?

Neither this Society, nor the Liberian Republic can control State legislation, annual anti-African prejudices, or, perforce, make this country, either south or north, a better home for the colored man than that which God and nature designed for his abode.

Is it nothing for the philanthropist to rejoice in, that some thousands have been freed by the indirect influence of this Society, and allowed to share, with other thousands, born free, a home superior in the highest elements of dignity and happiness, to that which the mass of the colored population, either bond or free, in the United States or in Canada, have found on this continent?

There are likely to be, after all,

many of them remaining in this country. Who can reasonably suppose that their condition will be less desirable on account of the elevation of their brethren in the land of their fathers?

But we have said enough, by way of explaining our own views, and inviting your co-operation.

We propose no test of membership excepting a willingness to aid in the promotion of this single object; and we have not felt at liberty to pass it by because it is regarded with favor by men of different views respecting kindred subjects.

We close by cordially inviting your co-operation by individual contributions or through local auxiliary organizations in building up a great African Republic, to be pervaded, we trust, increasingly, with those educational and religious influences which have already begun to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and to cause Ethiopia to stand up in honor before men, and stretch out her hands unto God.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from Augustus Washington.

Mr. Washington, who went from Hartford, Connecticut, and whose unfavorable statements concerning Liberia were published in the New York Tribune and other papers, writes the subjoined letter to a mutual friend residing in this city. It will be seen that he is doing well, is perfectly satisfied with the country, and expects soon to visit the United States with a view of conducting his friends and acquaintances to a land, where they may enjoy freedom, and where persevering industry is attended with a rich reward.

MONROVIA,

Liberia, June 18, 1855.

Dear Sir:—You have seen I know my first three letters. As I exhibited the heavy shades in them, my next will be of a different character, and more agreeable to the friends of Liberia on both sides of the Atlantic. Of Liberia, I wish to speak of her mineral, agricultural and other productions. I hope to visit the United States in about a year, and bring out a very respectable company of my friends and acquaintances. I have done much physical, and but little mental labor

since I came here. But I have no cause to complain. I have worked hard and have something to show for it. I arrived in the country seventeen months ago with less than \$500 in cash. But I had \$275 in goods for sale, and a private stock of \$500 worth of Daguerrean materials, cases, lockets, &c., which were left on hand when I closed my gallery. Besides this I had \$100 worth of materials pertaining more particularly to views that I intended to take, if I could do it well. In my Daguerreotype business I have realized about thirteen hundred dollars. My store and auction and commission business has paid no great profit, but partly supported

my family. The teaching of the senior class of the Alexander High School, in Greek and Latin, nearly fifteen months, an hour or more daily, has been a heavy tax on my brain, but has paid me \$260 per annum. The building and completion of two houses (on a quarter of an acre near the heart of the city,) one of which rents for \$75, the other for \$100 a year, together with the cutting down, clearing and planting of ten acres on my farm twenty miles up the St. Paul's river, have pretty well tired me out. And now I seek repose and rest awhile, which I can take during the rains.

Yours truly,

A. WASHINGTON.

[From the Presbyterian.]

Ashmun Institute.

AMONG the topics which excited a good degree of interest in the late General Assembly was the project for the establishment of a school of a high order for the education of colored youth. The want of properly trained pastors for colored churches in the free States has been sensibly felt, and the demands of the great missionary field in Africa, closed as it is to a great extent, to white laborers, renders some such provision as that proposed a matter of the highest importance. The measures adopted by the Presbytery of New Castle, to which we have before adverted, for endowing the Ashmun Institute, have not, thus far, met with the favor to which their merits entitle them. The amount required for the endowment of such a school would be but a trifle to the churches which might justly be looked to for the needful aid. It is not designed to carry out the full plan for a college at the outset, but to set on foot a school which may ultimately result in such

an institution. Some of our oldest and most renowned colleges have grown up from very humble beginnings; they did not despise the day of small things; but were willing to do what they could for the present on a moderate scale, and look to the future for enlargement. We have no doubt that an institution of the sort contemplated, once fairly in operation, would rapidly gain friends, and from year to year continue to expand, until its success and value would be understood and appreciated, and all necessary sustenance easily secured. To those friends of the colored race in the south, who contemplate sending their servants to Liberia, an institution of this character should present strong claims. It would enable them to educate at least a portion of those they emancipate, so as to render them incomparably greater acquisitions to the infant Republic of which they are to become citizens, than if they go there untutored and ignorant. One thoroughly trained

colored young man might do more for Liberia and for the evangelization of Africa, than a score of ordinary emigrants.

Our American churches owe it to the colored race to do something more efficiently for their enlightenment, and the establishment of one high school for their benefit, is sure-

ly not more of the work than should fall to the share of Presbyterians. By laying hold efficiently of such an enterprise, we might contribute no little to solving the great problem as to the relations between the colored race in America and the civilization and conversion to the gospel of the millions of Africa.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

The Land of Ham;

OR AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

THE sacred bard of Israel often calls Africa the land of Ham; and it seems very generally conceded, that this general division of the earth was given by Noah to his second son. Yet the posterity of Ham seem not to have confined themselves to Africa. Late researches make it quite probable that Ham shared at least with his brother Shem the southern portions of Asia, extending through India and Siam, as far as Japan. The monumental history of Egypt and of India exhibits some remarkable resemblances. We trace the footsteps of the same race in the primitive works of Egypt, in the pyramids and temples of Ethiopia, and in the excavated temples of Elephanta, Ellora, and Konarah in Hindostan. Strangely, indeed, has the illfated race of Ham, for centuries, disappeared from among the nations, and almost ceased to act any part on the great theatre of human affairs. And as strangely are they beginning to reappear. The black races are beginning to loom again above the horizon, below which they have been so long sunk, and may soon play a no insignificant part among the nations of the earth. Already have African races shared largely in the philanthropic feelings of man, and they seem destined soon to engross a much larger share of these feelings.

Africa is very much of a *terra incognita*—a land of mystery and romance—quite an enigma in the world's history. From century to century she has remained the same mysterious and unknown land. With a few illustrious exceptions, the mere chronicler of historical events finds on this singular continent little to admire or to register among the annals of the nations; while the christian and the philosophic historian find more to lament over, more to interest, and more to perplex, than in any other portion of the globe. Though she has for ages lain in sight of the most civilized and refined nations of the earth, yet she has, for the most part, remained uncivilized and unknown. Up to the present day, we know little of Africa beyond her outlines; and even these outlines were not known till the fifteenth century. It is true that Pharaoh Necho had sailed round Africa more than six centuries before Christ; and ages earlier its eastern coast, and perhaps its western, had been navigated by the ships of the wise king of Israel; yet it remained a land of darkness, and its people covered with gross darkness. From generation to generation it has lain a *blank* on the map of nations. More was known of Africa two thousand years ago than at the present time. It was one of the earliest inhabited por-

tions of the globe. There the scientific and industrial arts first flourished; there man, after the deluge, first attained to a high state of civilization; and thence radiated, both eastward and westward, the light of civilization and learning. But now it is the least known and the least civilized of any. While the world has been advancing, Africa has been stationary or retrograding. While the resources of other portions of the world have been developing, and their powers augmenting, Africa has been dwindling into nothingness. So limited are her commercial relations, and so little does she contribute to the improvement, happiness, or productive industry of the world, that, if her circumjacent waters were to close over her, and her name were blotted out from the catalogue of nations, and all that pertains to her were sunk in the deep, she would scarcely be missed. Faint and few would be the tones of lament. Truth, science, commerce, the arts, would in no appreciable degree be impoverished. Nor would religion and philosophy scarcely feel the loss. Ignorance and barbarism reign almost without interruption, from one end of that vast continent to the other; and, with just exceptions enough to keep the world apprised of the capabilities of the land, and of the sons of Ham, ignorance and barbarism always have reigned. These exceptions have abundantly shown, we believe, the capabilities of the Africans, and of their soil, to reach the first rank among the civilized, the learned and the religious, and the designs of Providence yet to elevate this unfortunate race, and to realize their capabilities.

"What a wonderful continent is this rounded, smooth-shored Africa, known from the earliest dawn of

time, yet so unknown; the granary of nations, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes with its vast tract of glittering sand." No land presents, either in its present aspects or its past history, such singular contrasts; such fertility and barrenness; such beauty and deformity; so high a state of civilization, and so low a state of barbarism. Since Africa, the mother of civilization, has grown gray and been languishing under the decrepitude of age, mighty empires in Asia and Europe have sprung into being, and passed their youth, their manhood, their decline and extinction. Unchanged, the land of Ham has witnessed the rise and fall, during a long succession of ages, of the Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman empires. Asia has been again and again revolutionized; civilized Europe has, in the mean time, sprung into existence, and the sun of some of its nations has long since set; England has grown in the mean time, into a colossal empire; the youth, the manhood, and decline of Rome, though extending to some twenty centuries, has interposed and passed away before the dim vision of Africa's sable sons; a new world has been discovered beyond the western ocean; its forests reclaimed from the dominion of wild men, and the empire of freedom established. The world has been rapidly advancing. In science, civilization, government, religion, there has been a signal progress; while Africa, the mother of civilization, the cradle of science and the arts, has been sitting solitary, languishing in decrepitude, and not able to rise, by reason of weakness.

The past history of Africa we have seen wrapped in a profound mystery. Her soil has been abundantly fertile in some of the best and

many of the worst of human productions. There have mingled for centuries the extremes of good and bad government; of liberty and despotism; of freedom and slavery; of learning and ignorance; of civilization and barbarism; of the grossest darkness and the clearest light. History there records some of her brightest ornaments, and some of her blackest deformities. There, in all the romance of an eastern tale, a Hebrew slave becomes the ruler of millions. There, an outcast child, mysteriously picked up by a king's daughter, becomes the deliverer and leader of that equally mysterious people, who, after their singular wanderings during forty years in the deserts of Arabia, settle down amidst the hills of Palestine, and soon expand into one of the most extraordinary nations that ever existed. The progenitors of the Hebrew commonwealth were there schooled, and disciplined, and prepared for their national existence. Moses, the most extraordinary man that ever lived, than whom no mere man has left so much of the impress of his mind upon every succeeding generation, was reared and schooled in Africa. In no other court than Pharaoh's could such a man have been reared. In no other nation could the Hebrews have been qualified to form that civil polity and that church organization which now, in the purposes and arrangements of Providence, became needful in carrying on the great work of human salvation.

"There, too, was the home of Dido, of Hannibal; the scene of Scipio's triumphs, and Jugurtha's crimes. There lived Tertullian, Athanasius, and Augustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of Louis of France was drawn there." And there, too,

is the home of the "mysterious negro races," whose past history has baffled the most philosophic speculations of the historian, whose present condition is an anomaly among the nations of the earth, and whose destiny is evidently not yet revealed.

And not only has Africa been the home of the scholar, the theologian, the philosopher, the statesman, and the soldier; not only was she the cradle of the arts and the nursery of the sciences, but in later ages, in the first days of christianity, she contributed more than her proportion of the early agents for the propagation over the earth of the new religion. How many of these do you suppose were from Africa, or of African descent? More, undoubtedly, than you have supposed. The names of some, and the localities or native places of others, will enable us to judge on this subject with some degree of correctness. Luke, the beloved physician, was from Cyrene; he was an undoubted African, by birth at least, if not by blood. If Luke be not the same as *Lucius* of Cyrene, we then have here another of the first teachers of christianity, from the same African region. Simon, the father of Rufus and Alexander, was also a Cyrenian; and, to leave no ground for mistake as to his country, he is called the Cyrenian, (from Cyrene, a city in Lybia, in Africa, west of Egypt.) It was this black man, this native of an African city, who was compelled to bear the cross for the exhausted sufferer as he went up Calvary to be crucified; a coincidence not to be overlooked. Again, we meet, among the "prophets and teachers at Antioch," one Simon, who was called *Niger*, (black.) We have here, at least, one evangelist and four of the early disciples and teachers of christianity, who were Africans. And, as successors to

this first generation of disciples, Africa supplied her full quota of christian bishops and teachers.—Origen, Bishop of Alexandria, was an African. Julius Africanus, as the name seems most obviously to import, was a native of the same country; and so we shall venture to assume that Athanasius and Dionysius, celebrated Bishops of Alexandria, and Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, were of the crisped hair and the thick lip.

No doubt an African soil is capable of producing *men*. It has been rich in such productions, and its capabilities are not exhausted. Paul chose for his travelling companion and his intimate friend, an African; Paul's Master chose that some of the first and brightest ornaments,

and most efficient agents and teachers of the early christian church, should be men of the same kindred and color. Yea, the suffering Jesus chose that he who should perform for him the last act of kindness on earth, who should bear with him his cross up the hill of Calvary, should be an African. Oh! is there not a deep significance here! Poor Africa was allowed to bear the cross; and heavily, indeed, from century to century, has she borne the cross. But shall she not wear the crown? Shall that humble act, done *at such a time*, be passed by and forgotten? No! poor Africa shall yet come up in remembrance before her King, and she shall be rewarded double for all her sorrows.

H. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

African Nationality.

ADVICES received at this office state that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was signed on the 29th May last, in London, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., as Plenipotentiary *pro hac vice* of the Liberian Republic, and the Chevalier De Colquhoun, Plenipotentiary of the Hanseatic League Republics of Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen. The treaty is similar to the one made with Great Britain. The independence of Liberia is now acknowledged by the eight Governments, of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg and Bremen, and Mr. Ralston expresses the confident hope that before many months have expired, the same act will have been followed by two more European Powers.

It is a mortifying circumstance that the United States have not yet formally recognized the nationality of Liberia; appeals have been made to our government having this object in view; but always without success.

The principle involved in the question touching this matter is an important one, and if it be true as has been stated by high authority, that "it is no less the duty than it is the pleasure of the government of the United States to recognize the nationality of a people which has shown themselves able to maintain their independence;" then there can be no question as to what our character for consistency demands, but this question is important, not only on the score of trade, but also for considerations of higher moment. Our country owes a heavy debt to the black race; it owes (in gratitude to God) something to the unenlightened, whosoever they are, and whatsoever they may be.

The people founding the rising Republic of Liberia went out from our midst and are there perpetuating the wise form of government, the same institutions and the Christian religion taught them in this country.

They have conducted themselves

well, and are entitled to be treated with more courtesy and respect than they have hitherto been. Our government should at an early day do justice to that of Liberia. Our interest as well as our feelings ought to teach us to adopt this policy. It is progressive in the highest degree, and if encouraged and aided by an acknowledgment of her independence by the proper American au-

thority, the establishment of a line of steamers from our country, and the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars in the opening and construction of roads in the interior to facilitate commercial intercourse with the natives, American mercantile interests would be indefinitely extended, with the benign influences of civilization and Christianity attending them.

[From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]

Commercial Relations with Africa.

AFRICAN Colonization is no longer a problem to be solved; it is a positive verity; a demonstrative reality. The experiment has been practically and effectually tried, and the result has been unmistakably successful. Some years ago the English established a settlement at Sierra Leone, mainly for commercial purposes. It continued with various mutations, struggling with innumerable difficulties, but never coming up to the expectations of its projectors; considered as a scheme of colonization it has proved to be a failure. The grand mistake was making it a colony of white men instead of blacks. It was always looked upon by the natives with distrust and jealousy, and the colonists were never able to obtain the sympathy, confidence or co-operation of any of the native tribes.

The colony of Liberia, established by the philanthropic exertions and liberal benefactions of the people of the United States, on the other hand, is in the full tide of successful experiment. It is an infant Republic, with an organic government adapted to the native wants and circumstances of the people; weak and dependent to be sure, but its sovereignty and independence recognized and guaranteed by the whole of Christendom. The success of the

Republic of Liberia demonstrates an interesting truth, that such a thing as African nationality is not a mere chimerical idea, to be entertained by enthusiasts and zealots, but a distinct substantive fact, and that the aggregations of the nomadic people of Africa who organized communities under fixed rules of government, is entirely practicable. Viewing it as an experimental effort to civilize and Christianize the natives of Africa, and to improve their political and social condition, the colonization system, as adopted by the people of the United States, has been eminently successful. It might have been more so, and greater results might have been accomplished.—Circumstances have interposed which restricted the sphere of action, and which have impaired the usefulness of this agency to improve the condition of mankind, considered in its degree and extent.

Liberia, as every one knows, is a settlement on the coast of Western Africa; its increase of country has been coastwise, and not running back into the interior. It has all the physical features and phenomena of the coast that are to be noticed on the shores of the two great oceans in both hemispheres. A belt of low country, generally unproductive, sparsely populated, and

subject to malarious influences, characterize the coast of Africa, as all other divisions of the globe. In a degree the colony has been isolated, and for want of roads and other causes shut out from communication with the interior. This has been a serious drawback to the wealth and prosperity of the colony, for Liberia like our own states on the seaboard, must have a back country to sustain it.

Yet under all these disadvantages, the infant Republic of Liberia has been able to sustain a remunerating commerce. The people have proved themselves to be capable of self-government, refuting a postulate which some political economists deny even to the white race. They are unlike the Sierra Leone Colonists, entirely colored people; and for reasons before assigned, very little if any mixed with the native races. They are a religious, moral, industrious and even enterprising people; and by the able administration of their government, and the good conduct of the colonists, they have secured the respect and protection of the civilized States of the world.

The commerce of Liberia, as we have before remarked, even in its present normal state, is important. The products of the country find a market every where. The palm oil so generally used for lubricating machinery, is indigenous to the country; by proper machinery it

can be extracted from the native nut in the greatest profusion. Ivory is an important item of commerce, and so are all the delicate dye woods, with which the forests abound. But the great staple of the country is coffee, which grows even under their rude culture most luxuriantly, and which is of superior quality.

The design now is to enhance and make more available all these advantages, and to develop resources which are within reach, by opening a communication with the interior of Western Africa, and establishing colonies of colored people from the United States on the highlands: in other words, to give a back country to Liberia.

The project is entirely practicable. From the partial explorations already made, it is well ascertained that the highlands of Western Africa, bordering on the valley and waters of the Niger, is a fertile and productive country, the forest growth is prolific and valuable; cattle of every kind are common, and the people physically and mentally, are of a far superior race to those on the coast. It is then not only a moral duty to christianize these people, so susceptible and docile as they are believed to be, but it becomes a question of interest; of expediency and policy, to open communication with them, so that we might participate in what is destined to be a most valuable trade.

**Extract from a letter from Hon. S. A. Benson,
PRESIDENT ELECT OF LIBERIA.**

BUCHANAN, *June 4, 1855.*

Dear Sir:—Our public affairs are moving on with their wonted regularity and healthiness. I take pleasure in informing you that I have been elected to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, by a large majority. I feel impressed beyond

expression in view of the responsible position in which I have been placed by the suffrages of my fellow citizens. I feel that much, very much, depends upon the proper administration of affairs now and consequently the future success of Liberia. If Liberia fails I fear it will

be centuries before our race will recover from the evil effects. It is however gratifying to me to be able to say that a majority of Liberia's citizens are patriots in whom I can confide, so far as human instrumentality is concerned. This I know

from long acquaintance with them, and hence feel encouraged to take hold and do the best I can in the fear of God.

Your most obt. servant,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Exploration of the Tschadda.

The laws which regulate the spread of civilization over the globe are singular. A continent undreamed of by Ptolemy and Pliny is now contending for the hegemony of civilization, not with Rome itself, but with Rome's remotest province; while countries hardly more than a day's journey by railroad from Africa and Numidia, once the most populous portions of the empire, are still dreaded as the abodes of certain death to all civilized intruders. If a very probable account is to be believed, the continent of Africa was circumnavigated before Rome was built; yet the interior of Africa promises to remain a wilderness long after the locomotive shall have travelled from Fond du Lac to the Falls of St. Anthony, and furnaces and forges have reflected the image of their tall chimneys from the bosom of the Salt Lake.

Yet the undertow which is to take these forgotten lands into the sphere of action has at least set in, and is now gaining greatly in velocity. In 1805 Mungo Park left the Gambia, with thirty-eight Europeans, to verify the conjectured identity of the Jolibá, as seen at Timbuctoo, with the Quarra. Only seven men of the expedition reached the Niger at Lazo, and this remnant, with their gallant commander, succumbed to the prevailing diseases or perished on the river. In 1816 Capt. Tucker undertook an expedition to the Congo, then supposed to be the mouth of the Niger; of this party but one

man returned alive. In 1832 and '33 the Liverpool expedition, conducted by the brothers Lander, lost forty Europeans out of forty-nine; and Buxton's expedition in 1842 started with one hundred and forty-two whites, and returned with forty-two.

Since that time the fruits of manifold efforts of civilization came to maturity. It is indeed astonishing to reflect upon the discoveries and improvements in naval architecture, in physiological and chemical studies necessary to enable Europeans to explore these portions of the world. South America, and especially Peru, had to be thoroughly known and its natural resources laid bare; for the quinine there gathered appears to be an indispensable necessary to sustain Caucasian life in these climates. Steam navigation had not only to be discovered, but iron substituted for wood as a material, and the screw propeller for the paddle-wheel.

The occasion which led to the starting of the last expedition was given by Dr. Barth, perhaps the leading name among the geographical explorers of the day. Before entering upon his perilous journey to Timbuctoo, this intrepid traveller undertook a trip to the southern shores of Lake Tschad, in the course of which he crossed a large river flowing westward, which he rightly conjectured to be the Tschadda, an eastern tributary of the Niger. When this information reached the For-

eign Department, Lord Clarendon proposed to the admiralty to send a steamer up the Tschadda from its mouth, in order to settle this question, and, if possible, to effect a communication with Dr. Barth and Vogel, the explorers by land. It happened that in 1852 a Mr. McGregor Laird had offered to furnish a steamer for the exploration of one of the African rivers. His plan was now accepted. The government agreed to contribute five thousand pounds, and Mr. Laird undertook to construct a screw steamer of two hundred and fifty-five tons, which was to make fifteen knots an hour, and bear all the expenses of the trip, besides conveying a number of government officers as passengers. As the natives could not be expected to appreciate or understand the objects of a purely scientific expedition, the incitement of traffic was adopted as a means of facilitating intercourse with the chiefs.

Captain Berroft was the first choice of the government, or directing head of the expedition. During a residence of twenty-two years at Fernando Po, he had done more, perhaps, than any other European for the civilization of these regions. Unfortunately death removed him from the scene of action in the midst of the most industrious preparations. The two other appointees were Dr. Barkie of the royal navy, and Dr. Bleek, a German philologist. They went on board of Mr. Laird's steamer, the "Pleiad," in May of last year, and sailed from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, where the greatest part of their European crew were exchanged for Kroomen, who were employed as sailors, and for such interpreters as could be obtained of the various dialects. On the 8th of July they set sail for Fernando Po, with sixty-six men, twelve of them Europeans. Dr. Bleek, who had

fallen ill, was left behind, and his place supplied by Mr. May, a volunteer from the British ship the "Crane."

After an absence of four months the Pleiad returned to Fernando Po, without the loss of a single man; and on the 12th of February last, Dr. Barkie, in good health, submitted his report to the Geographical Society of London. The geographical results are not reported by the English journals; but the Tschadda was explored and surveyed for two hundred and fifty miles beyond the highest point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1832.

What has created the greatest sensation is, the unprecedented good fortune by which every European who joined the expedition returned in safety. It is ascribed in a great measure to the construction of the vessel, the first screw steamer ever applied to purposes of exploration. She is built on the model of the famous yacht America, comparatively broad and short, measuring one hundred feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth, which facilitates her movements in the short turns of a river channel. By taking out her screw she may be converted into a fast-sailing schooner. Her great extent of stowage enables her to carry fuel for the whole voyage, and dispense with taking in green wood on the banks, in obtaining which disease is generally contracted. Of still greater importance were the plentiful use of quinine, both as a preventive and as a cure; the regular application of Burnet's "disinfecting fluid;" the precautions taken against a gathering of bilge water; the cleaning of the deck by scraping instead of scouring; and the practice of boiling water before suffering it to be drunk. Fortunately, also, the river was entered at the moment its waters were rising, and when

the generation of miasmata was comparatively inconsiderable.

It is thus clearly shown that an expedition discreetly and ably conducted may safely trace the great arteries of the African continent. The veil which has so long rested upon the interior of that vast region may now be raised, and the judicious expenditure of a few thousands may reduce the unknown portions to the void between the heads of Niger and Indian Ocean.

The expedition did not meet with Dr. Barth; but Dr. Barth has since retraced his footsteps to the Tschadda and heard news of them from the natives, and the information communicated by him was the first intelligence of the expedition which reached the home country. The most remarkable features in Dr. Barth's narration is the great popu-

lousness of the country and the high state of barbaric cultivation everywhere displayed. He uses the word fleet in speaking of the trading vessels he met with on the river. It is strange how uniform are all the productions of human effort. The civilization we receive by tradition would be, in innumerable respects, the same if that tradition had never been. In these secluded wilds, having not a thread of communication with the European world from Lesostin downward, we find human affairs arranged on substantially the same plan as among ourselves. War and peace, government and subjection, trade and traffic, tilth and handicraft, all communicate by the same hinges as if the seven wise men of Greece had set in council over them. — *Philadelphia Bulletin*.

[From the Home and Foreign Journal.]

Letters from Rev. Jos. M. Harden, and Rev. T. J. Bowen.

I have since my last communication paid numerous visits to the surrounding tribes, for the purpose of carrying the gospel to them, and I would only say that I have often heard of them with the hearing of the ear, but now my eyes have seen that their situation is indeed deplorable. One of the times that I visited them (or rather two of the times) was during what they call their big play, and of which I will try to give you a faint description. They were dressed in as costly apparel as they could afford, being of a kind of calico called satin stripe. Beads of various descriptions leopard's teeth, with silver rings and bands, having caps and other articles made of green palm leaves, giving them an appearance considerably like the American Indians. In the exercises they beat their drums and tortoise shells, and sung

their unmeaning songs, while the greater part danced to the music.

There were old men and women who, from their silvery hair, I would judge to be at least 90 or 100 years old, trying to dance as well as they could. After they had danced a long time, one of them got upon a rock and called for the devil, which they call big father, but he is nothing more than a mere man disguised, which they will acknowledge to you in confidence, and tell you that they are obliged to make use of such means to keep the women in subjection. After they had cried aloud some time, and their God seemed to be on a journey, or was asleep and must needs be awaked. The old king then obtained a pitcher of water, some of which he drank, and then poured the balance out on the ground as a peace offering to the devil.—The

man upon the rock cried again with a loud voice in his language: Father, I beseech thee, hear me once more. The devil then answered him, and the women being stationed or seated on the ground in a row of about 100, were told by one of the head men that the devil was coming. The poor creatures smote their hands together in agony, seeming greatly terrified. The devil then passed through the town secluded from view, and went to the devil bush. After the men returned, they carried about 10 bushels of boiled rice, and about one barrel of soup and meat together, which they told the women that the devil had to eat at one meal, but the truth is, the men themselves ate it. The next day was the last day of their play, or the day in which they receive men and boys into the devil's church. They had a new house, all hung with curtains of satin stripe, blue balt, taffete and other articles, but no one was admitted into that house but those who had joined the devil's church. Now those who had lately been initiated were dressed in military uniform, with chains of costly beads and leopard's teeth around their necks; and some of them being princes, were borne on the shoulders of men in chairs, covered with leopard skins, while the drums were beating and the muskets were firing: in this way the procession moved along, until they got before the devil's chapel, if I may so call it. Here the people danced and shouted, and prostrated themselves before the princes, and the women brought their gifts and cast them at their feet. Afterward they carried them into the chapel and I came away. This is a true picture of heathenism in this part of Liberia, and God alone can provide the means of bringing them out of it.

March 21st, A. M.—Yesterday afternoon I went to Bromley's town, and preached to about 25 natives, including the king; they were remarkably attentive to what I was saying to them. I dwelt principally upon the lost state of man by nature; when I had done, the king thanked me for talking to them, and I came away highly gratified, but could not help sorrowing and rejoicing alternately. Will you not pray earnestly for the time to come when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

The hearts of the brethren in all parts of the South may well be stirred at the statements of our missionary, as contained in the subsequent letter. Brother Bowen had just returned from a tour to the great city of Illorin—a city, as he informs us, larger than any he has ever seen, excepting London, and the lines below were penned upon his arrival at Ijaye. He says, writing May 12th,

I had not intended to visit Illorin for 6 or 8 months to come. The project was suddenly conceived and immediately carried into execution with the entire approbation of brother Clark. We now see that I went precisely at the right time—just as wars had ceased in Yoruba and Nubi, and the people are pleased with peace; just when I might meet with intelligent Arabs, who spoke favorably of our character.—One of them in particular met me, all christian as I was, as though I had been his brother, kissed my hand, came to see me daily while I was kept close, and advised me, if Illorin should reject me, to go to Iseh, a civilized city as large as Illorin, six days to the east. Six days further is Awwaw, the largest and most powerful city in Africa.

I have seen much, and have re-

turned with enlarged views and feelings. If it can be so, I beg the Board to send me at once to Illorin. Two or three others should come out immediately for the same place. At least one of these should be a middle-aged man of great abilities, mental discipline, experience, discretion and christian maturity—one of your very best men. I trust we are now about to lay the foundation of a mighty work in Central Africa.

A discreet and active black man should be stationed at Lagos; two men should occupy Ijaye, and brother Clark should have a colleague at Ogbomishaw.

This vast country is now at peace for the first time in several generations. The Lord, by the scourge of war has rebuked many nations. All the roads are said to be perfectly safe. Even the robbers on the desert have committed no outrages for several years, as I was told by a resident in Fezzan. A few months ago a letter sent at venture by Europeans in Tripoli, arrived safely at Lagos, having passed from hand to hand across the continent.

A more lovely country than this can scarcely be found on the globe. Its general character is that of an undulating prairie, adorned with scattering trees. The ascent from the sea is scarcely discernable, Abeokuta has an elevation of 587 ft., the plain at Ijaye, 957 ft., and that at Ogbomeshaw, perhaps 1,500 ft., though I made no observations. It does not seem to be a mountainous country, yet when we ascend a

mountain in any part of the interior we see others all round us, some solitary, others in groups of three or four, and others in short chains. They rise abruptly from the undulating table lands. The scenery is very beautiful!

I have no longer a doubt as to the healthiness of the interior. The air is dry and the nights warm. Brother Clark at Ogbomeshaw, and myself at Illorin, both experienced an improvement of health. Missionaries nearer the coast may here find a place to regain their vigor without losing time to go home, and incurring the dangers of re-acclimation as I did on my return to Africa.

The Fulahs, the people of Nufi, Hausa and Kaniké, whom I met, are more intelligent and civilized than I expected. Most of them desire missionaries, though they know our doctrine and designs. The energetic spirit of change which pervaded other parts of the globe has come hither also. The whole seems to be approaching a great social revolution. Now is the time for missions. Here is a field which a man should sell all that he has to purchase. Sell your law books, sell your drugs, or bring them over, sell all your aspirations, renounce yourself and everything else that is not saleable, and come. Little do you now think perhaps what things your own eyes may yet see in Central Africa. Were I in your place, I feel very certain that a seven fold cord would not be able to bind me. And what would Paul do if he were there?

[From the Christian Advocate, New York.]

The African Race.—Its condition and destiny.

THE deplorable condition of the negro inhabitants of Africa is admitted on all hands. But it is not only deplorable, it is hopeless, un-

less new life can be infused by colonization. After the lapse of thousands of years, there has not only been no social, political, or mor-

advancement among the native tribes of the African continent, but there has been no movement toward such improvement. No thought of reform seems to have thrilled the paralytic soul—no reaction against tyranny seems even to have been felt in the heart of the people.—Tyranny there produces only despair, and despair only begets stupor. It is not to be hoped that Africa will be regenerated by spontaneous effort: “the whole head is sick, the whole heart is faint; from the sole of the foot even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and putrifying sores.” There is nowhere a sound spot upon which the work of reconstruction can be commenced. Even if a moral lever could be found, and able arms to wield it, there is no place in the African heart which might serve for a fulcrum, working on which the oppressive mass of superstition and wicked habits might haply be thrown down. The whole intellectual organization is shattered; the moral is destroyed. There is no hope but in colonization and the gospel.

We do not mean to say that the African race is in these respects different from other heathen and barbarous nations. Their condition is the result of circumstances, which elsewhere have been as fatally operative upon other races as in Africa they have upon the negro. We only say that, so far as anything is to be hoped from themselves, their condition is final, irremediable. It is beyond reaction; it is collapsed.

Where are colonists to go from? There can be but one answer to the question: they must go from the United States. The colonists must be of the same race, or they will not save, but destroy. The fate of the North American Indians is an

illustration of this certainty. Notwithstanding the sympathy of the whole American people, the zeal of American christianity, the persevering efforts of the American government, and the exceedingly favorable circumstances under which the experiment of civilizing our savages has been made, not a nation or tribe has yet been saved, and all that has been effected has been through intermixture of race. This intermixture is, however, barred by prejudices of race and color, and the Indians remaining distinct from us melt away like frost before the sun.

Moreover, the climate of Africa will not permit white colonization to any important extent. The mere fact that it has not been occupied by the whites is evidence of this. If it could have been thus occupied, Europe would long since have emptied her redundant population on its shores.

But the colonists must themselves be civilized and christianized. Moreover, they must be familiar with the principles of republican government.

The history of the world shows that colonies must be democratic or worthless. Monarchies are not suited for new lands. A looser and freer organization is necessary to permit the individual enterprise, the aggregate of which is success. Again: monarchies among civilized nations can only exist where a crowded population makes many dependent upon the state for employment and subsistence. In a new country, where all are equally provided for, the domination of one, except through the force of personal qualities, is impossible, unless, indeed, the colony be a mere transfer of a mass of people from a monarchical country, carrying with them their princes and priests, their cus-

toms and laws, their prejudices and fashions; in short, merely changing their place on the map of the world. Such a colony would never expand. Its very nature would be conservative, not aggressive. It would have to resist, not to subdue. It would languish and die.

The colonists must be christian people. They must not only acknowledge the great truths of religion, but they must be under the moral influences of christianity. They must be just and benevolent; they must know their mission, and feel it. They must be men of virtue, reprovng by their conduct the vice of the natives, as well as by their words. The African must be taught by example the possibility and advantage of truth of honesty of benevolence, of continence—Without this it will be useless to teach him the advantage of labor, and the use of tools. This will be only to give power to the savage in heart, to increase the strength of the cruel; to widen the area of enjoyment for brutal appetite; to make civilization minister to sin.

Our own colored population furnishes the very people wanted for African Colonization. We do not mean that all of them are prepared for this great and glorious mission; but very many of them are, and many more are preparing for it. That the colored population of the United States, viewed as a whole, are in a state of civilization, not only superior to that of the natives of Africa, but even to that of the peasantry of the great part of Europe, is beyond controversy. This has been a result of slavery—the providential good out of the bitter evil. It is impossible to gainsay this. The very arguments of the abolitionists, when dwelling upon the horrors of slavery to a now refined and christian people, admit

this. In how have this people been thus refined and christianized? Not by abolitionists, but by masters; not by freedom, but by slavery. The invasion of Judea by the Assyrians was selfish and wicked; the slavery of the captive people was cruel; but it cured them of idolatry. No thanks to Nebuchadnezzar, but much to God.

The negroes have been civilized by imitation, instruction, observation. Children, born in the house of a highly civilized master, reared under the eye of a refined and religious mistress, must necessarily themselves be civilized, and most probably would be religious. The interests of the owners must prompt them to teach their servants both morals and manners. No one would wish to be surrounded by depraved, or ministered to by savage servants. The religion of Jesus sheds its hallowed influence over the conduct of masters as well as other men, and teaching them to remember that they too have a master in heaven, and bidding them to “forbear threatening,” but conducting themselves with equity and kindness toward their dependents, produces its fruit both in the life of the owner and the owned. It is unquestionable, that to a very large extent, the owners of slaves in this country are humane in their conduct toward them, and really desirous of their spiritual good. While the State laws are barbarous, individual action is kind, and the whole race is advancing in knowledge and piety, notwithstanding the difficulties of slavery. We err much in our estimate of the moral condition of the slaves if we infer it from the supposed general application of the strict letter of State laws to them. The law may forbid them the knowledge of letters, yet they are taught to read with impunity, for they may

not testify against their master or mistress should either of them see fit to disregard the law. In the matter of marriage, the slaves, for the most part, are taught to regard it as a holy and binding ordinance. Married ladies in the south are not more indifferent to the presence of adultery and license than their sisters in the north. Wherever an American woman resides in the mansion, decency will be the law of the estate. To our personal knowledge, ladies in the south do take extraordinary pains to inculcate upon their slaves right views of marriage. We are acquainted with a lady in South Carolina, a member of the Episcopal Church, who is so anxious on this point, that in order to invest the ceremony of marriage with all possible solemnity, she has the rite performed in her parlor, and always by the bishop of the diocese. The system of slavery is not in harmony with the law of marriage; but individuals, and vast numbers of them, exert all their authority and influence to counteract the evil tendency of the system in this respect. All authentic information from the south determines to one conclusion, that the laboring population there are largely under the influence of civilization and religion.

But we do not look immediately to the slave population for the supply of colonists to Africa. However prepared in many respects they may be to be actors in this grand missionary enterprise, they lack that habit of self-reliance which is necessary for colonists. They cannot have the foresight and prudence necessary to the exigencies of a state so novel, and for which they have never been trained. Individual slaves may be found equal to these circumstances but we cannot expect it as a general or ordinary thing.

But the free colored people of the country are under no such disadvantage.

Of all people on earth these are the most standered. Our long residence in Baltimore, where we believe there are more of them in proportion to the population than in any other city, has made us well acquainted with their character and condition: and in spite of all the evil that has been spoken and written about them, we declare them to be, in all respects, a people superior to their condition. Of course we do not include them all in this opinion, but speak of them as a class. Let any one take his stand near one of their churches and observe the dress and deportment of the congregation; let him enter the church built with their money, and listen to the preacher supported by their voluntary contributions. Let him mark their countenances, and listen to their hymns and prayers, and then say whether these are not a civilized and christian people. Let him go into their houses, many of which are their own property, notice their furniture, observe their children, and all the management of the family, and surely he will go away without much commiseration for their inferiority.

Among these people there is a desire for knowledge and the means to gratify it. Many of them read much and think much, and among them are to be found men every way equal to all that may be demanded of them in any situation to which they may be called. As a mark of their general condition too, we may observe that they are eminently sober and peaceful. Though forming so large a part of the laboring population, they give no disquiet to the citizens. Nobody dreams of a riot or mob of colored people. However excited by threat-

ened legislation, they never think of violence nor even of physical demonstrations. It may be said that it would be unwise to act otherwise. Granted; but it is a mark of civilization to act wisely.

This class of people is continually improving. The civilization of the father educates the child, and early opportunity gives him an advantage over the father. Again this class is swollen by continual additions from the dense ranks of the slaves, of the very best of that class; for freedom is the common reward of moral excellence or unusual industry.

To a great extent the free colored people of Maryland, and we may say of the whole south, are untainted with the foolish aspirations for so-

cial and political equality with the whites, which exerts so baneful an effect upon them at the north. They have never entered upon the ruinous struggle against the inexorable necessities of their present state, which so frets and demoralizes their brethren in the northern states. Though far from satisfied with their condition as the ultimate attainment of their race, they are aware of its present advantages, and are content to improve them. We have great hopes of these people. We look to them as God's army for the subjugation of Africa to the law of Christ.

Should they emigrate to Africa, and when? We may discuss these questions hereafter.

Missions in Yoruba.

NO. IV.—THE WORK BEGUN.

Mr. Townsend and Mr. Crowther found no difficulty in getting their houses built; for the women, who in that country do all the heavy work, came forward in such numbers that they had to apply to the chiefs to disperse them. The chiefs were astonished to see the women eager for work, for the first time in their lives; and lifting up their hands exclaimed, "God is great, white men have sense!" They appear to have thought that the missionaries used some magical power over their minds.

Chiefs and people would spend hours in looking on. The walls were made like their own, the roofs too, were thatched like theirs with grass; but the glass windows, and lofty doors, were strange sights in Abbeokuta. The boards were from the woods, sawn by the men from Sierra Leone; the nails were of native iron, and made in the town. The people were greatly delighted with the pickaxes, and they won-

dered, that they themselves had not thought of inventing such things, often exclaiming, "Ah, white men foresee everything."

They were in total ignorance of the common arts of life. There was an amusing instance of this shortly afterwards. Mr. Crowther had procured a cart from Sierra Leone, but unfortunately the body of it was found to be too heavy to be carried through the forests and swamps, so it was left at Badagry; but the shafts and wheels were conveyed to Abbeokuta, where they excited the greatest astonishment. Not only children, but crowds of grown up people came into Mr. Crowther's yard, and were delighted with drawing each other round and round it, seated upon planks laid across the shafts.

The missionaries lost no time in beginning to teach the people. Mr. Townsend could not speak Yoruban well enough to preach in that language, so Andrew Wilhelm was his

interpreter, while Mr. Crowther preached to the people in their native tongue in another part of the town. You remember that Andrew Wilhelm was sent to Abbeokuta three years before as native teacher.

He had been the means of doing good to many during this time, and both on week days and on the Sabbath took every opportunity of teaching the glad tidings of God's mercy to sinners.

The news of Mr. Crowther's and Mr. Townsend's arrival at Abbeokuta soon spread far and near, and messengers were sent from towns of the distance of three days' journey, to inquire if it was really true that a white man and his wife were living there.

The hearts of the missionaries were soon cheered by seeing that idolatry was losing its hold on the people's mind; it was pleasant, too, to see the eagerness with which they "pressed to hear the Word of God." Unlike the people at Badagry, who, you remember, wished to be paid for coming to church, they were forcing presents on Mr. Crowther and Mr. Townsend.

The first converts who were baptized were Sierra Leone men, who had received some religious instructions while they were there, but God did not allow his servants to wait long before he gave them other fruit also. Several of the natives, that is, those who had never left their own country, cast away their idols, and confessed their faith in Jesus Christ as their Saviour. Among these was Mr. Crowther's aged mother, who had learned from her son the way to life eternal.

This old woman's history is very touching. Twenty-seven years before, she had been kidnapped with her two daughters and her son.

Her son was soon sold to a different master, and taken down the

coast to the slave ship. The rest of his history you know; his liberation, his education at Sierra Leone, his visit to England, and his ordination as a missionary. But the mother and sisters, what became of them? They were purchased and set free by one of their kind relations, who took them to reside with him. Many an inquiry did they make for little Adjai, that was his heathen name, but all to no purpose; and they gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. Years passed on, and one day as the mother was going to a neighbouring market she was again kidnapped. The poor woman was taken about from place to place, and exposed for sale in the markets, but she was an old woman, and no one cared to buy her, so she was made a house slave. Her mistress sent her out one day on a message, and she was captured a third time and brought to Abbeokuta, where she lived in hard bondage for many years. At last her daughters heard of her sad fate, and collecting all the money they possessed, purchased her, and once more she was free.

As soon as Mr. Crowther arrived at Abbeokuta, he inquired for his mother and sisters, and found that they were living at the neighbouring town of Abaka. He sent to tell them of his arrival, but the news seemed too good to be true; like the patriarch Jacob, when he heard that his own son Joseph was alive, they believed not for joy. The mother set off at once for Abbeokuta, and Mr. Crowther gives this account of the meeting:—

"Aug. 21st, 1846.—The text for to-day in the Christian Almanack is, 'Thou art the helper of the fatherless.' I have never felt the force of this text more than I did this day, as I have to relate that my mother, from whom I was torn away about five and twenty years ago, came

with my brother in search of me. When she saw me she trembled. She could not believe her own eyes. We grasped one another, looking at each other in silence and great astonishment, while the big tears rolled down her emaciated cheeks. She trembled as she held me by the hand, and called me by the familiar names which I well remember I used to be called by my grandmother, who has since died in slavery. We could not say much, but sat still casting many an affectionate look at each other—a look which violence and oppression had long checked—an

affection which twenty-five years had not extinguished. I cannot describe my feelings—I had given up all hopes; and now after a separation of twenty-five years, without any plan or device of mine, we are brought together again."

You can easily imagine how anxiously and how joyfully Mr. Crowther would watch the gradual awakening to the light of Divine truth in his mother's mind, and what a happy day that was when a year and a half after, she with others was baptized as a believer in Jesus.

Five Years Residence in Liberia—Extracts.

By DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Col. Elijah Johnson.

Feb. 7th, 1844.—This evening, I heard the venerable Elijah Johnson preach in the Methodist Church. The language of the old gentleman was somewhat broken, but his sermon was characterized by good sense, and fervent zeal in the cause of his divine Master. He is one of seven or eight survivors of the emigrants who came to Africa in the year 1820, in the ship *Elizabeth*, the first vessel sent out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. In the difficulties and dangers that attended the settlement of the colony, he bore his part nobly, manfully, and with a heroism perhaps surpassed by none, and equalled by few. He was the friend and companion of the devoted and beloved Ashmun; and in the two great victories of the 11th November and 2d December, 1822, he bore a conspicuous part and boldly and fearlessly maintained his post against the assaults of the savage foe. And in all the subsequent contests with the unfriendly natives, he was among the first to take up arms in defence of the colony. In the two great expeditions planned and carried out by

the brave and self-sacrificing Buchanan, the destruction of the slave factory at Little Bassa, and the memorable Gatoomba war, Col. Johnson, at the head of a company of volunteers, bravely led his followers on to victory. In the last named attack, as Governor Buchanan states in his journal, the stentorian voice of Col. Johnson might be heard above every other, urging his men forward; and he might be seen encouraging them by his example.

He has occupied various posts of honor and of trust, at different times; and for many years he has performed the duties of an ambassador for Christ, in addition to those of a civil and military character. He is now considerably advanced in years; but he still seems to be active, and devoted, in the cause of his God, and of his country. I have several times listened with pleasure to his accounts of early times; and, this evening, I was much interested and profited while sitting under the sound of his voice from the sacred desk. But his race is well nigh run; and in a few more years, he and the few other remaining pioneers in the early struggles of the colony, will have passed away. May the mantle of

this modern Elijah fall on some faithful Elisha, who may not only prophesy good concerning Liberia, but be ready to take an active part in promoting her best interests.

African Tornado

13th.—Last night I was awakened by the sound of “a mighty rushing wind,” and the beating of heavy drops of rain on the roof and against the windows of my dwelling; as also by the roaring of thunder, and the vivid flashes of lightning which, ever and anon, illuminated my room: a *tornado* was sweeping over the town; the first of much consequence that has occurred since my arrival. The wind blew tremendously; and for about half an hour the rain poured down in torrents. I again fell asleep; and when I awoke this morning, the bright orb of day was just peeping over the eastern hills—a most lovely morning. Every thing looked refreshed. Nature seemed to have put on one of her sweetest smiles; and the morning birds poured forth their richest notes of praise to Him who sendeth both the early and the latter rain.

Boatswain, a Native Chief.

18th.—In conversation with Rev. A. D. Williams, formerly acting Governor of the Colony, but for several years past one of the ministers of the Liberian Conference of the M. E. Church, he gave me an account of a missionary tour which he took several years ago into the interior, as far as Bopora, the capital or chief town in the kingdom under the government of *Boatswain*, who was then living, and who always manifested a friendly disposition towards the colonists, from the time they first landed on this coast. Mr. Williams gave me a short history of this powerful native chief, which he received from himself. For several years, during his early life, he was engaged on board an English vessel as a common laborer. Having got tired of a sea-faring life, he determined to settle down, and try his fortune in his native country. He soon became a very

influential man; attributable, perhaps, in some measure, to the knowledge he had acquired during his intercourse with civilized persons. He got all the followers that he could, and determined to be a king;—“made war” with the contiguous tribes, and went on conquering and to conquer, until he became a great monarch, having thousands of subjects ready to obey his orders and fight his wars. Notwithstanding his knowledge, to a considerable extent, of civilized manners and customs, and of the English language, he still adhered with an unconquerable pertinacity to the customs and superstitions of his fathers; and although he was willing to have his children—the young people—taught by missionaries, yet he continued to “make war,” sell slaves, and murder his fellow creatures. On one occasion, while he was on a visit to Monrovia, with most of his principal warriors, his kingdom was invaded by one of the Pessah tribes, a number of his men taken prisoners, and considerable property destroyed. On hearing of this invasion, he immediately returned, attacked the invaders, took about two hundred prisoners, all of whom were killed by his order, except two, whom he sent back, to tell their people that he was “only playing.”

It is customary among the natives, whenever they take prisoners in war, to kill all the old people and small children—all who cannot be sold to slave-traders. The rest, both male and female, are generally sent to the slave marts on the coast, and sold to regular traders. And thus, for centuries have the degraded children of Africa been engaged in this abominable traffic, which has been the direct cause of most of the wars that have so extensively prevailed among the native inhabitants of this fertile and beautiful country. Oh! when will that period arrive when the peaceful and elevating influences of Christianity shall be felt throughout this benighted land!

Later from Liberia.

SINCE the publication of our last number, we have received intelligence from Liberia, via England, to the 30th July last. Under that date, Mr. Dennis writes: "The emigrants by the Cora are doing as well as can be expected. Nearly all of them have been attacked with the fever. There have been three deaths, viz: Henry Rhea, aged 45 years, Mrs. Ellen Wills, aged 31 years, and a child named Zale Ross, aged 3 months." The Cora arrived at Monrovia the 10th June; consequently, the emigrants had been in Liberia nearly two months. Sixty-nine of the company were landed at Monrovia. Considering that nearly all of them had been attacked with the acclimating fever—most of them, probably, during the first month—the mortality was not large. But we greatly regret to hear of the death of Henry Rhea, a very promising emigrant from Jonesborough, Tenn.; and of Mrs. Wills, formerly a servant of F. Bransford, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who so liberally provided for the comfortable settlement in Liberia of herself and family.

Under date of July 4, (by a trading vessel,) Dr. Roberts writes: "There have been four adults and four children died of the emigrants under my charge in Monrovia, since I wrote by the Shirley." But as he neglected to state their names, (by an accidental omission, perhaps, as he says, "Enclosed I send you the names of such as have died of the Euphrasia's company since my last report per Shirley,") we cannot, at present, relieve the anxiety of the friends of the emigrants by stating who had died. For the information of all concerned, we endeavor to furnish our readers with full and correct reports from Liberia, including the names of all emigrants who may die within the first six months; but, as our correspondents sometimes neglect to write as particularly as we desire, we cannot always furnish particular information—such as we know the friends of emigrants wish. We hope to receive full reports respecting the expeditions by the Euphrasia, the General Pierce, and the Cora, which we will lay before our readers.

Next Expedition to Liberia.

OUR next expedition will sail from Baltimore the 1st day of November next; when all applicants for passage to Liberia, the expenses of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia have been provided for, will be comfortably accommodated.

We regret that our receipts, since the last expedition, have not been sufficient

to justify us in offering a free passage to any applicants at this time. The comparatively small receipts of the Society, and the necessity of meeting maturing obligations on account of emigrants previously sent, compel us to this course.

Applicants will please give us immediate notice of their desire to emigrate.

[From the Cavalla Messenger.]

African Flowers.

Most of the African flowers differ from those of temperate climates in three striking characteristics, viz; brilliancy of color, luxuriantcy of growth, and in emitting their odor after sunset.

The last peculiarity has been admirably described by Moore, in speaking of that

lovely native of India—the fragrant Jasmine:

"—the flowers that wake while others sleep,
The timid Jasmine buds, that keep
Their fragrance to themselves all day,
But when the sun light dies away,
Let the delicious secret out."

A rare and very beautiful species of the

Jasmine grows in our African forests. The bushes sometimes rise to the height of ten feet, and are densely covered with large pinnate oval leaves. The starry white flowers, with bright pink stems, (clustered on what Botanists term a *cyme*) raise their delicate heads in striking contrast with the heavy masses of glossy, dark green leaves. Their fragrance is delightful. If we happen to awake at night in a room where a sprig of this odorous flower has been dropped, we are almost inclined to imagine that, instead of the dreaded *malaria* we strive so much to keep out—

“The sweet South wind
That breathes upon a bank of violets
Stealing and giving odor;”

has by some miraculous means penetrated our closely shut African chambers. Most aptly did the ancients call this sweet flower the *odorous violet*.”

So much has been written about the majestic *lilies* of the tropics, that it is only necessary for me to say that many fine varieties flourish on our coast. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the white Chandlerier Lily, so called from having six narrow petals, four inches long, pendant from beneath, and six stamens, an inch shorter, growing out of the margin of a delicate, funnel shaped corolla.

The *Acacia Mimosa*, said to be a native of the Nile, is a beautiful but fragile looking tree, from fifteen to twenty feet high, with small yellow flowers peeping out

from among its branches of fine sensitive leaves, and giving forth a most delicious fragrance.

In passing through the forests we are continually struck by the number and variety of luxuriant vines, so closely interwoven with the branches of tall trees to form a complete canopy. Most of them are covered with small white flowers, apparently almost too delicate to touch.

Many of the flower-bearing *shrubs* of temperate climates when transplanted here attain to the height of trees. A few years since a member of our mission brought across the Atlantic a small cutting of the Oleander, from which has sprung a number of stately trees. Some in the garden at Cavalla have already grown full twenty feet high, and are almost constantly covered with double pink flowers, which for richness and beauty surpass anything we have ever seen. A lovely sight it is to see these magnificent trees circled by birds of brilliant plumage.

Enough has been said to convince my readers that flowers, so appropriately styled, “*The smiles of God*,” has not been withheld from this land of moral darkness. We do earnestly pray that the day may soon come when these beautiful gifts of our Heavenly Father, now so utterly disregarded, may be appreciated by a redeemed and enlightened people, and that Africa *spiritually*, as well as naturally, may “rejoice and blossom as the rose.” A. M. S. Cavalla, Dec., 7th, 1854.

Church Missionary Society, England.

This Society is largely engaged in missionary operations in Central Africa. Mr. Crowther, once a poor heathen, out now a christian and a missionary of this Society in Yoruba, having been on an exploration tour to the river Niger, thus refers to his journey,—

“You will, I doubt not, be glad to hear that we have returned from the Niger in good health and spirits—a singular instance—without any death; neither among the Europeans, twelve in number, nor among the fifty-four Africans, either from sickness or accident. The expedition was in the river exactly sixteen weeks the very day it returned to the mouth of the Nun. We commenced our ascent of the Tshadda on the 7th of August, and the last point we were able to reach was Gurowa, above Bomanda, a port of Hemaruwa, about 300 miles from the confluence of the Kowara and Tshadda, on the 22d of September, when we were completely short of

fuel, no wood being obtainable within three or four miles of the river. This was the only difficulty we met with, and which prevented our reaching the confluence of the Binue and Faro, where it was crossed by Dr. Barth, and according to all the accounts we have received, could not have been more than 100 miles from Hamaruwa. It could be reached in five day's journey on foot, travelling by the course of the river, but dangerous on account of unsubdued natives, and ten days' journey by a circuitous route around the Fumbina mountains, which was said to be safer.—The reception we met with all along, from the kings and chiefs of the countries on the Binue, was beyond expectation. We made two visits to Mohampa, the sultan of Hamaruwa, fourteen miles from the river, in both which we were most respectfully received and entertained by the sultan.

We returned to Aboh on the 31st of October, and met Simon Jonas,* whom

* The Ibo Interpreter in the Niger Expedition of 1841.

we had left there quite well, and much respected by all, both chiefs and people. He moved about among them with perfect freedom, and made several visits up the river, to Ossamare, Onitsha, and Asiba markets, and to an interior town call Oko-Ala, on the back of Aboh, of about a day's journey; the chief of which place asked

Simon Jonas why we always stopped at Aboh, and never paid them a visit; to whom Jonas replied, that there will not be left a place unvisited in due time. He was about three days absent from Aboh, when he returned for fear the steamer might arrive in his absence."

African Expedition.

The recent naval expedition into the interior of Africa is a notable event in African exploration, and affords a fresh starting point for the future. It is known that in the spring of last year the expedition left Liverpool in the *Pleiad*, (screw steamer,) built we believe, expressly for the purpose, by Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRD. The Government share in the expedition was limited to a money contribution, and the appointment of certain officers, among others of Dr. RAIKIE, of the Royal navy. The report of that gentleman to Lord CLARENDON on the results of the expedition was read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, and is in every way satisfactory. The expedition started from the island of Fernando Po, and entered the Kwora, from the sea, on the 12th

of July. On the 4th of August the *Pleiad* reached the confluence of the Chadda and the Kwora, passed Dagboh, the farthest point hitherto reached, on the 18th, and steamed nearly two hundred miles further up the river. On the 30th September the *Pleiad* turned westward once more, with the falling of the waters, and reached Fernando Po on the 7th November. It is now established that the river is navigable in the rainy season with perfect security; and the explorers testify to the willingness of the natives along its banks to trade with the Europeans. Much credit is due to Mr. Laird for his spirited share in the Chadda expedition, and to him its successful prosecution is in a great measure due.—*London Globe.*

Proposed alteration in the Constitution of the Am. Col. Soc.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

New York, Sept. 24, 1855.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, held Sept. 18th, inst., the following Resolution was unanimously passed, which, by their direction, I furnish for publication in the African Repository.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Secretary.

Extract from Minutes.

“Resolved, That this Society will, at the next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, propose an amendment of the 7th article of its constitution, so as to give power to have special meetings of the Board of Directors called at the request of any three State Societies, by inserting after the words ‘Executive Committee,’ where it first occurs in said seventh article, these words, ‘and at the request of any three of the State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary.’”

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 1st of June to the 1st of July, 1855.

By Rev. William Mitchell :		Rev. G. P. Tyler, each \$1 ;	
<i>Benson</i> —L. C. Kellogg, B. Ladd,		Dea. A. Barber, A. Wheeler,	
Mrs. H. Griswold, each \$1 ;		each 50 cents.....	11 00
F. Walker, Rev. J. Crowl,		<i>West Brattleborough</i> —Collection in	
each 50 cents, E. Strong, 25		Cong. Church	10 00
cents, Collection, \$3 13.....	7 33	<i>Halifax</i> —Rev. S. S. Arnold.....	5 00
<i>Brattleborough</i> —R. Hunt, \$2, F.		<i>Bridport</i> —Collection in Cong.	
H. Fessenden, B. D. Harris,		Church	4 80
Mrs. G. P. Tyler, W. Good-			<hr/>
hue, W. P. Cune, B. D.			38 18
Thompson, Rev. J. C. Foster,			

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1855.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		the Am. Col. Soc., Oliver Stan-	
<i>Merrimack</i> —Mrs. Mary Parker,		ley, \$10, Prof. Andrews, \$5,	
to constitute herself a life mem-		Charles Peck, \$1.....	81 00
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00	<i>Simsbury</i> —Mrs. A. R. Eno.....	5 00
VERMONT.			<hr/>
<i>Middlebury</i> —Balance of legacy			131 56
left the Am. Col. Soc. by the		NEW YORK.	
late Ethan Andrus, by Peter		<i>Groton</i> —Annual Collection of the	
Starr, Esq.	186 86	Presbyterian Church of Gro-	
MASSACHUSETTS.		ton, by Rev. A. Pomeroy.....	10 00
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies Col. Soc.		NEW JERSEY.	
\$47—\$30 of which to constitute		<i>Rockaway</i> —Mrs. Barnabas King,	
Mrs. Elizabeth Storey, of New-		\$10, Mrs. Catharine Beach, \$2,	12 00
buryport, a life member of the	47 00	VIRGINIA.	
Am. Col. Soc.		<i>Buchanan</i> —Trinity Church (4th	
RHODE ISLAND.		July Collection.).....	15 25
By Capt George Barker :		<i>Fincastle</i> —St. Mark's Church,	
<i>Providence</i> —John H. Mason,		(4th July Collection.).....	14 30
annual contribution, \$15, Rob.			<hr/>
Angell, \$1, Thos. J. Hill, \$5,	23 00		29 55
Chas. Dyer, \$2.....		TENNESSEE.	
<i>Pawtucket</i> —Rev. C. Blodget, \$3.	3 00	<i>Nashville</i> —Rev. E. Wadsworth	10 00
<i>Westerly</i> —J. & P. Noyes, \$3,		OHIO.	
Rev. A. L. Whitman, Cong.		By John C. Stockton, Esq :	
Collection \$7.....	10 00	<i>Mount Vernon</i> —Hon. M. H.	
<i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. George Engs, \$1	1 00	Mitchell, \$3, Wm. Dunbar,	
<i>Peace Dale</i> —R. Hazard, \$30, to		\$2, L. Harper, J. R. Gumble,	
consulte Mrs. Margaret R.		T. P. Frederick, George Sler,	
Hazard a life member of the		Dani. McFarland, J. Weaver,	
Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00	Dr. Hobbs, Wm. Shamon, J.	
<i>Barrington</i> —Rev. F. Wood,		George, J. Sperry, Hon. R. C.	
Cong. Church Collection.....	10 06	Hurd, L. Strong, John Aaron-	
<i>Olneyville</i> —L. A. Waite.....	2 00	true, George Winne, Robert	
	<hr/>	Irvin, H. H. Young, Dr. G.	
	79 06	W. Barnes, Lockwood & Mc-	
CONNECTICUT.		Intire, A. Harnwell, Moses	
By Rev. John Orcutt :		White, Hon. Wm. Devans,	
<i>Litchfield</i> —Collection in the Rev.		Hon J. S. Davis, G. C. Ly-	
Benj. L. Swan's Society, \$42,		brand, Joseph C. Devin, Genl.	
Methodist Church, \$3 56.....	45 56	G. W. Morgan, Thos. Evans,	
<i>New Britain</i> —H. Stanley, \$30,		A. Allen, M. F. Staley, Isaac	
F. H. North, \$25, Elmahon		Ewalt, John Welsh, Dr. M.	
Peck, \$10, in addition to con-		Thompson, Usual Ball, M. M.	
stitute himself a life member of			

Kinnan, John Lyberger, John Parrott, James Greer, Hon. Wm. R. Sapp, Mrs. J. M. Byers, Mrs. Judge Miller, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mrs. J. George, Mrs. L. E. Lybrand, Mrs. D. C. Montgomery, each \$1; Mrs. Mary Willis & Mrs. A. Wolf, each 50 cents, Mrs. Mozier, \$5.....	54 00	cock, \$1 for '55. <i>Peace Dale</i> —Hon. Samuel Rodman, \$5 to Aug. '62. <i>Warwick</i> —Alfred Read, \$1 to Sept. '56. <i>Newport</i> —George Jones, \$8 to Jan. 1856. <i>Fiskeville</i> —H. W. Emmons, \$1 to June, '56. <i>Phenix</i> —Horatio A. Stone, \$1 to June, '56, Dea. R. Levally, \$1 to June, '57, Thos. H. Lamphear, \$1 to June, '56, Wm. S. Harris, C. & S. Harris, each \$2 to June, '56, Elisha Lanphear, \$1 to June, '55, D. S. Harris, \$1 to June, '59. <i>Centreville</i> —Mrs. Susan Whitman, \$3 to Sept. '59, George R. England, \$1 to June, '56. <i>North Scituate</i> —Hon. Ira Cowee, \$5 to June, '62, Isaac Saunders, \$1.25 to Aug. '55. <i>Greenville</i> —Wm. Winsor, \$2 to June, '56. <i>East Greenwich</i> —J. Parker, \$1 to July, 1856.....	71 00
Collections in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz :		NEW YORK. — <i>Wyoming</i> —W. Cheney, \$1 to Jan. '56, Benedict Brooks, \$2 to Jan. 1856..	3 00
<i>Cuyahoga Falls</i> , \$5.70; <i>Middlebury</i> , \$1; <i>Akron</i> , \$1.50; <i>Harpersfield</i> , \$10; <i>Hiram</i> , \$2; <i>Twinsburgh</i> , \$6.61; <i>Hudson</i> , \$6; <i>Berea</i> , \$1.08; <i>Chagrin Falls</i> , \$5; <i>Bainbridge</i> , \$6; <i>Brunswick</i> , \$4; <i>Willoughby</i> , \$7; <i>Fairfield</i> , \$3.....	58 89	PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Washington</i> —Hugh McConaughy, \$10 to 1st Sept. 1855.....	10 00
<i>Cleveland</i> —Contribution from the 1st Presbyterian Congregation, by Rev. S. C. Aiken, D. D....	47 87	VIRGINIA. — <i>Tappahannock</i> —Miss R. L. Parker, \$1 to Aug. '56. <i>Richmond</i> —Thomas Sampson, \$1 to Jan. '56.....	2 00
<i>Norwich</i> —Robert Dain.....	6 00	GEORGIA. — <i>Macon</i> —J. Wakeman, \$5 to Jan. '57.....	5 00
	166 76	ALABAMA. — <i>Montgomery</i> —H. Ellsworth, \$1 to March, 1855. <i>Hope</i> —James Knox, \$5 to Sept. 1855.....	6 00
MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE. — <i>Eden's Ridge</i> —J. S. Gaines, \$5 to Jan. '56.....	5 00
<i>Vicksburgh</i> —Contribution (near the 4th of July,) of the Vicksburgh Presbyterian Church, by Rev. B. H. Williams.....	30 00	OHIO. — <i>Norwich</i> —Robert Dain, \$1 to Aug. '56. <i>Talmadge</i> —Dr. Daniel Upson, \$10 to Jan. '62. <i>Mount Vernon</i> —Hon. M. H. Mitchell, \$1 to July, '56, U. Reese, \$1 to April, '56.....	13 00
<i>Westport</i> —Lucy Price.....	1 00	INDIANA. — <i>Pittsburgh</i> —C. W. Colton, \$5 to Jan. '56.....	5 00
Total Contributions.....	\$546 93	ILLINOIS. — <i>Sullivan</i> —Rev. Joel Knight in full.....	5 00
FOR REPOSITORY.		MISSOURI. — <i>Westport</i> —L. Price, \$1 to Jan. 1856.....	1 00
MAINE. — <i>Fryeburgh</i> —Benjamin R. Page, \$2 to Sept. 1855.....	2 00	TEXAS. — <i>Gonzales</i> —Thomas J; Pilgrim, \$10 to Aug. '58.....	10 00
VERMONT. — <i>Charlotte</i> —Dr. J. Strong, \$1 to July, '58. <i>Vergennes</i> —P. C. Tucker, \$1 to July, '49, W. H. White, \$1 to Aug. '55, G. H. Grandy, Carlos Blake, each \$1 to Aug. '56. <i>West Poultney</i> —G. W. Joy, \$1 to Sept. 1856. <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, \$1,33 to Jan. 1857.....	7 33		
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Mdfield</i> —Mrs. Rachel H. Crane, \$1 to Sep. '56.	1 00		
RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Providence</i> —Hon. T. Burgess, \$2 to Jan. '56, Mrs. Pardon Miller, \$1 to Jan. '56, Thomas J. Hill in full, \$9, S. Allen, \$3.75 to Aug. '55, Earl Carpenter, \$7 to Feb. '56. <i>Pawtucket</i> —Joseph Smith, \$3 to Sept. '56. <i>Westerley</i> —Rouse Ba'cock, \$5 to Aug. '55, Rev. T. H. Vail, \$2, E. W. Bah-			
		Total Repository.....	146 33
		Total Contributions.....	546 93
		Total Legacies.....	186 86
		Aggregate amount.....	\$880 12

THE
AMERICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1853.

[No. 11.]

The Native Iron of Liberia.

IN our last number, we briefly alluded to the result of the chemical examination, by a learned chemist of Boston, of a mineralogical specimen from Liberia, which proved to be *native iron*; containing 98.30 per cent. of pure iron—so nearly approaching absolute purity, as to render the ordinary process of smelting altogether unnecessary. We now have the pleasure of laying before our readers a very interesting communication from the Rev. John Tracy; which includes a statement from Dr. Hay, respecting the result of his examination of the specimen.

As previously stated, we conjecture that the territory of Liberia and the contiguous country eastward, any part or all of which can be easily annexed to the Republic (for a moderate consideration) abound in mineral resources of great value. We recently exhibited some

specimens of native iron to an eminent mineralogist, one of which was proved to be the same

kind of ore as that from which white zinc is manufactured in New Jersey—and one, where, if in abundance, and of easy access, may prove to be of great commercial value. We have reason to believe that gold exists in large quantities in the mountains & plains eastward of Liberia; but we hope that the "treasure" may not be discovered so early as to come; else we should have a great manufacturing population in the country. The "iron" certainly, it will be for Liberia, if the substances out of which axes, spades, axes, ploughs, &c., can be made, should be found readily and plentifully, than the "gold" and "silver" to the country. It is to too great haste to become rich. The time may come, and it will come, when we shall be able to export the articles of exportation from Liberia; but we hope not until at least one million of pounds sterling shall be annually exported.

The Native Iron of Liberia.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,
Boston, Oct. 3, 1855.

REV. W. McLAIN,

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in communicating to you, and through you to the readers of the Repository, the conclusive settlement of some questions concerning iron in Liberia. That country contains, not only some of the best iron ore in the world, but also, native iron, in its virgin State, and of a purer quality than the purest refined iron of Europe and America. The commercial value of this fact will depend on the quantity of this iron, the ease of collecting it, and the cost of transportation; questions yet to be settled. But I hasten to lay before you the proof of its existence. It is contained in the following statement.

Through the kindness of Rev. Joseph Tracy, I received a specimen of iron from Liberia, for chemical research; which, through the attention of William Coppinger, Esq., was identified as the ore sent to this country by Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Bassa Cove. Mr. Davis's interesting letter is contained in the African Repository, Aug. 1854, p. 240.

The specimen had been drilled and filed when I first saw it. The filed surface arrested my attention, as the arrangement of the particles of the iron resembled that of the unalloyed part of meteoric iron, and was unlike that of any iron that had been hammered or rolled.

Artificial iron is presented to us under two forms; first, that of crude or cast iron, which, always granular, is brittle, though sometimes malleable in a slight degree; second, wrought or ductile iron, the product of refining either cast iron, or as the result of skilful reduction from an ore, in a forge fire, by alternate heating and hammering. In either case, the particles of the iron have certain definite forms; arranged as crystals in the cast iron, which are broken down and re-arranged in the ductile iron, as plates, or scales, or longitudinal fibres.

The native iron presents only very minute crystalline grains, which have not been broken or blended. Their color is lighter gray than that of any hammered

iron. They are without much lustre, resembling iron which has been aggregated by electrical deposition. The mass is tough; and when a fragment is broken, repeated bending and doubling is required, and the fracture is hackly. The texture is not uniform. Some parts are less compact than other portions, rendering the specific gravity of the mass, less than that of other iron. This inequality is due in part to the presence, in the mass, of crystalline quartz, magnetic oxide of iron, and a zeolite mineral, having a soda basis in part; conclusively proving that the iron has never been melted artificially.

Its chemical composition is,

Pure iron,	98.40
Quartz grains, magnetic oxide, } Iron crystals, and zeolite. . . }	1.60
	100.00

There are no other metals present; a fact which prevents us from placing this iron in the class of meteorolites. And the absence of carbon in any form removes all doubt in regard to its being possibly of artificial formation.

Every form of iron which has been the subject of manufacture, contains carbon. And it is an interesting observation in this connexion, that, in the large number of samples of ancient irons and those produced by semi-civilized people, which I have analyzed, not only has carbon been present, but the proportion was always larger than exists in the iron of commercial people. It appears that the rude workmen, in producing this useful metal, stop at that point where the half-refined iron is sufficiently ductile to take, under the hammer, the required form; while the purer irons are produced later in history, when the more highly prized qualities become known.

The discovery of native malleable iron in Liberia is interesting to science; and if it abounds there, it cannot fail to come in aid of the honorable and philanthropic efforts now being made, to colonize and civilize the natives of that part of Africa.

A. A. HAYES, M. D.

Assayer to State of Mass.

Boston, Mass.,

Oct. 2, 1855.

Your scientific readers will not need to be informed, that the analyses of Dr. Hayes are received with entire confidence.

The specimen analyzed by Dr. Hayes, was received by the Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Bassa Cove, from

the Hon. George L. Seymour, of Bexley, in Bassa County, Liberia, and was sent by Mr. Davis to William Copping, Esq., of Philadelphia, with a letter, dated Sept. 16, 1853, and published in the African Repository for August, 1854, page 240. Mr. Davis says: "I have seen and conversed with a number of natives, who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from its native bed." The inaccurate use of the word "ore" will be noticed. As it was understood to come from the "New Jersey purchase" or its vicinity, Mr. Copping gave it to the Rev. H. M. Blodgett, agent of the New Jersey Colonization Society. Mr. Blodgett sent the specimen to me, and I placed it in the hands of Dr. Hayes. Its external history, therefore, is complete. We trace it all the way from its original locality, in the hill country above Bexley, to the chemist's laboratory.

There are some corroborative facts, that deserve attention.

Mr. Davis says, in the letter accompanying this specimen: "I am told by the natives, that it is plentiful, and about three days walk from our present residence. It is gotten by digging, and breaking rocks. It is also said to be in large lumps. In these parts, the natives buy no iron, but dig it out of the ground, or break the rocks and get it, as the case may be." "Three days walk," that is, twenty-five or thirty miles, from Bassa Cove, would end in the "New Jersey purchase" or its vicinity. It is there found, sometimes loose in the earth, and sometimes inclosed in a rock, which must be broken in order to obtain it. This last fact throws light on some statements yet to be considered.

The Rev. John Seys, in a letter to the Hon. F. P. Stanton, published in the Repository for June, 1851, page 187, says: "Such is the purity

of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa in the immediate vicinity of Liberia, and which they represent as being abundant, that they have no furnaces. They need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore, so pure that, when heated, it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c., out of this ore, without the process of smelting." Here we have, again, the inaccurate use of the word "ore." There is no "ore" which yields malleable iron without smelting in the first place, and another laborious process afterwards. Mr. Seys's description can apply only to native iron.

Dr. James Hall, whose character for carefulness, sagacity and accuracy of statement is well known to your readers, says, in a letter to me, dated July 27, 1855: "The natives manufacture iron in quantities in the interior. It is very soft and pure. I have often been told by the beach natives who have travelled inland, that 'they take plenty wood and coal; make a big pile; put tone (stone) on him; then more wood, more coal, and more tone; then set him on fire, and burn him trong, two, three days: then iron come up.' This is the talk all along the shore; that is, the *reliable* talk. Although many say they find the pure iron, I am sure no pure iron was ever found in Liberia or its vicinity in any considerable quantity, before I left in 1840." Statements like this have led to the belief, that the natives understand smelting. But it is certain that, by this process, they never could obtain a degree of heat, intense enough to reduce any ore of iron to a metallic state—to say nothing of the subse-

quent process, necessary to make it malleable. But compare it with what Mr. Davis says, of obtaining iron by "breaking rocks," and all becomes plain. They find rocks, containing pure native iron in seams, lumps or spangles. They heat these rocks till they crack in pieces, and the iron comes out. This, in the region inland from Cape Palmas, where Dr. Hall was the first Governor, is the usual way of obtaining it.

About half way between this region and the "New Jersey purchase," is the Sah-Po country, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

Mr. Pinney says, in a letter dated July 30, 1855: "In 1840, when at Settra Kroo, in a long conversation with an intelligent Krooman, who spoke English very well, and had, as a country merchant, several times penetrated a hundred miles into the interior, passing by the Waw people to the Sah-Po, I learned that he had visited and could name nine towns of Sah-Po, where iron was smelted from the ore. He considered it much better than any imported iron. The impression which I always received was, that the ore was roasted; and yet I have no such certainty as to affirm that pure iron is never found." In all probability, the Sah-Po process is the same as that described by the "Beach Natives" to Dr. Hall. A Kroo trader could not be expected to discriminate between an ore of iron, and a stone containing native iron; or between the decrepitation of the stone by heat, and smelting.

The Rev. J. L. Wilson writes me, that he has "seen crude, shapeless masses of the iron, but supposed it had been fused into that form. The one I saw near Cape Palmas would weigh, if I recollect distinctly, five or six pounds." There are at the

mission house in this city, two sycimeters, sent by him from Cape Palmas. He believes both were made of native iron near Cape Palmas, but can speak confidently only of one. Both, however, as far as can be judged by the eye, are made from iron like that analyzed by Dr. Hayes. The resemblance in the texture of the iron is so close as to suggest a doubt, whether they could have been made from iron procured in the way described by the natives to Dr. Hall.

From the "New Jersey purchase" to the high lands inland from Cape Palmas, is perhaps 150 miles of mountainous country, throughout the whole of which, this iron appears to exist in sufficient quantities to meet the few wants of the rude natives. It is generally found in rocks, from which it is extricated by breaking the rock, by heat; but in the northern part of this region, it is procured by breaking the rock mechanically, and is also found loose, in detached masses, buried in the earth, or on its surface.

Dr. I. H. Snowden informs me, that he has seen specimens of native iron at Monrovia, which were said to have been obtained at False Cape, only a mile or two from that city. Dr. Snowden has often seen knives, spear-heads, and the like, said to be made from native iron, and understood that it was found in many places in Liberia.

There is reason to suppose that native iron exists in other parts of Africa, especially the western.—Adanson, a French Naturalist, whose "Natural History of Senegal" was published in the latter part of the last century, asserts that the natives of that region make implements of it. A description, probably derived from him, of the native iron of Senegal, applies well to the lumps found on the "New

Jersey purchase" and at False Cape. Farther south and east, beyond the Niger, the Rev. J. L. Wilson found that the Pangwe people, who are gradually migrating from the inland mountains toward the coast near the equator, have "iron of their own," of superior quality, usually in "pieces about the size and somewhat of the shape of a horse fleam, and probably produced from lumps of native iron of nearly uniform size." At Loando, about nine degrees south, the natives of the interior sell iron implements of their own manufacture for European goods, at prices less than the cost of the European iron which would be required to make them. In south Africa, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, long a missionary there, informs me, meteoric iron is abundant; but whether it has been found to be meteoric by analysis, or only presumed to be so, because all native iron has hitherto proved so, I am not informed.

As the region of the Senegal yields native iron *and* gold, the question may arise, whether we are to expect gold in Liberia. Happily, we know enough of the geology of that continent to give a probable answer.

The gold and iron of Senegal are found on the western slope of the mountains which divide the waters flowing into the Niger from those flowing into the Atlantic. The back-bone of those mountains is granite. West of this, and reclining upon it, is gneiss, or stratified granite, as some have called it. The gneiss contains the iron. Still farther west, reclining on the gneiss, is a "schistous rock," in which, and in the sand and earth at its base, the gold is found. This "schistous rock" is doubtless talcose slate, such as accompanies gold in California, in the Alleghanies,

and generally, in other parts of the world. The course of these mountains is at first nearly south, gradually approaching the coast, till, at Cape Mesurado, the gneiss actually juts out into the ocean; crowding the talcose slate formation, with its gold, if it exists in this part of the range, far westward, into the Atlantic. Passing east a few hundred miles, the granite back-bone recedes from the coast, making room for the long rivers Assinee and Volta, and for the talcose slate; and here is the famous "Gold coast." Still farther east, in Yoruba, the back-bone again approaches the coast, the rocks are granite and gneiss, with iron, but no gold. Liberia, therefore, cannot be expected to yield gold; but it is the region where the native iron of western Africa is most easily accessible to commerce.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, in a letter already quoted, states that an ore of iron, probably of inferior richness, is abundant all along the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. It covers the gneiss at Cape Mesurado, and is the principal building stone there and at Sierra Leone. It is abundant at Bassa and Cape Palmas. But there appears to be a richer ore in that region.

Mr. Pinney says: "The Bell people, whom I saw at Buchanan, are said to have pronounced the iron stone by the sea shore near them, as rich as any in Tennessee." They had, on that account, rather given up the idea of going up to the "New Jersey purchase."

The New York Colonization Journal for September, contains a statement from Dr. James R. Chilton, "chemist," who says: "I have examined a specimen of ore, said to be from Liberia, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Collins, and find it to be specular oxide of iron." The spec-

ular oxide is a mineral well known, and easily distinguishable from any other. It is one of the best ores of iron. If the "Bell people" found it in sufficient quantity at Bassa, they might very naturally be content with it.

The existence of native iron has often been asserted. Pallas was said to have found it in Siberia, and others in South America, New Mexico, Virginia, and other regions. But all these, so far as they have been analyzed, have proved to be meteoric. Native iron, not meteoric, has been said to be found at Kamsdorf, in Saxony; and Klaproth gives its constituents as, iron, 92.50; lead, 6.00; copper, 1.50, total, 100. This is evidently a different mineral from the native iron of Liberia; and it is not said to exist in any considerable quantity. Similar specimens are said to have been found in one or two other mines in Germany, and in France; though none of them are asserted to be free from admixture of other metals. A specimen found in a mine in Connecticut, has, after

thorough examination, been given up, as not native iron.

The Native iron of Liberia, therefore, is a substance perfectly new to the world of science and of art. Its existence in large deposits is as probable, as was that of native copper before the opening of the mines on Lake Superior. Native copper had been known for ages to exist; but till the opening of those mines, it had never been found in quantities sufficient to be of much commercial importance. Now, it is found in great abundance, and some of it in masses so immense that the miners are troubled with their vastness. Whether the native iron of Liberia exists in similar abundance, can be determined only by an actual examination of the country. But if large quantities can be found at the water's edge, as at False Cape, or even twenty-five miles inland, on the New Jersey Purchase, its commercial value must be immense.

Very truly, yours,
JOSEPH TRACY.

(Continued from page 301.)

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

The Land of Ham;

OR AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

WHY has Africa existed at all? What good purpose has she yet served? Or what part have the negro race yet played in the great drama of human affairs? What part are they destined to play? These are legitimate queries, more easily raised than answered.

We perhaps hazard nothing in saying that no principal purpose has yet been accomplished in connection with Africa or the negro race. Subordinate and incidental purposes have been served, but no principal and ultimate purpose.

The most probable conjecture which we can form of Africa and her inhabitants is, that they are held *in reserve* for some great, yet future purpose. We may, perhaps, form no well-defined conjecture as to what this purpose may be. Past developments on an African soil, and in African races, have, however, given certain premonitions of what that continent shall yet become. Egypt and Carthage were realizations of true human greatness. They were pledges of future realizations—the first fruits of a full

harvest. And where shall we look for noble specimens? In Church and State; in science and the arts; in all that goes to bless and ennoble humanity, Africa has held out indications that she is not a whit behind any other portion of the globe. No land has shown greater capabilities of soil for the support of a vast population; none has indicated richer mineral wealth, and no race has exhibited greater capabilities of a high state of advancement, than certain African races. African statesmen, philosophers, artists, warriors, divines, have nobly compared with those of other nations. Christianity has nowhere had brighter ornaments or more able defenders than in Africa. We need but repeat names already referred to—the well-known names of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, Augustine, of Hippo, or the truly illustrious prelates of Alexandria, or Origen, a presbyter of the same city. These were mighty men for the truth; and the world has, perhaps, nowhere else had better examples of christian piety.

Africa is held in reserve for some future purpose. A far-seeing providence is wont to make such provisions for the accomplishment of future purposes. Ages often pass before these purposes transpire. God created this globe of ours for the habitation of man, and for the great and lasting purposes which he would achieve for and through man; yet for unknown ages the earth remained "without form and void," before it received its human tenants, or its destined purposes began to be accomplished. And how strangely since have different portions of the world been held back from accomplishing their destined end! During indefinite ages, the whole American continent remained scarcely more than a roaming ground

for the Indian, or a grazing field for the buffalo. Indeed, large portions of America, and also of the eastern continent, seem, till quite a recent date, to have been covered with water. There are unmistakable traces that the great and fertile Valley of the Mississippi, and also many other large and, at present, beautiful alluvials, both in the new and the old worlds, were once the bed of some great inland sea or lake. As human affairs have advanced, as the wants of the world have demanded more room, the domains of the sea have retired, and the habitable parts of the earth have been enlarged. Native forests have then given way before the mark of civilization, and the wild tenants of the woods have yielded their dominion of the *wilderness* to civilized man. The American continent has scarcely begun to fulfil its appointed mission. Some forty millions (and scarcely one half of these civilized men) hold possession of all North America—a territory sufficiently large and productive to sustain, twice told, the entire present population of the globe. And South America, a territory capable of sustaining as many more, is scarcely more than roaming ground for twenty millions of people. We expect that, in the fullness of time, these vast reserved territories, and the exhaustless, yet, till now, mostly unemployed resources of these countries, shall be brought into requisition in the service of the great King.

And not only are large portions of the present dry land thus held in reserve for future use, (now mere moral wastes,) but large portions of dry land evidently remain to be created. The habitable world is yearly enlarging. Other large sections, yet to be the habitations of vast multitudes of the human race, are to be reclaimed from the ocean,

Old Neptune is to yield no retreat, and his dominions to the ceaseless aggressions of civilization and christianity. Bound in his adamantine chains, he waits the fiat of his God, when he shall surrender them to the insatiate demands of an all-conquering Providence, who, unhindered, works out the stupendous problem of human salvation. When the mandate comes, they will appear—appear—the moment they shall be needed. Coral insects, countless millions of God's mighty architects, are at work in the Pacific Ocean, forming a new and vast continent. When, in the progress of the Divine purposes, it shall be needed, it shall appear. When sin shall so diminish and disease so abate its ravages—when death shall so lose his dominion over man as to fill the world with a population immensely greater than its present number of inhabitants, a new western continent will be needed. And it will be ready. It is in the course of a rapid preparation. We shall then be able to answer the question much more intelligibly than we now can, why so large portions of the earth's surface are covered with water? not because so large a proportion of water is *necessary* either rightly to balance the earth, or to supply the clouds with vapor, or to facilitate intercourse between the nations, but because God adopted this method to hold in reserve territories which he would afterwards use for human habitation.

Or, in like manner, we might have said our *world*, in its past and in its present condition, is held in reserve for a future purpose. All as yet has been preparatory. Incidental and subordinate purposes have been fulfilled; but no direct and ultimate purpose. It has, for the most part, been given up to

ste and to desolation—surren-

dered to Satan, the God of this world, that it may first be seen what *sin* can do in so fair and rich a world as this. With just exception enough to keep all parties apprised of the claims and purposes of the rightful king and proprietor, the "God of this world" has had all things in his own way. God has fulfilled, in respect to this world, none of his final purposes. He is preparing agencies, gathering resources, accumulating materials for a grand and final consummation. But the Devil is allowed first to employ all his agencies and appliances; and when he shall have signally and finally failed, the Lord will make bare his arm—will take to himself his great power, vindicate his own cause, and wrest from the hand of the usurper the wealth, the power, the learning—all the rich and varied resources of the world, and will employ them in the furtherance of his own benevolent designs.

Africa is one of the most notable of these reservations. From century to century has she lain as a dark cloud on the horizon of the world's history. Many a nation has emerged from a kindred darkness and run its destined career. Africa has slept beneath the black drapery of her own protracted night. Solemn and mysterious has been her sleep. But we look that she shall yet awake; that she shall rise in her giant strength, put on her armor, and when the day of the world's redemption shall come, she shall stand in her lot, washed and clothed in the white robe.

Why has Africa been *reserved*? Why has a continent of such extent, of such resources, of such stupendous capabilities, been so long kept back? What is the destiny of this mysterious Africa? We can speak with no prophetic ken;

we may be able to form no probable conjecture; yet the idea will cling to us that the Hand which has formed nothing in vain, has purposes to answer through the African continent, which have as yet but feebly entered into the mind of man, or been but faintly indicated by the course of Providence towards that singular portion of the globe. The aborigines of America, of Asia, and many islands of the sea, seem destined to *dwindle* and disappear before the encroachments of a more civilized race. Japheth dwells in the tents of Shem. He takes possession, dispossesses the old occupants, and becomes himself a permanent resident. But not so among the sons of Ham. While they may dwell with the Anglo-Saxons, serve them, and in their turn derive from them most substantial benefits, yet neither the Anglo-Saxons nor any other branch of the family of Japheth may dwell in the tents of Ham. An impassable barrier is set about Africa, a sanitary cordon drawn about her. If the white man pass it, he will soon sicken and die. The climate of Africa in general has, to a very great extent, settled the question that Africa is not to be, like North America, another vast area open to the expansion of man in the Anglo-Saxon type.—What then? We look for a different destiny for Africa; but what shall it be? Other races dwindle under oppression, and end in extermination; but there is no dwindling of the African race. Though forty millions of her sons have been feloniously extracted from her by the ruthless hand of slavery and a vastly greater number by the villainous *means* used to ensnare her people and reduce them to bondage, yet there seems no tendency to diminution. Place the negro where you will, and he will multiply and fill the land.

The past history of Africa would seem to justify at least the opinion that, whatever is to be her destiny, that destiny is to be wrought out by herself, by her own men and resources. She may not be an exception to the general rule that nations are advanced by migrations, wars, commerce, civilization, and, more than all, by pure religion; yet in the case of Africa, the mode is, in many respects, reversed. Instead of another and a more advanced race coming to her, her sons are involuntarily carried to them, there to live in "durance vile," till permitted to return, through their offspring, to bless their own unhappy land. Instead of wars waged upon her by other nations, and the victors unfurling there the standard of a higher national life, she has waged the most ruinous wars on herself; and yet these wars have been made the first links, which, though dark and bloody in the beginning, shall be bright and blissful in the end. Africa has had a *commerce*, but it has been a commerce in the flesh and blood of her own sons and daughters, and this traffic has engaged in its prosecution all the worst passions of men; yet this very traffic is being strangely overruled by Him who brings good out of evil, to the great good of this unhappy continent.

We shall assume—and hope to make the assumption wear the face of probability—that Africa is reserved for the development of a higher civilization and a better type of christianity than the world has yet seen. There is nothing in the *present condition* of Africa, and certainly there has been nothing in her past condition, which makes such a supposition absurd; certainly no more absurd than it would have appeared to an intelligent Egyptian in the days of Sesostris, had he been told that the illiterate

wanderers of Greece, to whom Cadmus was then attempting to make known the letters of the Phœnician alphabet, should produce a Plato, an Aristotle, and all for which Greece was so justly famed. The present condition of the Grebo, the Foulah, or the Berber, is not more hopeless than that of the ancient Greek. Nor is there any thing in the position of Africa, in her soil or climate, which precludes our supposition. Or, is it not quite as likely that Africa will yet produce a higher order of civilization, and a better type of christianity; that her sons shall yet astonish the world, and bless the Church with a rich inheritance of great and good men, and with institutions which are the glory of any people, as it was that the ancient Britons should do it? Yea, it is much more likely. For neither the Greeks nor the Britons had ever shown, as the Africans have, their capabilities of that higher civilization which they afterwards realized.

We have a guaranty in what Africa has done for what she may do. Native Africans have shown themselves masters, as already intimated, in every station and avocation in life, in every art and science, in genius and eminent talent, in qualities intellectual or physical, and in moral and religious character. The past history of Africa leaves no doubt of the abstract capabilities of Africans to become the highest type of man. Whether in warriors or statesmen, philosophers or divines, Africa has shown herself equal to the exigences of any past age. This we may receive as a pledge that she shall not be found wanting when her sons shall be called to act in a more advanced age. Her present degradation and the inferiority of her races present no argument against her equality to

any other portion of the human family. Her present degradation and evident inferiority is most obviously a result of circumstances simply, of external causes, and not of any inherent and original incapacity; a result, perhaps, of the malediction of Heaven. It is at least the fulfillment of some wise and inscrutable purpose of the King of Nations, and argues nothing as to what the same race may become under other circumstances, and under the benediction of Heaven.

We have called Africa the land of Ham, and we shall undertake to show that not only is this mysterious continent a land kept in reserve for some great future realizations in the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom, but that there remains a blessing in reserve for the poor down-trodden sons of Ham. Shem has largely and for a long time shared in the rich benedictions of Heaven. Up to the advent of the mediatorial King, the descendants of Shem were the favored race. Religion dwelt with them. Here were the patriarchs, the prophets, the living oracles of God, the city and temple where God chose to place his name and to reveal his glory. Here were the revelations of Heaven by types and shadows, dreams and visions. But since the advent of the great reality, the embodiment of old truths in the more practical form of christianity, the ark has passed from the tents of Shem to the tabernacles of Japheth. But is there no blessing for poor Ham? Shall the curse of Canaan rest upon this unfortunate family for ever? We think we hear the voice of a Father's love speaking comfortably to this alienated and long-forsaken son. Shall the ark rest for ever with Japheth? Shall not this other great branch of the human family come up in remem-

brance before the Lord, and He yet give them double for all their afflictions?

Such inquiries now demand our attention. We hope we may make it appear quite probable that this at present despised race are held in *reserve* for the next great moral development in our world. Like their own great deserts, this singular race, so barren in all common interest, so fruitless in all that goes to aggrandize a people, seems to be kept back for some great future purpose.

Late ethnological researches have brought out results, as touching African races, little expected, yet much to our present purpose—Prichard, Smith, and others, have shown satisfactorily, as far as the nature of the case admits, that the negro race is a primitive race; the earliest civilized, and the first civilizers of man; that “there was a time when the black race of man were pioneers, or at least the equals of other races in all the arts and acquisitions of man’s primitive civilization;” a time when learning, commerce, the arts, manufactures, and all that characterizes a state of civilization, were associated with the black race—a race now associated only with degradation and barbarous ignorance. As evidence of this, we can point to the magnificent kingdoms of Meroe, Nubia, and Abyssinia, and to the no less magnificent monuments of art, as they stand this day, the imperishable monuments of time, scattered along, from the pyramids of Egypt, through all southern Asia, to Japan; temples, statues, images, cavern palaces, far surpassing any modern work of art. These are monuments of the skill and workmanship of a crisp-haired and thick-lipped race. Writers of great learning and research hesitate not to say that the

aborigines of Hindostan were a race of negroes—at least a people in hair and features resembling negroes. Such a race is still found on an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the mountains of India, and in the interior of the Malay Peninsula—indeed, in just such positions as we should expect to find them, on the supposition that they were the aborigines of those countries, driven out and compelled to flee before victorious invaders, who afterwards became themselves permanent occupants of the soil. It is a singular fact that the idol and hero-gods of those countries—we mean the *ancient* ones, as those of the Boodhists and Jains—have the woolly hair and the thick lip. Now we can have no suspicion that the present dominant races of those countries or that any whiter race, would be ambitious to give to their deities the negro features. Dr. Prichard, therefore, regards it as “an established fact, that a black and woolly-haired race is among the original inhabitants of Asia,” especially in India and the regions round about that country. And the same writers agree that the ancient Egyptians were of the same race; “that the national configuration prevailing in the most ancient times was nearly the negro form, with woolly hair.” In the most easterly countries are found indisputable traces of an ancient negro race. In Japan there are stupendous and magnificent temples of very remote antiquity, in which the idols are represented as negroes with woolly hair.

And another fact, attested by the same class of writers, and confirmed by Clapperton and other travelers among the negro tribes of the interior of Africa, is, that the pure blood negroes are superior to the mixed races. Among the pure races they found “large and populous

kingdoms, with numerous towns, well cultivated fields, and various manufactures, such as weaving, dyeing, tanning, working in iron and other metals, and in pottery." And what is more, the same authors assure us that the negro races are *morally* superior to the mixed tribes; that they all believe in the first principles of natural religion; in one universally powerful Being; in prayer and worship; in rites and sacrifices; in priests and ministers; in the immortality of the soul; in a future state of rewards and punishments; in the division of time into weeks; and they have given as ready a reception as any other people to religions both false and true—to idolatry, Mohammedanism, and christianity.

Such facts abundantly indicate the *capabilities* of the race for a higher grade of civilization. No other race ever advanced so far under so unfavorable circumstances. They stood for a long time far in advance of any other race. Without the stronger element of christianity, no other race ever made a greater progress. Nor are we without an example of what the negro races are capable of under the more potent element of christianity. During the latter days of Carthage and of Egypt, the religion of the Cross largely mingled with the other instrumentalities of their aggrandizement. Is not the past history of the negro races in favor of our assumption that they shall yet exhibit a higher civilization and a better type of christianity than the world has yet known? And we have shown that there is nothing in their *present* condition which precludes such a supposition. Their present degradation is obviously but a result of unpropitious circumstances.

But there are other considerations which seem to throw something

into the scale of the same probability. One is, that God is not accustomed to use any *one* people as his instruments for carrying out the purposes of his benevolence towards man, for any very long period of time. The best portion of any race which he has deigned to use, could not long bear the honor. They become heady and high-minded, esteem lightly the honor conferred upon them, undervalue their privileges, abuse the Divine forbearance, and finally provoke God to humble them. They have rendered themselves unworthy of God's distinguished favor, and he will no longer work by them. He rejects them, at least for a time; brings them down, and leaves them to wasting and desolation.

During a long period of time, as already intimated, truth and righteousness, and the Church of the living God, were confided to the posterity of Shem. The patriarchs, prophets, and ministers, the agencies, means, and appliances for the preservation and spread of truth in the world, were for many ages confined to this portion of the human family. And more especially was the seed of Abraham selected as the depositaries and almoners of the grace of God. These he used till, in their blindness and sin, they rejected the Holy One and crucified the Lord of life. From that time the family of Shem have been in a great degree set aside. The ministers of christianity, the almoners of the gospel, and the christian church itself, have been very much confined to the family of Japheth. And of all the branches of Japheth's numerous seed, no one has been made so prominent an instrument of advancing the interests of man, as the Anglo-Saxon race. At present, nearly all the actual agencies for carrying out the provisions of

the gospel are confined to this race. Beyond the boundaries where the English language is spoken, the English missionary preaches, or English power is exercised and felt, you will find but little evangelical religion, but little active philanthropy, or expansive christian benevolence.

But are we more sure that the moral dominion of the Anglo Saxons over the world shall continue, than the men of David's or Solomon's day were that the *Jewish* race should hold their moral sway over the world? May not the day, then,

come, when this Anglo-Saxon blood may become as corrupt and as unworthy of the Divine favor as the stock of Israel ever did? Is there less danger that they shall become proud, self-righteous, and heaven-provoking? And if the day shall come when God shall cease to use them as the chosen people by whom to carry forward his work, who shall be their successors? The sceptre has already passed from Shem to Japheth, and may it not yet pass to Ham?

H. R.

(To be continued.)

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

The Presidency of Liberia.

ROBERTS AND BENSON.

THERE seems to be no little apprehension among the friends of colonization that the resignation of President Roberts, or rather his declining a re-election, will prove disadvantageous, even disastrous, to the welfare and prosperity of Liberia. They seem to feel, that the Ex-President is at least one-half of the Republic; and the most virulent enemies of Liberia, the Abolitionists, have uniformly declared that Liberia is able to produce but one man capable of properly performing the duties of President.

We are happy in the confidence, that the apprehensions of the one party and the hopes of the other will not be realized. We know they are both groundless. No man has a higher appreciation of Joseph J. Roberts, either as a man and citizen of Liberia, or as its chief executive officer, than the writer of this article. We have known him long and well, for years, intimately. As President of the Republic, he has done just what we predicted at and before the period of his election, and it is not discourteous to his successor, or to

any other citizen of Liberia, to express our belief that he has done more for the Republic—especially more to extend its foreign reputation and connection with the civilized world than *any* other citizen *would* or *could* have done. His entire administration has been eminently *able*, and justly entitles him to a high rank among the rulers of nations of ancient or modern times, and to the eternal gratitude of his country and race. We say this not without consideration and reflection, knowing, as we well do, the *man*, the *people*, the *circumstances*, and the *time*. We trust some one competent to the task will give to the world a fair history of his fourteen years of administration, as Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Republic.

But the existence and prosperity of Liberia is not dependent upon one or ten men; and during the late exciting and violent contest for the Presidency, we felt not the least apprehension, terminate as it would, that the vitality or prosperity of Liberia was at stake. We were, however, gratified at the result—the

election of Stephen A. Benson to the Presidency—probably because we knew him better than we did the opposing candidate, Mr. Roye ; and the friends of Liberia need be under no apprehension that they will ever be forced to blush at any official act of Benson. Nor need the abolitionists felicitate themselves in advance upon the downfall of that little State, to them such an eye-sore.

James Benson, the father of the President elect, emigrated to Liberia in 1822. He was a free man, raised in Dorchester County, where many of the people now well remember him as "Steady James." We believe he resided in Baltimore some few years before he emigrated—at any rate he was well known to the colored people here. He, together with his family, a wife and four or five children, formed a part of the sma expedition of the Brig Strong, which sailed from Baltimore in May, 1822, having on board the Rev. Jehudi Ashmun, afterwards so famous as the Gove no. of Liberia. This being the third vessel that ever took emigrants to Liberia, succeeding only the Elizabeth and Nautilus. The trials and hardships which those early settlers of Cape Messurado endured, by pestilence, famine, battle and sudden death, are almost unparalleled. Benson was distinguished through these trying times for his coolness and bravery in battle, and patience under suffering and affliction. He lost his wife and one or two of his children, and, if we mistake not, Stephen, then a lad of

six years, was captured among several other children, and kept some months by the natives. At any rate, his African baptism was a severe one, and of fire instead of water.

We found James Benson in 1831 in Monrovia, a man universally respected. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Bassa in 1832, and commenced mercantile operations there. When the plan of effecting a Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas went into operation in 1834, Mr. Benson, being a Marylander, joined the expedition and built the first house at Cape Palmas. He however afterwards concluded to return to Bassa, and there continued till his death, distinguished for his probity and integrity.

With the son Stephen A. Benson, we are mainly acquainted through a business correspondence of some ten or twelve years. His letters evince about the same literary acquirements as ordinary commercial correspondence, indicating remarkable good sense and extreme fairness and candor. Those who know him well—and they are many Liberians and foreigners of character and distinction—speak of him as a gentleman in manners, of pleasing address, extremely modest and unassuming, of unimpeachable moral character, and sterling good sense and sound judgment. Such a man, educated entirely in Liberia, having no thought or ambition beyond its true welfare and prosperity, cannot fail to make a good ruler thereof. We bid him *God speed!*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

A Fair Proposition.

THE following resolution was passed at a Convention of the colored people of the State of New York, holden at Troy during the present month:

Resolved, That it is important that two sailing vessels, owned by the Grand Council of this State, be fitted out, to reach the grievances of our deluded brethren who have emigra-

ted to Africa or any other unhealthy climate, to give them an opportunity to return at any reasonable expense.

Now, as the building and sailing of a vessel is attended with no inconsiderable expense, and concluding that one of those proposed must be destined for Liberia,—to save money, that might be put to a better use, we make the following proposition, viz: We will agree to furnish good cabin accommodations to any agent of the Abolition Society, out to Liberia and home again to the United States, keeping him on board nights while on the coast, so that he will not be exposed to the fever, for the sum usually charged, viz: one hundred dollars for passage each way, and one hundred for the time on board on the coast, boat use, &c. &c. We will agree to afford him every facility for intercourse with the “deluded” and unhappy people

on shore; to receive in boats and put on board all emigrants who may wish to leave Liberia, and bring them to a port in the United States, for the sum of forty dollars each for adults, and children at half price, including food, water, and the customary conveniences of a steerage passage, payment to be made or guaranteed at the time of shipment, as is customary. We stand ready to give sureties in any reasonable sum for the performance of our part of the contract, and to continue the same semi-annually so long as it shall be desired.

Now, my Abolition friends, if your talk about this matter means any thing, come forward and close the contract, or forever after hold your peace.

JAMES HALL,

Col. Office, Balto., Sept. 24, 1855.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Progress of African Discovery.

MR. AUGUSTUS PETERMAN has communicated to the London Athenæum, some facts of an interesting character respecting the more recent journeying of Dr. Barth in Central Africa. From this it appears that Dr. Barth had been detained at or near Timbuktu several months beyond the date of his letters dispatched from that region the 23d of March, 1854, between which date and the time of his arrival at Kano, on the 17th of October last, nearly seven months intervene. Dr. Barth himself says, in a letter to Mr. Peterman, “After a protracted stay of nearly a year at Timbuktu—the ‘Queen of the Desert,’ as it is justly called by the natives—I retraced my steps eastward along the shores of that magnificent river which the undaunted Scotchman (Mungo Park) descended about fifty years since,

fighting his way through numerous fleets manned by Tuaricks and Sudans—lost labor to science, his journals having perished with him—while I went along reconciling and befriending these very people, and obtaining full security from their chiefs for any English visiting their territories, whether by land or water.”

Thus Dr. Barth has been able to realize his great wish, namely, to trace this river between Timbuktu and Say, which latter place is situated in about 13° 10' north lat., and 3° east long. Greenwich. Thus its middle course seems every where navigable and enlivened with large fleets—its shores densely inhabited by people who received and treated Dr. Barth most kindly, and employed him to stay with them altogether.

In the same communication, Dr.

Barth alludes to a large map of the river drawn by him, which he had sent to the Foreign Office. He also transmitted some of a former date, which had been dispatched by him while on his way to Timbuktú, but which, as he found on his return to Sudan, had not been forwarded. These letters are dated "Dore, in Labtako, 16th July, 1853," which place is about midway between Sokoto and Timbuktú, lat. 41° 30' north, and close upon the meridian of Greenwich; and they contain a full account respecting that region which was entirely unknown before.

Labtako forms a portion of the very extensive Fadata dominions, and is a very important commercial point. The principal article of trade is the salt of Tæ-deani, which is brought thither by the Arabs of Timbuktú, while the Tuaricks bring corn and other, the people of Mossi their celebrated doakays and their famous cotten manufactures, cheap black shirts, and a large, peculiar kind of euro net. The inhabitants of the country supply sweet and sour milk; and their manufactures consist chiefly of very hard, coarse and cheap shawls made of cotton and wool, and of various colors. The market at Dore, the chief place of Labtako, is held every day. Cowries are almost the sole medium of interchange.

Labtako occupies an elevated, dreary plain, devoid of trees and shrubs, and suffering from the want of rain. Agriculture is in any place out of the field. Though the country was in a state of anarchy when the distinguished traveller passed through it, he did not suffer in any account, but rather from the excited manner in which he was received everywhere—the inhabitants flocking forward on horse to receive him, and to witness the progress of his caravan. The

he possessed of topics especially interesting to themselves, and to the fact of his coming from the East. The Tillahas had christened him "Modibo," by which name he was universally known in those countries.

The region between Labtako in the west, and the River Kowara (here called Tsa, Say, or Mayo) in the east, is occupied by the territories belonging to the large country of Gurma, only the northern part of which belongs to the Fellatas. The language of Gurma has a few words in common with that of Benin. Within Gurma are various rivers, all tributaries of the Kowara—the largest being the Sirba, which Barth found twelve feet deep in the beginning of July, and which he had to cross by means of immense bundles of reed fastened together, as boats are entirely wanting.

On his arrival at Kano in October last, Dr. Barth received information of the rumor of his death having been spread in Sudan, and even reached Europe, about which—not knowing exactly the origin and circumstances connected with it—he felt indignant, while the absence of all needful supplies put him to great straits and inconvenience; these he subsequently got over. His longing to reach Europe knew no bounds; as he declares that the being exposed to another rainy season, (the sixth,) or to remain much longer without the refreshing influence of European atmosphere and proper food, would be his certain death. Yet in the same sentence he speaks of his being ready to return to the field of his labors, and trying to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the coast of Zanzibar, after having strengthened his health!

It is a great joy to Dr. Barth to hear of the success of the Chadani expedition, of which he

seemed to have learnt all the particulars from the natives. Among others he met an old acquaintance, the Governor of Hamarrus—a country situated on the shores of the upper course of the Chadda. This person told him that the exploring steamer Pleiad had also reached his country, and that he had received the Expedition very friendly.

Drs. Barth and Vogel met on the first of December, 1854; at that time the latter was in “very good health and spirits,” and was about to proceed as speedily as possible to Yakoba and Adamaua, in which

plan he seems to have been encouraged by some acceptable and important passports, in the shape of letters of recommendation from the powerful Fellata Chief at Sokoto, which Dr. Barth had brought with him and handed to his countryman.

This intelligence from Dr. Barth is of great interest, as it contains the first news respecting his journey from Timbuktu back to Sudan, and the first positive information ever received from a European traveller of the River Kowara, between that place and its lower course.

Episcopal Missionary effort in Africa.

THE subjoined, from a communication of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman to the Southern Episcopalian, will repay a careful perusal :

From the time of the landing of the first missionary in 1836, to the present, thirty-six white persons, missionaries and others, have been sent out by our Board, of whom fifteen are still engaged in this work, while some have withdrawn, and others have died; yet, has the Church of God, in that land, advanced, and a foundation broad and solid been laid for the church's future prosperity, and the glory of God.

In the loss of her laborers, the church has no cause for discouragement; it is the prices of her prosperity; the ransom paid in blood for millions of immortals yet unborn. It has been paid willingly, joyfully, triumphantly, by those whose lives have been given to this blessed work. They have departed with assured faith that God would carry forward His work, even though He called *them* from it.

We have seven stations among the colonists, along three hundred miles of the coast, and five ordained colored ministers. A pretty stone

church has been erected at Cape Palmas, and another is being built at Monrovia; a brick one is occupied on the St Paul's, while others of less substantial materials are built or being built at other points. The accounts from those various congregations were never more encouraging. Of St. Mark's, Cape Palmas, the Bishop writes;—“That there will be twenty-five candidates for confirmation; among these are most of the youth of our High School at Mount Vaughn, where has been observed unusual seriousness and religious interest.”

The Asylum for Orphans at Cape Palmas, was to be opened this spring, (55). This is an institution greatly needed, furnishing as it will, not only a blessed home for those who have emigrated from this country, but besides, from it will be raised up competent female teachers for our colonial schools.

The early efforts of our missionaries were chiefly directed to the natives, and they still claim a large portion of our labors. Among the Grebo tribe inhabiting the country on both sides of Cape Palmas, we have four permanent stations, where

mission buildings, school houses and churches have been erected.— Around some of these stations are springing up native *Christian Villages*, where the youth educated in our schools, instead of returning to their heathen towns, and following the vain customs of their people, are living in a civilized and Christian manner, industriously engaged in various occupations. At the station of Cavalla, we are erecting the Church of the Epiphany, a stone building, 30 by 70.

Three thousand natives live around this station, and to this house of God they will be gathered to hear the everlasting Gospel; while here, also, will worship the Christian natives from the villages, and our mission families.—The walls of the church are built, and some of the timbers are purchased for the roof; while \$800 is still required to finish it.

At Taboo, thirty miles east of Cavalla, a native minister is settled, who keeps a school and preaches the Gospel; while another native minister, both of whom have been brought up in our mission, itinerates through a populous section of country, accompanied by a native catechist. Three native youths are studying for the ministry, while eight or ten are assisting in the education of more than a hundred children in our boarding schools. Our recent letters give us more encouraging hopes of the spread of the Gospel among the natives than ever before, while some have openly professed their faith in Christ, others are candidates for baptism, while many more are being drawn within the ever spreading influence of Christian truth.

A missionary meeting is held monthly at one of the stations; at which addresses are made, and a collection is taken up. At the an-

niversary meeting last year, it was found that one hundred and seventy dollars had, during the year, been collected, chiefly from the native Christians, for the support of a native minister at a neighboring station. It is in these meetings that we endeavor to awaken in the hearts of our youth a love for the souls of their people, and in this we have not been unsuccessful.

A cheerful day is the Sabbath at our station, surrounded though we are by near three thousand natives. An hour after sunrise a Bible class is held, at which attend our villagers and scholars. At 10 o'clock the church bell rings, and a procession of one hundred native children and Christian youth, neatly dressed and with quietness and order, follow the Bishop and missionary teachers through the huts in the native town to the church in its midst; here are heard our own solemn prayers and sacred hymns, uttered in strange language, to Him to whom all hearts are open, all desires known; here too, are sounded forth the words of sacred truth, and the poor heathen African listens to the wonders of redeeming love. Returning from service, may be seen here and there, beneath the palm tree's shade, groups of children preparing their lessons for the Sabbath School which follows, or singing hymns which there they have learned; quietness reigns, while from the flag-staff floats the Sabbath flag with its inscription, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Let no one say we have labored in vain, or spent our lives for naught in the African Mission. God has blessed the efforts of His people, and His work is prospering in their hands.

We have arrived at that most desirable and very important point in the history of all missions, when a native

agency has been raised up, men of the soil have become the teachers and ministers of their own people. And, as it has been elsewhere, when this point has been reached, so we expect it will be with us, that henceforth our number of converts from among the adult native population will be largely increased, and the successful labor of our native teachers and ministers lead us to anticipate this blessed result. And therefore, we call more loudly and more earnestly to the Church to uphold and strengthen their mission. Sickness and death are thinning our numbers, and we need others to fill their places and carry on their work. We particularly need now the services of a missionary physician, while our missionary corps numbers 13 white persons we have none to render that medical aid which in such a climate we should not be without. While God enlarges the sphere of our influence, and graciously blesses us in prospering our work, may He

put it into the hearts of His people to sustain and carry it forward, for this is a field which Providence has made peculiarly *our own*, for we must confess that we owe to Africa a debt; a debt which can best and only be paid with the treasures of the Gospel. It is a land not far off, at the end of the earth,—by a voyage of a month, and by steamers of half this time, we reach those shores where millions grope in heathen darkness unblessed by one ray of that Divine light which fills our land.

May the present unexampled prosperity of our missionary work, both among the Liberians and natives, as well as our need of an increased number of laborers, and of pecuniary aid, call forth from God's people gifts to His glory; praise and thanksgiving, prayer and supplication, men and means, that God's way may be known to this people, His saving health to the perishing ones of the nation.

First Ship in the new line to Africa.

THE committee appointed by the Maine Colonization Society to devise ways and means, and obtain a ship for the Parent Institution, have received from good authority, clear evidence of the urgent necessity for a ship of 600 tons, constructed and furnished expressly for the health and comfort of emigrants to Liberia, and for the conveyance, at regular periods, of such provisions, articles of merchandise, medical stores, implements of agriculture and the arts, as are constantly required in that newly settled country. They are assured that the present means of the Society are insufficient to meet pressing demands for assistance from numerous colored persons seeking to find a home in that Republic, and that by special and

earnest efforts alone can it be hoped that such a ship will be secured. Since the building and management of ships are pursuits familiar to the people of Maine, and to them they owe much of their prosperity, may it not be reasonably expected that they will be the first, as representing a single State, to launch forth a ship to bear the treasures and teachers of Divine Truth to the barbarous nations of Africa. Regular, frequent and convenient communication with Liberia is indispensable. God in his Providence has opened the way of access to a vast population in Africa: Many of her instructed christian descendants are ready to return to her with blessings: A free independent Republic is already founded for their

reception, and shall not the several States of this confederacy unite to bring that continent, so long buried in darkness, under the life-giving powers of civilization, and the truth revealed from Heaven. Does a work of higher beneficence remain for any nation to accomplish?— Does any measure proposed for this end, show promise comparable with that of planting free, voluntary communities and churches of civilized and christian children of Africa on her shores? The rise of the Republic of Liberia, its marvelous and increasing influence, the signs and demonstrations (along more than five hundred miles of coast reposing under its laws) give answer. We say nothing of the remarkable colony of Sierra Leone, and other civilized settlements, and missionary stations, extending for 2,000 miles on the western coast (to leave unnoticed the eastern) and far into the interior, further than to mark them as cheering indications of His merciful purposes to whom the people of Africa belong, and in whom all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

The committee now respectfully ask, will their fellow citizens and friends in Maine, have the honor and privilege of giving this ship to the cause of Humanity and Religion? Who will subscribe generously and immediately to the enterprise? What towns, churches, schools, will have a share, if it be but a single nail, in this ship? What ladies will exert their kindly, but powerful influence to obtain it? The committee wait for an answer. Let what is to be done, be done quickly, and to God alone be all the glory.

Subscriptions or donations for this object may be sent to George F. Patten, Bath, or to any member of the committee, or to Eben Steele,

Treasurer of the Maine State Colonization Society, Portland. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, formerly, and for many years Secretary of the American Colonization Society, has been desired by the committee, to bring the subject as he may be able, to the attention of the people of Maine, and receive subscriptions and donations for the object. Capt. George Barker, a tried friend and agent of the Society, will, the committee trust, do all in his power, as he is hereby authorized, for the proposed end. The subscriptions for this object will be held as conditional upon the amount of \$30,000 being pledged for the purpose.

GEO. F. PATTEN,
THOMAS HARWARD,
ABNER STETSON,
JOHN HAM,
SAMUEL TYLER,
WM. CHASE,
JOSEPH TITCOMB.

[From the Ch. Mirror, (Portland, Me.) Sep. 25.]
THE SHIP FOR AFRICA.

We are happy to observe signs of favor in this State towards the proposal, made by the State Colonization Society of Maine at its annual meeting, to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society. We notice a brief article from the committee to whom the subject was entrusted, inviting the friends of Liberia to come forward with their pledges of aid, stating the urgent necessity for its construction, the great benefit which such a noble gift must prove to Africa, and to the cause of the people of color in every part of the Union, and the purpose of their appointment as soon as they shall be adequately encouraged in regard to the means. A week ago last sabbath evening, a crowded audience was addressed by the general agent of the American Colonization Society in the Lecture

Room of the Congregational Society in Augusta. A very decided interest was expressed by many in the cause of African civilization and African missions. After an address in Calais on Thursday evening last, when the Hon. George Downes presided, and James Robbins was chosen Secretary, on motion of the Hon. T. G. D. Fuller, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is founded alike upon patriotism and benevolence, and that its friends have abundant cause for gratitude to a favoring Providence, and for evidence becoming clearly manifest, that their labors are conducive to the highest good of the African race.

Resolved, That this meeting warmly approves the proposal of the Maine State Colonization Society to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society, and the appointment of a committee for that end, and deems the object worthy of the aid of the citizens of this State and New England generally, and that its execution will not only be a great benefit to Africa, but to the cause of the Society throughout the United States.

The chairman made some very pertinent remarks, stating to the meeting, that he was confident Calais would in proportion to its means, contribute as liberally as any town or city in the state to this important object, and on his motion it was voted, (without dissent) to recommend to each religious society in this city, to take up a collection in aid of the object proposed by the Maine State Colonization Society, the funds they raised to be appropriated to constitute each pastor a life member of the American Colonization Society.

A very respectable congregation

met on Friday evening in the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church at St. Stephen, N. B., and after a statement of the views of the Society and its success, cheerfully gave a collection and expressed their high estimate of the benevolence of the enterprise. On sabbath evening last, a large congregation assembled in the Baptist Church in Eastport, to listen to an address from Mr. Gurley, and subsequently a deep interest was expressed by leading citizens of that place in the project for a ship. One gentleman of great influence avowed his desire that Maine should have the honor of giving the ship, and his undoubting confidence, that if the measure were properly submitted to the consideration of the good people of the several towns, it would be promptly done.

[From the Calais (Me.) Advertiser.]

COLONIZATION MEETING.

Agreeable to notice, a meeting was held at the Unitarian Meeting House on Thursday evening the 13th inst. Geo. Downes, Esq., was called to the chair, and after some remarks he introduced to the audience, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who gave them a very able address on the subject of colonization, after which the following resolutions were submitted by Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the American Colonization Society is founded alike upon patriotism and benevolence, and that its friends have abundant cause for gratitude to a favoring Providence, and for the evidences becoming clearly manifest that their labors are conducive to the highest good of the African race.

Resolved, That this meeting warmly approves the proposal of the

Maine State Colonization Society to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society, and the appointment of a committee for that end, and that it deems the object worthy of the aid of the citizens of this State and New England generally, and that its execution will not only be a great benefit to Africa, but to the cause of the Society throughout the States.

At the suggestion of the chairman the following vote was passed. Voted to recommend to each religious society in this city to take up a collection in aid of the object proposed by the Maine State Colonization Society, the fund thus raised to be appropriated to constitute each pastor a life member of the American Colonization Society.

Voted to adjourn.

J. ROBBINS,
Secretary.

[From the Bath (Me.) Times.]
LIBERIAN SHIP.

The project of the Maine Colonization Society, to build a ship to be placed under the control of the American Colonization Society, and to run regularly between Liberia and the United States, is still under consideration. At a late meeting of the committee, as we learn by the Christian Mirror, letters were "read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, and Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, also passages from a letter of the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the Parent Society at Washington, setting forth the kind of ship, its absolute necessity, and expressing cordial purposes of co-operation with the committee. The Hon. Judge Helfenstein, of Pa., has pledged one thousand dollars for the object, and recently a gen-

tleman in Florida, with one of his friends, offered in timber and money, a subscription of \$3,000. The committee finally adjourned to the 7th of November, agreeing in the meantime to ascertain what could be done for the object in their several districts of this state, and cherishing the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout New England, will come generously forward with such assurances of aid as shall justify the committee at their next meeting to order the construction of the ship without delay."

As Maine initiated this noble movement, we trust the State will see it completed. No more truly philanthropic enterprise has ever been commenced in this country, than that of African colonization. And we refer to the result—the perfect realization of the experiment of self-government in the Republic of Liberia—as the evidence of the truth of our declaration. We find there a model government, working in all its departments as regularly as our own; and we find there the black emigrant elevated out of the organic disabilities of color and race into the true dignity of manhood.

But the Republic is still weak, and needs *men* as well as means. Who will help to supply them? Our State Society presents a feasible mode of doing it. We trust the response will be generous.

[Committee appointed by the State Colonization Society of Maine to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society—George F. Patten and Thos. Harvard, of Bath, Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, William Chase and Samuel Tyler, of Portland, John Ham, of Bangor, and A. R. Stetson, of Damariscotta]

[From the Portland Argus.]
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SHIP.

We are happy to be able to state that the subscriptions for building a ship for the Colonization Society, have been started nobly in this State. At Bath, last week, the sum of \$5000 was cheerfully subscribed, and in generous sums. There were three one thousand dollar subscriptions—one of five hundred—one of two hundred and fifty, and several of one hundred dollars, and smaller sums. This is noble—worthy the public

spirited and philanthropic citizens of our sister city. We hope the solid men of Portland will not be behind their neighbors. We believe they will not be. There never was presented, in our humble opinion, a definite object for benevolent effort; so easy of accomplishment, that will be productive of so wide-spreading and far-reaching results as will be the building of this ship for developing the commerce and facilitating intercourse with the young sister Republic of Liberia.

Demonstrations in honor of the President and Vice President elect.

THE *Liberia Herald* of the 23d May last contains an account of the demonstrations at Monrovia the 17th and 22d May in honor of Stephen A. Benson and Beverly P. Yates, who were elected President and Vice President of the Republic at the biennial election the 1st of May. The friends of Mr. Benson having determined to celebrate "the victory of their party," invited him to Monrovia from his residence at Buchanan. The 22d of May was the day set apart for the celebration. On the 17th, Mr. Benson arrived at Monrovia. At the place of debarkation, he was met by the citizens, and was addressed by Hon. J. H. Paxton, as follows:

"Sir:—I am happy of the honor of tendering you the cheerful congratulations of your fellow citizens of this county as President elect, to follow in Executive honor the present highly worthy and esteemed President Joseph J. Roberts. Your merit to this distinguished position is based upon your worthiness of the suffrages of your fellow citizens. To your administration we look forward with great anxiety for

the welfare and safety of the people—that all social dissensions consequent upon an unwonted political zeal, which of late has been warmly agitated to the destruction of that harmony and peace which have existed among this people, will be pacified; and that hereafter the united good feeling of our fellow citizens, of one common country and one common interest, will betoken more the end of the maintenance of our institutions of government by a concordant harmony in their political operations; and that through your administration Liberia will continue to prosper, and be respected by foreign nations, in honor to yourself and glory to your country."

Mr. Benson, obviously with deep emotion yet with dignity and firmness, made the following reply:

"Sir:—I thank you, as the organ of the freemen of this metropolis to-day, for the very cordial and splendid reception with which they have been pleased to honor me. I assure you, sir, it far exceeds what my expectations were, because in my opinion it exceeds the claims of any merits I profess to have: this fact greatly heightens my sense of gratitude to the freemen of this maternal city—this metropolis of the Republic of Liberia.

"Sir, I do not feel to stand upon strange soil this day. When I look around me it seems that every tree of the wood, every rock and hill, and brook, and dale, is perfectly familiar to me—they are all most sacredly interwoven with associations of my juvenile years upon this sacred hill—and, sir, when I call to mind this day that your Honor is perfectly aware of these

facts, when I remember that your Honor (as well as a number of my fellow citizens who join you this day in conferring such distinguished honor upon me,) are not only witnesses of these facts, but were participants of those pristine times, upon this sacred hill,—this combination of circumstances produces an impression on me this day that I cannot find language to express.

“I beg, sir, that you will in behalf of this city accept a renewed expression of my thanks for the very distinguished honor conferred on me, and that you will believe me when I assure you, that in whatever public capacity I may be called to act, in the order of Divine Providence and by your enlightened suffrage, I will carefully study to demean myself as a faithful servant of the FREEMEN of this Republic, whom I cordially recognise as being the sovereigns of this land.”

He then moved forward to the city, attended by a cortege consisting of some of the principal men of this city and a few from Bassa. Before and behind this cortege were the Johnson Guards; then followed in a very orderly manner a large crowd of men, women and children. The procession perambulated the principal streets; as it advanced the crowd increased and the excitement heightened; while deafening cries of “hurrah for Stephen A. Benson!” seemed to rend the air. Indeed, Mr. Benson’s progress through Monrovia appeared a perfect ovation—almost every window and piazza was filled with ladies waving bonnets and handkerchiefs with great enthusiasm.

On reaching the mansion of President Roberts, the procession formed in line opposite the building, when his Excellency came out, and having saluted the President elect, escorted him, followed by several gentlemen, to his drawing-room.—The crowd then dispersed, highly pleased with having conferred such, by no means unmerited, honors upon Mr. Benson.

Tuesday, the 22d inst., the day appointed for the demonstration,

was kept up in grand style. Persons from every settlement of the county assembled in the capital for the purpose of honoring the men of their choice.

The dawn of day was announced by the firing of a gun from Central Hill. About 8 o’clock A. M., another gun was fired, when flags were hoisted in various parts of the city. The martial sounds of drum and fife and the numerous pleasant and joyful countenances seen in every direction, betrayed a general spirit of rejoicing.

About 9 o’clock, a large concourse of persons of both sexes arrived from the interior settlements:—having been met at the landing by a deputation of gentlemen, they marched up, preceded by a band of music, to the residence of the President elect, where several gentlemen of distinction were assembled; among whom were President Roberts and the Vice President elect. In a few minutes the street opposite the building was thronged by crowds from all quarters. The President and Vice President elect came out and were introduced to the vast multitude by Hon. J. B. McGill—after which, Hon. H. W. Erskine, having taken an elevated position so as to be seen by the great concourse, delivered a beautiful and patriotic address to the President elect. At its conclusion it was followed by loud and long cheering. Quiet being restored, Hon. J. H. Paxton addressed, in very eloquent terms, the President and Vice President elect.

After he had concluded, Mr. Benson responded in his most felicitous style. He said his feelings on the occasion were inexpressible. He thanked his fellow citizens for their unlimited expressions of regard for and confidence in him; that they had expressed this confidence not by words only, but in a manner far

more impressive than words could express it; they had expressed it at the ballot box on the 1st of this month. He assured his fellow citizens that he would ever strive to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in him; that all the energies of his mind would be devoted to the promotion of the best interests of our infant country.

Hon. H. W. Erskine then addressed the Vice President elect, (Hon. B. P. Yates,) which elicited from the Judge a brief but highly appropriate and satisfactory reply. Some one in the crowd then proposed "Three cheers for JOSEPH JENKINS ROBERTS, pre-eminent in war, pre-eminent in peace, pre-eminent in the esteem and affections of his countrymen." Great cheering, and long and loud applause followed. When the clamor had somewhat subsided, President Roberts stepped forward, and thanked his fellow citizens for the compliment. He said he felt that he had served Liberia to the best of his ability: her interests were and ever would be dear to his heart. He believed that this infant nation was under the kind protection of Divine Providence, by whose care and guidance it had been brought thus far in its national course; that notwithstanding there are influences around us dangerous to our institutions, he believed that Liberia *will live*. (Great cheers.) He felt highly gratified that the citizens of Liberia had centered the interests of the country—at this important crisis—in the illustrious Stephen Allen Benson. He believed him competent to the task; that in him the interests of Liberia were safe—he would guide our little bark to glory. (Loud applause.) After a few more remarks, which, on account of the uproariousness of the crowd, we did not hear, his Excel-

lency with the President and Vice President elect, retired amidst vociferous cheers accompanied with the rolling of drums. The discharge of cannon from Central Hill ended these proceedings.

Under a tent erected opposite President Roberts' mansion, (for the ladies,) and in the shade of the orange trees in front of the residence of the late David Moore, Esq., (for the gentlemen,) were spread tables loaded with a variety of good things. About 12 o'clock hundreds of persons regaled themselves with a splendid "luncheon," served up in most excellent style, by the committee of arrangements. After the sumptuous repast, highly interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered to the ladies by his Excellency President Roberts; the President and Vice President elect, and Augustus Washington, Esq. This being done, a carriage beautifully fitted up for the occasion, was brought, in which were placed the President and Vice President elect, who having been drawn, followed by a large throng, through the principal streets of the city, were conveyed to the residence of the President elect. This ended the ceremony of the day. In the evening several of the principal dwellings were illuminated; opposite the Government House there were grand displays of fireworks, and in various places we believe were social gatherings and merriment.

Thus did the people of Messurado honor the men of their choice. The day—notwithstanding a few slight showers—was quite favorable: every thing went off to universal gratification. May the administration of President Benson be eminently successful, and unparalleled prosperity attend Liberia while he presides over her interests!

Items from the Liberia Herald.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

*The Honorable Aldermen and
Gentlemen of the City Council—*

I have the high honor of standing before you as the Mayor elect of this city, and as Chief Executive Magistrate of this body assembled. It becomes me, therefore, to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to those gentlemen who have so charitably conferred this high honor upon me, and to assure them that it shall be one of my greatest endeavors to meet their wishes, by enforcing such municipal laws as you, gentlemen, may enact, and by serving my country to the best of my ability in everything pertaining to her welfare and prosperity.

It cannot reasonably be expected that I should, within forty-eight hours, (the time elapsed since I was informed of my election,) be able to bring before you much matter for your consideration, or to recommend any measure that would improve our present condition, very materially. But that you may commence upon the business for which you have assembled this day, and which, if properly executed, will greatly enhance the condition of our city; I would merely remark, that our little city, although much younger than the British Colony to the north of us, is said to compare favorably with that Colony in location and appearance; and as flattering as the assertion is, you will not hesitate to acquiesce with me, in admitting that the present appearance of our city will admit of vast improvement—as a proof of which you have only to ascend to the top of Fort Norris, and glance your eye over the little spot that Monrovia occupies, and look at the skirt of land which circumscribes her limits.

However much our minds may delight in rural scenery, and our imaginations run eagerly in pursuit of the lonely haunts of solitude, objects prized mostly by poetical geniuses, yet there ought to be some striking and peculiar aspect resting upon a city, to show the high culture and civil refinement of its inhabitants. Eight years have elapsed since we made a formal declaration of our independence, during the whole of which time, we have been closely scrutinized by every passing stranger, and by many of the now potent nations of the civilized world. Their eyes are still upon us, watching with intense anxiety for us either to solve the great problem, whether the colored man is capable of self-government, or to prove to them most conclusively that we never were destined to attain to an equal height of worth and morality with

other nations, under the direction and government of institutions and laws planned and projected by colored men. Now then, as industry and cleanliness, as well as the culture of the intellectual faculties, are some of the leading characteristics of a growing and refined people, it would attach much to our dignity and honor, by our rigid adherence to those characteristics, and by our strict regard to virtue and morality, traits by which our moral worth and national character will be estimated.

In recommending measures to you for your adoption for the further improvement of our city, I would remark, first, that not only our streets should be freed from all noxious and hurtful weeds and pit-falls, but that many of the fruit and other trees growing in private lots be cut down and removed. They not only obstruct the sight and add a gloomy and dismal appearance, but they also hinder a free circulation of air. They prevent evaporation from going on, and thus hold in check a large portion of noxious vapor, which would otherwise escape and be absorbed by the general atmosphere.

The second thing I beg to recommend, is the necessity of preparing and having some one particular street, leading from the river up into the city, as a public highway, particularly for conducting and reconducting our own officers and foreign officers to and from the city.

As our revenue, if not our national strength, depends very much upon the number and activity of our seamen, I would, in the third place, recommend the building of an asylum, to be styled the Asylum for the Helpless and Decrepit Seaman; that it be suitably fitted up and furnished for the exclusive accommodation of the weather-beaten, worn-out seaman, who is destitute of every means of support and comfort.

I would also make mention of measures for the better regulation of our Fish Market and Palm Oil Market; but as these things will most probably regulate themselves, I defer touching the subject.

And, lastly, I would speak of the necessity of having our pieces of artillery mounted and put in a manageable condition; but being ignorant of the action taken on the subject by the Legislature, I am obliged to be silent on this point also.

I may, however, safely recommend the perusal of the ordinances and acts passed by the old town council, as you may select with advantage several subjects from them worth your examination.

It only remains, now, for me to remind you of the great responsibilities resting upon you, and the obligations you are under to the present and rising generations. Let your acts be such as will, when you are dead, constrain the following generation to call you blessed. Gentlemen, integrity and honesty, justice and truth, should mark all your dealings. The time has come, when we are to know no man, only so far as he respects the majesty of our laws, and submits to the principles of those institutions made to perpetuate unto us our country and its cause.

D. B. WARNER.

April 5, 1855.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Hon. H. W. Erskine to Hon. S. A. Benson, President elect, May 22d, 1855.

Sir:—I am here, in the name and behalf of this numerous assemblage of your constituents, to felicitate you on your honorable election to the chief magistracy of this Republic by an overwhelming majority. Before we give you our formal congratulations, allow me to premise, that the finger of Providence is apparent in your history. Coming as you did in your childhood to this our fatherland, we claim that whatever is praiseworthy in your political career, as a politician and civilian; whatever is meritorious in your character; whatever is commendable in your virtue, *integrity and patriotism*, the praise is due to Liberia as your adopted mother. In this connexion I will remark that in your elevation to the Presidency, every young man and youth of Liberia feels himself lighted up. A new impetus will be given them, and will be a living example, to encourage them to fit themselves for future usefulness. Much will depend on your administration, to raise these aspirations, and direct them in a proper channel.

This day, Europe and America must acknowledge that Liberia is on the wing of progression. Yes, this day marks the beginning of a new epoch in our nation's history. In the compass of thirty-five years, since the founding of these colonies by American philanthropy, and eight years since our *national covenant* was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. The subordinate departments distribute the executive functions in their various relations. The Judiciary expound the constitution and the laws; all

settling in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will. Treatise of peace, amity and commerce have been concluded with some of the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth. People of different tribes and inhabitants of all parts of our coast have annexed themselves to us, and to day form an integral part of the body politic. These regions have not been acquired by conquest, but by compact. They have, of their own accord, united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessing. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodmen. The soil has been made to produce an abundance by the tillage of our farmers. Our commerce is daily increasing. Liberty and law have marched hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe, and at a cost far less, in a whole generation, than the expenditures of other nations in a single year. It is a source of gratification, and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of our experiment upon the theory of human rights and the capacity of our long oppressed race for self-government has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success beyond the most sanguine expectation of its founders. Union, tranquility and justice, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessing of liberty, all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which is advancing, we may at once indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, let us derive instructive lessons for the future.

Passing from this general view of the purposes and injunctions of the constitution and their results, which indicates the first traces of the path of duty to the executive, let us for a moment glance at the administration of your immediate predecessor. It is passing away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to all of us. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to *cherish* peace while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights; to discharge with all promptitude the national debt; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the na-

sions to promote the civilization of the surrounding tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements. Thus, that eminent citizen, during the eight years of his administration has concentrated the best energies of our infant Republic. His thoughts and aims have been for the good of his country. Yes, "toe night, he exalted, the sublime emotions of a PATRIOTISM, which, soaring toward heaven, rises far above a mean, low, or selfish thing, and is absorbed by one soul transporting thought of the good and the glory of one's country. His was that PATRIOTISM which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below, all lesser groveling, personal interest, and feelings, animated and prompted him to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor and devotion." Yes, Joseph J. Roberts will retire into private life with honor and glory, and with the blessings of this nation. May your administration be as glorious as his, who was pre-eminent in war, pre-eminent in peace, and will ever be pre-eminent in the affectionate remembrance of his countrymen.

I am fully convinced this day, that there is something in the rising destinies of this extraordinary Republic, which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon, in the midst of the thousands of nations on this peninsula. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly pre-eminent. It presents her with the imposing spectacle of the rapid advancement of our down-trodden race, in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable. Here are seen all the developments of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and national government. Liberia, in her past history, has not demonstrated an aptness to acquire, but an ability to govern. We challenge the world to say that she has not that ability.

The problem of self-government is solved, and the foul stigma now wiped from our race. To-day, Liberia presents her son, raised in her bosom, as a living example to the nations of the earth.

Then, when we look at Liberia, there is a calmness in her civic strength, which, to a reflecting mind, inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors. They rise, and they set.

They are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall. But Liberia seems the arbitress of her own fate. Her deeds are carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday, she was in her political cradle, a helpless colony. To-day she stands erect, commanding respect at home and abroad. Yesterday she was not known beyond the walls of the Colonization hall. To-day her name is familiar throughout the civilized world. And you, Sir, have grown up with her.— You are intimately acquainted with her policy, and now your fellow citizens have elevated you to that proud position which you this day occupy.

In conclusion, allow me to say that your Excellency has had the happiness to mark the course of your political career by the observance of a wise conduct, and by a most exact execution of the various employments you have filled; and it is thus, that you have merited the most glorious and satisfactory reward, that a mortal could desire on earth. Thus it is that a people; free, enlightened, sovereign, possessing and developing all the elements of greatness and power, have chosen you to preside over their destinies. Therefore, we, the people, have solid grounds for hoping that your administration, guided by your ability and experience, will continue the rapid progress with which this nation has advanced under the wise rule of your illustrious predecessor, to the most brilliant prosperity.

And now we come from the districts of agriculture along the banks of the St. Paul's, to unite with your fellow citizens from all parts of the Republic to felicitate your Excellency. Believe us, Sir, that this demonstration is but a faint expression of the respectful sentiments with which I, in their name, congratulate you.

In conclusion, the speaker said; fellow citizens, I present you LIBERIA, and STEPHEN A. BENSON, our President elect; the foster mother, the affectionate son, and our second ruler.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE.—The complaints of mariners with regard to a want of light on Cape Messurado, will, we hope, soon come to an end. The lighthouse is in rapid progress of construction; and should certain materials necessary for its completion arrive from Europe, whence they have been ordered, in the next steamer, it will be finished in the course of a month. It will stand on the top of the Cape, about forty-two feet high.

IMMIGRANTS.—On Sunday the 10th inst. the American barque "Cora," Captain E. Burnham, arrived in this port from Norfolk, Va., bringing one hundred and six immigrants: 69 were for this (Montserrat) County, the remainder for Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. Among the passengers were Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, and Miss Martha Williford, Episcopal Missionaries, returning from a visit to the United States to their station at Cape Palmas.

The immigrants for this County came under the care of Mr. H. W. Dennis, the A. C. Society's Agent, on the 12th; they are all comfortably located at the site of their acclimation up the river. We wish them a safe acclimation and success in their new home.

REV. DAVID A. WILSON.—We are happy to announce the arrival on the 21st inst., in the barque "Gem," Capt. Townsend, of Rev. David A. Wilson and family, from the United States, whither they had resorted on account of ill health. They come accompanied by Rev. Mr. White (a licensed minister) and lady. Mr. Wilson, with whom we have had several interviews, looks well, and says he *feels* well. He returns to the scene of his labors in the Alexander High School, of which he is the Principal, with every prospect of increased usefulness. We hope he will long continue to feel the invigorating effects of the bracing climate which he has just left; and be eminently successful in blessing by his labors our rising Republic.

Marine Intelligence for Jan. 1855, Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

January 1st.—Schooner Harrison M, Madison, for the windward, with rice and camwood to Harrison Murry.

3d. Cutter Theodore, J. Nelson, from the leeward, with palm oil to D. W. Nelson & Sanders.

4th. Cutter Dolphin, Capt. J. M. Bowe, from Grand Bassa.

5th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Parker, from the leeward, with palm oil to D. B. Warner.

7th. British Cutter Earl of Liverpool, from the leeward.

11th. British Mail Steamer Candace, Capt. E. W. Hawksley, from the leeward.

Cutter Liberia, Curd, from the windward, with rice and camwood to McGill & Bros.

Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the windward, with rice and camwood to McGill & Bros.

Cutter Off and On, Harry Wilson, from the windward, with rice to Moore James.

12th. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, R. Page, from Sierra Leone, with merchandise to D. B. Warner.

13th. American Barque Isla de Cuba, Capt. A. Miller, 55 days from New York.

14th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Page, from the windward, with camwood and rice to D. B. Warner.

17th. British Schooner George, McCauley, from Grand Bassa.

Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, from Grand Bassa via Marshall.

20th. Cutter Theodore, Nelson, from the windward, with camwood and rice to D. W. Nelson & Sanders.

22d. French Brig Marie, C. Dapont, 32 days from Havre.

23d. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, Page, from Grand Bassa.

25th. American Ship Euphrasia, Capt. W. Heard, 85 days from Baltimore via Norfolk, Virginia.

26th. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, from Grand Bassa.

Hamburg Schooner Liberia, J. Fredrickson, from Sierra Leone.

28th. Schooner Harrison M, Madison, from the windward, with rice and camwood to Harrison Murry.

Schooner John E. Taylor, Hunt, from the windward.

30th. American Barque Shirley, Capt. G. W. L. Hall, 40 days from Baltimore.

British Mail Steamer Retriever, Capt. James H. Hall, from the windward.

Cutter Experiment, J. Henry, from the leeward, with palm oil to Thomas Smith.

DEPARTURES.

January 2d.—Sailed, Hamburg Brig Elenore, Capt. Van Bathen, for the leeward via Grand Bassa and Sinou.

3d. Cutter Liberia, Curd, for the windward.

5th. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, for Marshall and Grand Bassa.

6th. Schooner Harrison M, Madison, for the windward.

Cutter Dolphin, Bowe, for Grand Bassa via Marshall, Junk River.

Cutter Off and On, H. Wilson, for the windward.

10th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Parker, for the windward.

Cutter Theodore, Nelson, for the leeward.

Cutter Dido, N. L. Norris, for Harper, Cape Palmas.

11th. British Mail Steamer Candace, Capt. Hawksley, for London via Sierra Leone.

- 14th. British Barque Amey, W. P. Bishop, for Liverpool, Eng. American Barque Isla de Cuba, Capt. A. Miller, for the leeward.
- 15th. Cutter Off and On, H. Wilson, for the leeward.
- 18th. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, Page, for Grand Bassa.
- 22d. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, for Grand Bassa.
- Schooner John E. Taylor, Williams, for the windward.
- OBITUARY.—Deported this life, at his residence in this city, on Saturday the 3d of March, DAVID MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of the Republic, aged 69 years. His funeral was very largely attended from the Methodist E. Church. A more lengthened obituary notice may be expected in our next number.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From July 1st to September 1st, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—		cents, Miss S. Marshall, 1 ct., S. Hemenway, 25 cents.....	6 44
<i>Waterbury</i> —J. G. Stinson, \$5; Paul Dillingham, \$3; B. F. Goss, \$2; Rev. W. A. Miller, H. F. James, C. N. Arms, C. Graves, A. Pride, S. H. Stowell, L. Hutchins, M. M. Knight, each \$1; H. Carter, 50 cents.....	18 50	<i>Cuttingsville</i> —Family Collection, \$3; Mrs. S. Robinson, \$1; A. B. Bullard, Wm. Dodge, Mrs. J. Huntoon, each 50 cents, J. B. Strong, 25 cents..	5 75
<i>Bethel</i> —G. Francis, \$1; Dea. D. Weston, Friend, G. Hatch, Mrs. F. T. Matthews, Rev. J. Swett, each 50 cents, Jacob Smith, 25 cents.....	3 75	<i>Clarendon</i> —J. C. Spencer, S. Bowen, each \$1; C. Crossman, H. F. Button, each 50 cents.....	3 00
<i>Sharon</i> —Wm. Steele, T. Marsh, Rev. John Adams, each \$1; Freeman Page, 50 cents.....	3 50	<i>Cornwall</i> —Rev. J. H. Bent, \$2; Jere. Bingham, S. S. Rockwell, Jesse Ellsworth, M. O. Porter, C. Hooker, each \$1; M. J. Ellsworth, W. H. Remsen, W. R. Remell, each 50 cents, Mrs. H. Jones, E. R. Robbins, Mrs. L. Kitchell, each 25 cents.....	9 25
<i>Royalton</i> —William Skinner, \$2; Rev. C. B. Drake, L. L. Tilden, P. D. Blodgett, Forest Adams, M. T. Skimmer, E. P. Stone, E. Wild, Daniel Rix, E. Atwood, David Williams, J. A. Dennison, A. M. Reynolds, each \$1; S. F. Smith, J. P. Smith, A. Clark, Lewis Skinner, G. W. Bradstreet, Mrs. E. S. Dennison, C. Skinner, each 50 cents, Mrs. S. Washburn, 25 cents.....	17 75	<i>Middlebury</i> —Charles Lindsley... <i>Charlotte</i> —Collection Con. Ch., \$10 75; A. L. Beach, Mrs. J. McNeil, J. Strong, each \$1... <i>Vergennes</i> —W. H. White, Rev. H. F. Leavitt, each \$2; J. Bingham, F. E. Woodbridge, F. C. Strong, H. G. Judd, C. D. Keeler, V. Lawrence, W. R. Bixby, S. P. Strong, Mrs. W. H. Smith, each \$1.....	13 75
<i>Mount Holly</i> —Mrs. R. Wilder, H. White, each \$1; Mrs. A. White, S. Cole, Dea. B. Parker, Mrs. Sarah Cole, A. Cole, Dea. M. Cole, Mrs. L. Drickmann, Dea. J. C. Eddy, each 50 cents, Miss F. O. Parker, 10 cents, Miss E. Wilder, 8		<i>Sudbury</i> —G. Curtis, \$5; David Lillee, L. Saunders, each \$1; Mrs. J. F. Goodale, Charles White, each 50 cents, Mrs. L. Smith, 25 cents.....	8 25
		Aggregate Amount.....	\$103 94

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1855.

MAINE.		<i>Ellsworth</i> —Col. John Black, balance Lifemembership of Mrs. Frances H. Black.....	20 00
By Capt. George Buckner :—			
<i>Bangor</i> —Collection, Hammond Street Church and Congregation.....	22 10		42 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>West Lebanon</i> —Collection from the Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Chase, pastor....	22 00
<i>Pelham</i> —Genl. S. Richardson, Mrs. Hannah H. Richardson, each \$3.....	6 00
<i>Concord</i> —By Capt. Geo. Barker: Mrs. Ann G. Merrill, to constitute her brother Wm. Green, a life member of Am. Col. Society, \$30; Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$5.....	35 00
<i>Suncook</i> —Cash.....	1 00
	64 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Pittsfield</i> —Legacy to the Am. Col. Society by Mrs. Jane R. Welsh, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.....	10 00
<i>Lowell</i> —By Capt. George Barker: Wm. A. Burke, toward life-membership of Am. Col. Soc., for Miss Catharine E. Burke, \$20; Mrs. Sarah K. Whipple, balance for life membership of Am. Col. Society, \$10; Saml. Burbank, \$5, Cash, Cash, each \$1.....	37 00
	47 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Jos N Orcutt:	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100, Wm. P. Greene, \$50, James Lloyd Greene, \$25, Gen. Williams, R. Hubbard, each \$20, B. W. Tompkins, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, William A. Buckingham, J. A. Rockwell, J. F. Slater, each \$10; E. O. Abbot, Charles Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Mrs. Henry Strong, Jedediah Huntington, Mrs. David Smith, Gardner Greene, L. F. S. Foster, Geo. Perkins, Charles Osgood, E. P. Learned jr., J. M. Huntington, each \$5; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, \$3, Misses Bliss, Mrs. Whiting, C. Spaulding, H. B. Norton, J. M. Buckingham, John Dunham, D. W. Coit, each \$2; F. Johnson, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. L. W. Carroll, J. P. Barstow, J. G. Huntington, Dr. Eaton, Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rev. C. E. Abbot, each \$1.....	350 00
<i>New London</i> —Thomas W. Williams, \$30, Jona. Coit, E. & N. S. Perkins, each \$20, Misses Goddard, \$10, in full to	

constitute Miss Sarah W. Goddard a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Henry P. Havens, W. C. Crump, Acors Barns, M. H. L., each \$10; Mr. Jonathan Starr, Thos. W. Perkins, each \$5; Mrs. Mary C. Chew, \$4, Mrs. A. H. C., \$2.50, Mrs. Edward Hallam, Miss C. E. Rainey, Miss Lucy Stoddard, each \$1.....	139 50
<i>Mystic</i> —Mrs. M. L. Randall and son, Chas. Mallory, each \$10; C. H. Mallory, \$5, G. W. Mallory, \$3, W. P. Smith, Asa Fish, each \$2; Miss E. S. White, B. F. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Randall, Dr. E. F. Coates, John Gallup, E. P. Randall, each \$1.....	39 00
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. Sarah Griffing, \$10, Mrs. Joel Tuttle, \$5, J. A. Norton, \$2, Dea. Starr, P. Bishop, A. S. Fowier, S. C. Johnson, S. Graves, Mrs. H. Chittenden, D. Robinson, J. Monroe, E. Woodruff, J. H. Bartlett, A. Seward, Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Middlebrooks, Geo. Hale, each \$1; Miss Starr, Eli Mack, S. D. Munger, Cash, each 50 cts., R. Bull, 25 cents.....	33 25
	561 75

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Pitt's Grove</i> —Annual contribution from Rev. George W. Janvier's Church.....	20 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Washington</i> —Legacy left to the Am. Col. Society, by Mary Donghey, dec'd, late of Washington.....	50 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Hon. Ed. Coles, to constitute himself a life director of the Am. Col. Soc....	1,000 00
	1,050 00

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—	
<i>Wilmington</i> —W. G. L., \$5; G. W. S., \$5; R. D. H., \$5; T. E. S., \$5; S. Nic C., \$10; Cash, \$3; D. J., \$20; E. H., \$10; Cash, \$1 67; E. B., \$5; G. G. L., \$10; J. S. K., \$5; A. D., \$10; J. M., \$20.....	114 67
<i>New Castle</i> —Penny collection in M. E. Church.....	1 94
<i>Dover</i> —Balance of former collection, by Rev. T. J. N.....	4 00

Smyrna—Presb. Ch., \$14 17 ;
various individuals, \$10 ; G.
C., \$5 ; Mrs. F., \$2..... 31 17

151 78

VIRGINIA.

By J. N. Danforth :—
Alexandria—L. McK..... 10 00

OHIO.

Collections in the following plac-
es, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton,
viz :

Elyria, \$2 90 ; *La Porte*, \$2 ;
Brooklyn, \$17 50 ; *Willoughby*,
\$8 ; *Edinburgh*, \$10 ; *Mantua*,
\$5 ; *Maumee*, \$12 ; *Streetsboro*,
\$10 ; *Richmond*, \$3 ; *Toledo*,
\$5 ; *Rootstown*, \$5 ; *Norwalk*,
\$10 ; *Penfield*, \$4 ; *Mecca*, \$10 ;
Bloomfield, \$8 25 ; *Bristol*, \$10 ;
Windsor, \$2 25 ; *Ohl's Town*,
\$3 80 ; *Austintown*, \$1 ; *Can-
field*, \$4 ; *Franklin*, \$3 50 ;
Rome, \$23 ; *Greene*, \$15 ; *Mor-
gan*, \$10 ; *Windham*, \$6 ; *Clarks-
ville*, \$19 ; *Sharon*, \$1..... 211 20

Putnam—H. Safford..... 5 00

Brush Creek—John Baughman.. 5 00

221 20

INDIANA.

Princeton—Mrs. Jane Kell..... 15 00

IOWA.

Burlington—Mrs. Jos. Cook, by
Rev. Samuel M. Hamill..... 20 00

Total Contributions..... 2,142 83

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker :
Warren—Edwin Smith, \$2 to
Nov. '55. *Bangor*—J. Bryant,
\$1 to Oct. '56. R. S. Howard,
\$1 to April, '56. *Brewer*—T.
Gragg, \$2 to Sept. '57, Alpheus
Hall, \$1 to May, '56..... 7 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. G.
Barker : *Concord*—N. Stickney,
\$3 to Oct. '57. *Nashua*—Jo-
sephus Baldwin, \$5 to Sept.
1863, Franklin Munroe, \$5 to
Aug. 1861, J. A. Baldwin, \$2
to Sept. '57, M. W. Merrill,
\$1 to June, '58, John Crombie,
\$1 to December, '58..... 17 00

VERMONT.—*Brandon*—J. W.
Bacon, \$1 to Aug. '56. *West
Milton*—Arthur Hunting, \$1 to
Sept. '55. *Burlington*—C. F.
Davy, F. K. Nichols, each \$1,
to Oct. '56, Estate of H. Leav-
enworth, \$2 to Sept. 1855..... 6 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*North Brook-
field*—S. S. Edmonds, H. B.
Jenk's & Co., Ezra Batchilder,
each \$1 to Sept. '56. *Lowell*—
S. W. Stickney, \$3 to Sept.
'59, John F. Rogers, \$2 to Oct.
'57, J. G. Carney, G. H. Carlton,
each \$1 for '55. *Lee*—Stephen
Bradley, \$2 to January, 1857.
Upton—Dea. Wm. Hale, \$2 to
Jan. 56. *Andover*—Nathaniel
Swift, \$6 to January, '56..... 20 00

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven*—
Wm. Faulker, \$2 to Oct. '55.. 2 00

NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—"Christian
Union," \$2 to July, '56. *New
York City*—James Gemmel, Jr.
\$5 to May, '55..... 7 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Rev. R.
C. Galbraith, \$5 to March, '57,
Smithsburg—E. Bishop, \$5 to
May, '56..... 10 00

VIRGINIA.—*Fredericksburgh*—Hon.
R. C. L. Moncure, \$5 to July,
'59, Mrs. S. J. Allen, \$1 to
March, '56. *University of Vir-
ginia*—Miss M. T. Terrell, \$2
to Jan. '55..... 8 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Naubern*—
Isaac C. Rue, \$1 to Sept. '56. 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Ringgold*—J. E.
Sturdivant, Wm. H. Elliott,
each \$2 50 to July, '56. *Milton*—
Jack Smith, \$1, to Oct. 1856..
Rogersville—D. Alexander, \$5
to Oct. '55. *Rheatown*—Jerry
E. Galbraith, \$1 to Sept. '56.. 12 00

OHIO.—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton :
Maumee City—Elijah Woolsey,
Geo. W. Reynolds, Chas. A.
Moore, A. C. Moore, each \$1
to Oct. '56. *Perrysburgh*—John
Webb, \$1 to Oct. '56. *Frem-
ont*—Charles H. Green, Wm.
E. Rarie, C. R. McCulloch, each
\$1 to Oct. '56. *Ohl's Town*—
John Campbell, Thos. Camp-
bell, Samuel Jones, John Ohl,
each \$1 to Oct. '56. *Gate's
Mills*—Ansel Gerome, \$1 to
Oct. '56. *Chagrin Falls*—Wm.
Hutchins, Wm. Luce, each \$1
to Oct. '56..... 15 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Rocky Springs*—Rev.
Thomas Owens, \$10 in full... 10 00

Total Repository..... 115 00

Total Contributions..... 2,142 83

Total Legacies..... 60 00

Aggregate amount..... \$2,317 83

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1855.

[No. 12.]

Our Fall Expedition.

OUR regular fall expedition sailed from Baltimore, the 1st ultimo, in the bark *Cora*, the same vessel which carried out our emigrants and cabin passengers so comfortably last spring. We considered ourselves most happy in getting this vessel. When we chartered her we expected to embark in her one hundred and fifty emigrants. But when the day of sailing came, there were only *sixty-five* persons ready on the spot. This was a great disappointment, and may be considered, as it were, the counterpart of the expedition by the *Sophia Walker* last year. Then, it may be remembered, many more came to embark, than had applied for a passage, so that we were obliged to allow a larger number to go in the vessel than we desired, to send home two families, 45 persons, to wait for another opportunity, and to send in another vessel many of the things belonging to those who went in the *Sophia Walker*.

This time the case is entirely changed! We had a fine vessel,

with elegant accommodations, and room enough for one hundred and seventy-five persons, in which we intended to make perfectly comfortable and happy the one hundred and fifty, to whom we had promised a passage. Of these, however, only sixty-five came forward ready to embark, and we were obliged to fill up the vacant room as best we could.

Of those who sailed in the *Cora*, twenty-one were from Virginia, sent out by the Va. Col. Soc.; thirty-one were from Tennessee, sent out by the Tenn. Col. Soc.; twelve were from Maryland, sent by the Md. Col. Soc., to Cape Palmas, and one from Georgia.

Of those who failed to come, some were from Maryland, some from North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana. It is due to our friends in those states to give the reasons of the failure. We cannot do this, in any other way so well, as by making the following extracts from the letters of those who had the matter in charge:

The Rev. John Seys, Trav. agent of the Md. State Col. Soc., under date of 2d Nov., says:

It is due to you, and to the Society with which you are identified, after having chartered at so great expense the superior barque *Cora*, for our fall expedition of emigrants, with the expectation of a very large company, to know, why, on the part of Maryland, we have fallen so short of our promised quota.

In the case of a generous lady who promised freedom to ten of her servants to go to Liberia, when the time arrived, she declined letting two young females accompany their parents until the latter should arrive in Africa and be heard from; and another, a young man, backed out, preferring slavery. Here then were *three* short.

A family from the eastern shore, on the very point of coming up, were hindered by suspicions which implicate the father in a misdemeanor requiring legal investigation. These *three* could not go.

Another family, from Baltimore, despite the anxiety of the father and his preparations to go, were hindered by the *wife*, whom no argument or persuasion could induce to emigrate at this time. Here were *seven* short.

A letter from my friend of Cambridge, informing me of three others ready to go, and asking *when* to send them up, was *six days* in getting to Baltimore, was then too late, and these *three* could not go by the *Cora*.

So it is, and no human foresight can make it otherwise.

A. W. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, under date of 29th October:

It is with feelings of regret that I find it out of my power to send the people off by this ship. When the

expenses here were ascertained, (which I could not do until last week,) I found that the funds in hand fell short of the necessary expenses without allowing the people one dollar to carry with them. A few weeks back, and with your letter before us, a friend of mine and myself went into calculation, and as we concluded, found that the deficiency would not exceed 50 or 60 dollars, which I concluded to furnish rather than detain them. I now find that double that sum will not meet the case, and am therefore compelled to hire them till the 15th of April next, so as to be ready for your spring shipment. I trust that the disappointment will result in no loss to the Society. If it does, and justice demands it of my people, it must be paid. I should be glad to hear from you.

The Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Ky. Col. Soc., under date of Oct. 22, says:

I had assurance that many would go out this fall, but when I came to specify the time definitely, I find *six* in Nelson Co. cannot go until January, when there is no vessel to go; *five* from Bath Co. cannot go *now*, because the wife and mother is too far advanced in pregnancy; *six* in Fayette Co. cannot go, because they are not ready *now*; *thirty-three* that the Circuit Court of Woodford decided should go, through an officious person have appealed to the Court of Appeals to reverse the decision, (money is the cause of it,) but delayed bringing up the papers to the Court that had just adjourned, which leaves their going to be decided in the December court. Saturday I received a letter concerning *twelve* who are to go, but the difficulty is started about raising money to give them an out-

fit. Two others have to go, and have been written to that they can go. Thus matters stand.

The Rev. T. A. Mills, Sec. Indiana Board of Colonization, under date of 15th Oct., says:

“On returning home to-day after a short absence, I was grievously disappointed to receive a note from Mr. McKay, saying that about all the emigrants he had engaged, had, for some reason or other, refused to go to Liberia. I started him a few days ago on a journey to collect them, and prepare them for transportation, and this is his report. I fear this notice will subject you to serious trouble and disappointment, if not expense, but I cannot help it.”— Under date of 26th Oct., he says: “I have now the unpleasant duty of informing you that the failure will be a total one, owing to the failure of Mr. McKay to secure a single emigrant, though forty-four had promised him to go. * * * We are at the very last moment suddenly and grievously disappointed.”

Further extracts are unnecessary. Here are one hundred and thirty-six applicants. Our past experience had taught us to calculate upon the failure of a part of them; but we calculated certainly on from ninety to one hundred, *whose expenses would all be paid.*

We had received application for a passage for others, whose expenses

were not provided for. But our funds did not warrant us in offering them a free passage and six months support in Liberia. We were therefore obliged to decline sending them at the present time. The New Jersey Col. Soc. had applied to us for a passage for *twenty* from that State, whose expenses that Society would pay. But as they were unwilling to come to Baltimore, we did not make provision for them, but referred them to the New York Col. Soc., to embark in their vessel to sail about Dec. 1st.

The foregoing statement of facts, taken in connection with the case of the *Sophia Walker*, will enable our friends to understand some of the embarrassments which beset us, and to appreciate the importance of the most thorough endeavors to secure the readiness and departure of those who apply for a passage.— They will also understand how great and pressing is our want of means to carry on the necessary operations of this Society. If we looked only at our present wants and trials, we should be greatly discouraged. But believing that we are engaged in a work on which the smiles of Heaven will continue to rest, as they have heretofore rested, we are sanguine in the belief, that, in the order of an overruling Providence, the cause of African Colonization will not long languish for want of means to carry it forward!

[From the New York Tribune.]

Recent Explorations in Africa.

THE present is emphatically the age of discoveries. At no period since the days of Columbus and Cortez has the thirst for exploration been more active and universal than now. One by one the outposts of barbarism are stormed and carried, advanced parallels are thrown up, and the besieging lines of knowledge, which when once established can never be retaken, are gradually closing around the yet unconquered mysteries of the globe. Modern exploration is intelligent, and its results are therefore positive and permanent. The traveller no longer wanders bewildered in a cloud of fables, prepared to see marvels, and but too ready to create them. He tests every step of his way by the sure light of science, and his pioneer trail becomes a plain and easy path to those who follow. The pencil, the compass, the barometer, and the sextant, accompany him; geology, botany, and ethnology are his aids; and by these helps and appliances his single brain achieves results now which it would once have required an armed force to win.

Within the last twenty-five years all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokharo and the Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern pole has been discovered; the Northwest passage, the ignis fatuus of nearly two centuries, is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the course of the Niger is no longer a myth; and the sublime secret of

the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping. The mountains of the Moon, sought for through two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye. An English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontier of the great Kingdom of Bornou; Leichardt and Sturt have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down; and the canvass screens which surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known can exhibit such a list of achievements?

Of all the more recent schemes of exploration, none approaches in interest and importance the expedition to Central Africa, which has now been carried on for nearly six years under the combined patronage of the English and Prussian Governments. Notices of the progress of this expedition have from time to time appeared in our columns. Piece by piece, with long intervals between, the story of its difficulties, its dangers, its defeats and successes, has been transmitted across that Sahara from whose further bourne so few travellers return, and for a long time its final fate seemed to hang by a thread which the slightest chance might snap. One after one the intrepid explorers sickened and died, and when a year ago it was reported that Dr. Barth, the last remaining member of the original company, had been murdered in Timbuctoo, the world was almost

ready to believe that the Central African secret was but a lure to tempt brave men to their destruction.

But the truth is, this expedition seems destined to become the turning point in the history of African exploration. After much disaster it is at last successful beyond all expectation. On the morning of the 8th of September Dr. Barth landed at Marseilles, precisely five years and nine months after his departure from that port in 1849, on his way to Tripoli to join Mr. Richardson, who had command of the expedition. The intervening history contains a history of greater peril and privation, greater hazards, and more wonderful escapes, greater disappointments and more complete triumphs, than has ever fallen to the lot of any African traveller. As the return of Dr. Barth may be looked upon as the termination of the original expedition, notwithstanding Dr. Vogel still remains to attempt further discoveries, we proceed to give a brief outline of what it has accomplished.

The undertaking originated with Mr. James Richardson, who had previously explored the northern part of the Sahara. In the summer of 1849 he received a commission from the British government to visit Central Africa on a political and commercial mission. Drs. Barth and Overweg, who were highly recommended by Humboldt, Ritter, and Encke, volunteered to accompany him, the former as antiquarian and philologist, the latter as naturalist, on condition that the British Government should defray their expenses. Their offer was accepted, and an appropriation of \$4,000 made for them, in addition to which they received \$3,000 from the Geographical Society of Berlin, the King of Prussia, and other sources. The explorers met at Tripoli, where they were delayed for some time for the purpose of

having a boat constructed for the navigation of Lake Tsad. Finally, on the 30th of March, 1850, the party started, comprising a caravan of forty camels, with which they joined the great semi-annual caravan to Bornou.

On the 6th of May they reached Mourzuk, the capitol of Fezzan, where they were obliged to await the arrival of a chief of the Taurick tribe, who was to escort them to Ghat. Instead of following the caravan route from Mourzuk to Central Africa by way of Bilma, they determined to proceed from Ghat in a southwestern direction through the unknown kingdom of Air or Ashen, which had never been visited by Europeans. Dr. Barth, in attempting to explore a group of hills near Ghat, called Kasr Djenovn, or the Palace of Demons, lost his way and remained twenty-eight hours in the desert without water. His tortures were so great that he opened a vein and drank his own blood. The Tauricks considered his preservation miraculous, as they had never known any one to survive more than twelve hours' deprivation of water.

Leaving Ghat on the 25th of July they continued their journey southward through unexplored deserts, and in a month reached the frontiers of Air. Here, after being attacked by Tauricks, threatened with death by the fanatical Moslem priests, who were determined that no infidels should pass through their country, and exposed to demands for tribute from En-noor, the Sultan of the Kingdom, they were obliged to remain, for more than three months, awaiting a safe opportunity to proceed further. During this time Dr. Barth made a journey to Agadez, the capitol of Air, a city containing 8,000 inhabitants, situated in a rich and beautiful valley. The entire kingdom contains a population of

70,000. The climate is healthy for Europeans. The inhabitants appear to be a branch of the Taurick or desert tribe, mingled with the races of Soudan. They are tall and finely formed, and some of them are quite European in features and complexion.

After a period of great uncertainty and anxiety, the travellers finally won the good-will of sultan Ennoor, who escorted them over the remaining portions of the desert into Soudan, on the borders of which they arrived on the 1st of January, 1851. At the village of Tagalal, in the country of Demergou, they separated, and, in order to explore as much of Soudan as possible, took separate routes, making Kuka their place of rendezvous. Mr. Richardson took the direct road, by way of Zinder, the capitol of Domergou, while Dr. Barth set out for Kashua and Kano. Mr. Richardson remained nearly a month at Zinder, and continued his journey, encountering no difficulties on the way until the close of February, when he fell sick at a village called Ungurutua, only six days' journey from Kuka. From his journal, which has since been published, he seems to have suffered by the heat and the fatigue of travel. He never rallied, but gradually became weaker, and died on the 4th of March. Dr. Barth did not hear of his death until the 25th of that month. He immediately hastened to Unkurutua, and succeeded in saving the papers of the lost leader, which were forwarded to England, and have since been published.

Dr. Barth, on whom the management of the expedition now devolved, hastened on to Kuka, where he arrived on the 2d of April. He was very hospitably received by the Sultan, and received a loan of \$100 from the Vizier, without which aid he would have been greatly embar-

assed, as the expedition was completely disorganized and its means almost exhausted. Dr. Overweg, who had undertaken to explore Gabre and Mariadi, two independent Pagan countries, in the direction of Sackatoo, was kindly received by the natives, who are a cross between the Tauricks and the negro race. He spent two months in their countries, and obtained much valuable information respecting them. He proceeded to Kuka by way of Zinder, and finally rejoined Dr. Barth on the 7th of May.

The two travellers immediately began to prepare for further explorations. Dr. Barth, while on his way from Kano to Kuna, received accounts of a large kingdom to the south, called Adamawa, which was said to be the most beautiful portion of Central Africa. After much hesitation, the Sultan of Bornou gave him a letter to the ruler of Adamawa, and furnished him with a captain and three men as escort. He started on the 29th of May and travelled southward for three weeks over broad, fertile plains, and through forests infested with lions and elephants. On entering the kingdom of Adamawa he found the country very thickly populated, the inhabitants possessing large herds of cattle. The cultivation of the soil is carried on by slaves, who greatly outnumber the free inhabitants. There was no person so poor as to have less than three or four. On the 18th of June Dr. Barth discovered the great river Benue, at its junction with an affluent called the Faro. The name signifies the "mother of waters," and the stream is half a mile wide and nine feet deep in the channel. Dr. Barth conjectured that this river was in reality the Chadda, the eastern arm of the Niger—an opinion which has since been confirmed by actual exploration.

On the 22d of June he reached Yola, the capitol of Adamawa, a town two miles and a half in length by one and a half in breadth. It is situated on a level plain at the foot of the mountain Alantika, which rises to the height of 10,000 feet. The Sultan, whose name was Mohammed Loel, having taken offence at some expressions in the letter of the Sultan of Bornou, Dr. Barth was ordered to leave the place after a stay of three days. He returned by the same route, and reached Kuka on the 22d of July. During his absence Dr. Overweg launched the boat of the expedition on the waters of Lake Tsad, and employed five weeks in exploring the islands and shores. He found it to be about eighty miles in breadth, but very shallow, the soundings ranging between eight and fifteen feet. The greater portion of the lake is occupied by a vast labyrinth of small islands, inhabited by a tribe called the Biddumas, who treated the explorers with the greatest kindness.

After the return of Dr. Barth, the travellers planned an excursion to Kanem and Borgon—an unexplored country lying to the northeast of Lake Tsad and extending midway to Egypt. They obtained the protection of an Arab tribe, and had almost reached the capitol of Kanem when the Tibboos fell upon the Arabs and defeated them, obliging the travellers to retreat in haste. They returned to Kuka after two months absence, and found the Sultan preparing to send an army to subjugate Mandara, a country lying to the southeast of Bornou. They immediately resolved to take part in the campaign, which lasted from the 25th of November to the 1st of February, 1852. The army, consisting of 20,000 men, penetrated to the distance of two hundred miles in a southeastern direction and returned with a booty of 5,000 slaves and 10,-

000 head of cattle. The country was very level and abounded with marshes.

The travellers immediately set about planning other explorations with an energy as admirable as it is rare. Dr. Barth left Kuka towards the end of March, and, after great difficulties and dangers, succeeded in reaching Masena, the capitol of Beghimri, a powerful kingdom to the east of Burnou which had never before been visited by any European. He was not able to penetrate further to the east, as had been his intention, but was obliged to return to Kuka, where he arrived on the 20th of August. Dr. Overweg attempted to penetrate the great Fellatah kingdom of Yakoba, lying on the river Benue, but was driven away from its frontiers, and reached Kuka after an absence of two months. His constitution, which was naturally ill-adapted to endure the mid-African heats, began to give way, and, after several attacks of weakness and fever, he finally met the fate of Richardson. He died on the 27th of September, 1852, in the arms of Dr. Barth, who buried him near the village of Meduari, on the shores of Lake Tsad, which he was the first European to navigate.

Meantime letters and funds had arrived from England, and Dr. Barth, finding his own health unimpaired, determined to carry on the undertaking single-handed, regardless of the perils and privations that awaited him. He made preparations to leave for Sackatoo and Timbuctoo, but first took the precaution of forwarding all his papers to England. He finally left Kuka on the 25th of November, 1852, reached Sackatoo in April, 1853, and entered the famous city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September. After this nothing was heard of him for a long time, and the most serious apprehensions were felt concerning him. Word at last

reached Tripoli, by way of Bornou, that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of the chief of the desert tribe around Timbuctoo, who had sworn that he should never leave the city alive.

Previous to leaving Kuka he had written to the British Government requesting that another coadjutor might be sent out to supply the loss of Dr. Overweg. Dr. Edward Vogel, an assistant of Mr. Hind, the astronomer, volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he was also permitted to take two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners. This new party left Tripoli on the 28th of June, 1853, accompanied by Mr. Warrington, son of the English Consul at that place. They reached Mourzuk on the 8th of August, and were obliged to remain there until the 13th of October, when they started for Bournou with a caravan of seventy camels. The march across the Sahara was very rapid and fortunate, and in December they arrived safely at Kuka. The next news which reached England, and which immediately followed the account of the murder of Dr. Barth, was the death of Mr. Warrington and the dangerous illness of Dr. Vogel. The expedition seemed to be fated in every way.

After some months of painful uncertainty came the joyful intelligence that Dr. Barth was still alive, and had left Timbuctoo after a stay of nearly a year. The report of his death had been invented by the Vizier of Bornou, who coveted the supplies belonging to the expedition, and who would no doubt have taken measures to have the story confirmed for the sake of securing the plunder, had he not been deposed in consequence of a political revolution in Bornou. What happened to Dr. Barth during his stay in Timbuctoo had not yet been made known, but

it is said he owed his safety to the friendship of the powerful Sultan of Houssa. He succeeded in exploring the whole middle course of the Kowara, (Niger,) which no one but the lamented Park, whose journals perished with him, ever accomplished. In his journeyings in those regions he discovered two large kingdoms, Gando and Hamd-Allahi, the very names of which were before unknown. He was treated with the greatest reverence by the inhabitants, who bestowed upon him the name of "Modibo," and seemed to consider him as a demigod. He reached Kano on his return on the 17th of October last, and on the 1st of December met Dr. Vogel, his associate, the first white man he had seen for more than two years! He probably spent the winter in Kuka, and started in March or April on his return to Europe, as we find that he reached Mourzuk on the 20th of July. Dr. Barth is not yet thirty-five years of age, and, with the boundless energy of an explorer, intends returning to Central Africa. He stands now, indisputably, at the head of all African travellers.

The discovery of the river Benue led to another expedition to the Niger last winter under the direction of Mr. Macgregor Laird, who defrayed the greatest part of the expense. The steamer *Pleiad* ascended the Niger to the Chadda, entered that river, and extended her voyage two hundred and fifty miles beyond the point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1833. This voyage established the fact that the Chadda and Benue are one and the same river, a river which is navigable for steamboats to the very borders of Bornou for six months in the year. Here is a highway for commerce into the very heart of Africa. A remarkable feature of the voyage was that not one of all who engaged in it died, a result which was entirely

owing to careful sanitary regulations.

Dr. Vogel, after his recovery, imitated Barth and Overweg in accompanying the army of Bornou on its annual foray to the southeast in search of slaves and cattle. He went about ninety miles beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessors, and discovered a large lake and two or three rivers, the existence of which was not previously known. The last account from Central Africa states that he has succeeded in reaching Yakaba, the capital of the great Fallatah kingdom, which Dr. Overweg endeavored in vain to penetrate. He designs going thence into Adamawa, where he will ascend the great mountain Alantika, and push his way further, if possible, into the countries of Tibati and Baya, lying beyond. He will also endeavor to penetrate through Baghimri into the unknown and powerful kingdom of Wæday. It is almost too much to expect that Dr. Vogel will be successful in all these daring designs; but he has youth, enthusiasm, and intelligence on his side, and there are few difficul-

ties which these three auxiliaries will not overcome.

We learn also from South Africa that Mr. C. J. Anderson has succeeded in penetrating from Walwich Bay, on the western coast, to the great Lake N'gami, discovered four years ago by Dr. Livingston. He there heard of the existence of a large town called Liberbe, nineteen days' journey to the northeast, which was said to be a great place of trade. Dr. Livingston, who made his way northward from the Cape of Good Hope to latitude 10° south, came down unexpectedly on the Portuguese town of Loanda last winter, and then went back into the wilderness, will probably come to light again in another year, and we shall then have the result of the most important exploration of the southern half of the African continent which has ever been made. There now remains but a belt of fifteen degrees of latitude to be traversed to enable the explorers of the north to shake hands with the explorers of the south. In less than twenty years their trails will touch, and the secret of Africa be won.

(Concluded from Page 333.)

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

The Land of Ham.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF AFRICA, AN INDEX OF HOPE.

AFRICA was once called the "granary of the Roman Empire."

A French traveller of the last century, (Poncet, a Jesuit Missionary,) who spent much time in Abyssinia, speaks in the most glowing terms of the fertility of that part of Africa, when subjected to good cultivation. "There is," says he, "scarcely a country on the globe so thickly peopled, or the soil so rich and productive, as the interior of Ethiopia. All the valleys and sides of the mountains, nearly to their tops, are, for the most part,

subdued and moulded by the hand of cultivation; and the plains are mantled by aromatic plants, which shed around them a delightful fragrance, and generally grow to a size nearly four times as large as the same species in the soils of India. Streams flow through this country in every direction. They profusely water every plain and valley of Abyssinia; and their banks are garnished with the exuberant covering of the most beautiful flowers. The forests abound with the orange, the lemon, and pomegranate, which

load the air with their enlivening perfumes. There are also roses diffusing an odor far more aromatic than any of the most delightful that are found among us."

We must bear in mind that what has been said of the productiveness and gigantic growths of Africa applies to the present *wild* and almost waste condition of that continent. Cultivation is doing as little for the soil of Africa as for her people. Their crooked stick for a plough, drawn by *cows*, by means of ropes attached to their horns, may be taken as a befitting emblem both of the state of agriculture and of the social advancement of Africa. If Africa, with her thousands of miles of deserts, and her vast extent of almost impenetrable jungles, overtopped with gigantic forests, and with a population poverbially ignorant and indolent, can support her one hundred and fifty millions (possibly two hundred millions) of inhabitants, what might she not do under a high state of cultivation, and by means of an intelligent, industrious people crowned with the blessings of Heaven?

Napoleon Bonaparte and the no less sagacious Talleyrand were not unmindful of the extraordinary capabilities of this singular continent. They thought to make Africa to France what she had once been to the Roman Empire. Napoleon is said to have had his eye fixed on Africa at one time, not only to make it the *granary* of France—a no insignificant object, when he was draining France of her sturdiest sons for his armies—but he hoped to procure thence a supply of *tropical productions*, when, in these revolutionary times, France was excluded from the West Indies and made dependent on England for the products of the East. Talleyrand is said to have digested a plan

for raising on the northern coast of Africa and through the labor of the natives, cotton, coffee, sugar, and all the commodities which were usually brought to Europe from the tropical regions of either hemisphere. This, like many other plans of the far-reaching mind of Napoleon and of his yet shrewder minister; failed only because the toils and hazards of the wars into which his ambition or necessity drew him, left no opportunity for their execution. The thoughts of the Emperor were withdrawn from the colonization of Africa until it was too late to make the attempt.

The African trade has always been an object of desire by every commercial nation; partly for the actual products of the soil, her mines and her forests, but rather because of the *prospective* benefits of a traffic with her. Keen-eyed commerce has not failed to discover *undeveloped* resources in Africa which cannot fail to enrich and aggrandize the people that shall secure this trade; and in proportion as these resources have been drawn out, the trade has been lucrative. It is interesting to observe that whenever a commercial nation has directed her attention to a trade with Africa, the demand thus created for African products has most readily and abundantly created a supply; and the quantity of exports which have, in these instances, been received from that land, enables us to form some just judgment as to the extent to which commerce might be carried, were cultivation encouraged, and governments such as to invite a safe and open traffic.

When Genoa was enjoying her commercial supremacy, her people carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with Africa. Her trade with Cyrenoica was, in her early times, one of the richest sources of

her prosperity. So important had this trade at one time become, (1267,) and so great the intercourse between Genoa and Cyrenoica, that the Senate of Genoa deemed it important to institute a college at Genoa for the study of the Saracenic language.

Again, we may arrive at some just estimate of the productions of Africa from the *importance* which Great Britain evidently attaches to the African trade. Not only are companies organized with large capital to prosecute that trade, but the government is expending large sums, and sparing no pains to secure to herself the rapidly increasing commerce of that continent. She liberally patronizes enterprising travellers into Africa; spends enormous sums in keeping up a large and efficient squadron on the coast—£100,000,000 within the last few years! Then, again, we see her pouring forth immense treasure on the celebrated “Niger Expedition,” and determined to lose no advantage to gain to herself a trade—prospectively at least—so lucrative. These efforts, experiments and expenditures are, no doubt, based on intelligent and safe calculations as to the real importance of an anticipated commerce, and we may receive them, doubtless, as affording some safe intimation of what the resources of Africa shall be when developed.

The great staples of Africa, which are chiefly to constitute her future commerce, and which at present afford a no inconsiderable trade, are cotton, rice, coffee, and sugar; to which may be added, grains, hides, drugs, palm oil, indigo, ivory, gold, and iron. In some of these articles foreign nations are already carrying on a considerable trade, especially Great Britain. But, for the most part, no more is done than to indicate what

are the hidden treasures of the land, and what shall be the importance of that continent when her resources shall be revealed. Perhaps I hazard nothing in the assertion that Africa, under a proper culture and development, is capable of supplying the whole world with all those tropical productions which are now brought from the West and the East Indies, and at a much cheaper rate.

Researches in Africa have as yet made us but partially acquainted with her vast interior. Our acquaintance is very much confined to her sea-coast; and we are by no means sure that we are able, from such knowledge only, to form any thing like a just estimate of the natural resources of that extraordinary continent. So far as it goes, our acquaintance with the interior is extremely favorable. The climate, soil, productions, mineral and animal wealth, are spoken of in the most glowing terms. We are assured that in this vast interior are found some of the finest countries in the world. We cannot believe that such countries will be allowed always to lie desolate, but rather that the great Ruler of Nations has purposes yet to answer in Africa quite commensurate with those gigantic resources.

A recent missionary, (and these are the best travellers from whom to get correct and useful information,) who penetrated some two hundred and fifty miles into the interior from Liberia, passing through thirty villages, speaks of the country in the following terms:

“Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour I have not seen surpassed in either of the West India islands, which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola, and the Virgin island. It is an elevated, mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most

generally parallel with the line of the coast from north-west to south-east, rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, steep acclivities; nothing like the bold, precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of the mountains, which gently slope down to the level of the country lying between them.

"It is a well-watered country." Beautiful streams of pure, cool water they found, intersecting the country during the whole tour, adapted to the purposes of machinery; sites for mills; abundant water-power for all the purposes of agriculture and manufactures.

"It is well timbered." Gigantic trees of immense height rear their towering heads and unite their luxuriant foliage to form over the head of the traveler a dense and rich canopy, indicating the richness of the country, which God has given to the race of Ham, and to which their exiled brethren are invited by the most weighty considerations. Our traveler measured trees which he found to be twenty-three and twenty-five feet in circumference, and others report a much larger growth. "The variety and quality of the wood," he says, "all along the borders, and around Liberia, from Grand Cape to Cape Palmas, is not excelled anywhere within the Torrid Zone. Among these are a species of soft poplar, adapted to all the purposes for which white pine is used in America; the teak-wood, an exceedingly valuable timber, es-

pecially for ship-building; a beautiful species of walnut, the iron-wood, and the brimstone, which is susceptible of a very beautiful polish."

"It is an exceedingly fertile soil." The soil of no other land could support those giants of the forest, which, in such grand luxuriance, rear their heads to the clouds, interwoven around by an impenetrable undergrowth of shrub and vine. And here, too, grains, roots, fruits, and vines all concentrate, and may be produced with an ease and rapidity almost incredible. "I have stood," says the same writer, "under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with balls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. The staple, as the ripening balls burst into maturity, was equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country."

Such is the testimony which has always been given of the natural resources of the interior of Africa. All ancient accounts of this continent abundantly confirm this assertion.

Bating her great desert, no country in the world is capable of sustaining so great a population to the square mile. The strength of the soil is amazing. No soil is capable of such gigantic productions. We can scarcely credit the accounts of travelers when they speak of the luxuriant growths of an African soil. They seem to be romancing. Yet the accounts are from such men, and they so harmonize withal, that we are compelled to give them credit. The Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendi Mission, says: "A general feature of the country is *great fertility*. In the wild state the land is covered

either with an almost impenetrable 'bush' or grass, which bids defiance to the traveler. No one who has not seen an African bush or forest can form any idea of its weight, size, density and impenetrability. Besides a forest of *trees*, from one foot up to thirty in diameter, a complete *jungle* of underbrush, vines, thorns, and grass, fill up beneath, so that to pass through it is impossible, till a road be cut. The prairies are covered with grass from a fourth of an inch to an inch in diameter, and from twelve to twenty feet high. You may think I exaggerate, but I have seen and walked through—or rather on—such grass. I myself measured a tree one hundred and eight feet in circumference." Mr. Thompson speaks, too, of the great strength of the soil, the amazing rapidity of vegetation, and the astonishing luxuriance of vegetable productions; and the great variety of soil—as clayey, sandy, mixture of clay and sand, loamy, rocky, and alluvial.

And Africa has of course a great variety of climate, and productions as varied as her soil and climate. The northern portions are temperate; the centre lies in the Torrid Zone, and consequently produces in great abundance all the fruits, vegetables, grains, gums, minerals, metals, and animals of the tropics. Corn, too, and sweet potatoes, oranges, pineapples, plantains, bananas, peanuts, ginger, arrowroot, castor-oil bean, opium, indigo, cotton, bread-fruit, monkey-apples, &c., &c., grow abundantly and without much culture, except to keep down the grass; not to mention the cassada, three kinds of yam, three kinds of cocoas, one hill of which sometimes fills half a bushel, tomatoes, ground-cherry, Lima bean, which lives and bears from year to year without replanting, egg plants,

limes, and a great variety of peppers. Two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, may be, and actually are, raised in a year. These yield a larger crop than on the best soils in America. "One acre of land well tilled," said Governor Ashmun, "will produce three hundred dollars' worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root. Four acres laid out in coffee-plants will, after the third year, produce a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding cotton of an equal, if not of a superior length and strength of staple, firmness, and color, to fair 'Orleans,' will clothe a whole family; and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of the world for sugar.—The dyes, in particular, are found to resist both the acids and light, properties which no other dyes we know of possess."

Yet another writer says: "Africa possessés almost universally a soil that knows no exhaustion." Mungo Park speaks of the country as "abundantly gifted and favored by nature." Nothing is needed but skill and industry to enable Africa to support a greater population on the same territory than any other country. With but a small portion of her soil she already supports some one hundred and fifty millions of people. "Millions of acres lie uncultivated." When these boundless wastes shall be brought under cultivation—all naturally fertile as the richest garden—what a vast population may be there sustained! "Four acres of land will maintain a family of six persons." But the productions of the soil are only a part of the immense resources of the land, and the means of sustenance. "Their rivers abound in fish. Their sheep and goats are fine

and fat. They have plenty of fowl; also wild hogs, wild ducks and geese." "The Gold Coast," says another, "and all tropical Africa, are capable of affording incalculable advantages, if the inhabitants can be incited to industry. It is enriched beyond the credibility of those unacquainted with it. Its hills are stored with various metals and minerals, and its valleys are blessed with an unparalleled fertility." "It is very remarkable that *tropical* Africa is found on examination to possess the richest soil of the whole continent."

* * * * *

Africa's great desert is but a fit emblem of the past and present Africa herself. Morally, intellectually, and politically, Africa, as a whole, has, from age to age, been one great Sahara; yet like Sahara she has had her beautiful oases. As the historian attempts to traverse her burning, barren sands, his eye is ever and anon charmed with these delightful spots. And the analogy may not stop here. Like those great ocean reservations of Providence which are beginning to appear in the South Seas, but which have remained hid beneath the waves till needed, and the fiat should go forth for them to emerge, (through the instrumentality of an infinitude of senseless animalculæ,) Sahara may be a great land reservation.—When, through the 'blessing,' Ham shall become enlarged, and need more room, oasis shall reach oasis, and the whole shall become a habitable and fruitful land. The special causes which have operated to make those spots fertile, may yet extensively operate to make the whole so. Should the Great Architect extend watercourses beneath the surface of these deserts, as he has through other lands, they would exchange their present barrenness for fertility and beauty.

We indulge high hopes for Africa, hopes founded on the general course of the workings of Divine Providence, hopes in her own resources; partial developments having already given some just indications of what these resources are. The capabilities of Africa, as already shown, form a ground, too, of much hope, and the promises of God of yet more. The ecstatic vision of the latter-day glory which Isaiah saw, seems quite to confirm the views here advanced. He saw God's ancient Israel restored to the Divine favor, and clothed in more than his former glory. His light had come, and the glory of the Lord had risen upon him. All nations come to his light, and kings to the brightness of his rising. The Gentiles come—they gather themselves together, and form themselves about, and mingle with, the ancient Zion. And who are those that come? They are called Gentiles, the Kings of Tarshish, they that come from beyond the seas, "the abundance of the sea," the sons of Japheth. But as the prophet becomes clearer and more specific in his vision, there appear in the very foreground, though scarcely discovered before, "multitudes," bringing rich presents, and on whose banners are written the high praises of their God. They come with acceptance on the altar. And as they arrive, a voice is heard to say: "I will glorify the house of my glory." But who are those that meet with such acceptance before the altar? who hold such a position in the coming kingdom? Read the passage, and you will see. "The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Median and Ephah; all they from Sheba shall come; they shall bring gold and incense; and they shall show forth the praises of the Lord. All the flocks of Kedar shall be gathered together unto thee; the rams of Nebaioth

shall minister unto thee. They shall come up with acceptance upon mine altar, and I will glorify the house of my glory."

We cannot mistake who these are, or whence they come. They are from Sheba, Dedan, Midian, Ephah, Kedar, all habitations of the children of Ham. Or we should have known their localities from their camels, their dromedaries, their

flocks, their gold and frankincense. Of this numerous division of the grand army which the prophet saw come to pay their honors to the King in Jerusalem, it is said, "they shall show forth the praises of the Lord."

There is hope for Africa. The prodigal shall yet return, clothed, and in his right mind. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

To the Colored people of the United States.

MR. SHARP, the author of the subjoined communication, is a colored man of observation, prudence and candor, who emigrated with his family and some friends to Liberia, May 1, 1852. During his recent stay in this country he has seen much of his people and answered personally many inquiries made of him respecting his adopted home. Being about to return, he wishes to leave his testimony of Liberia with such of his race as will read. He hopes that they will believe him when he assures them that the citizens of the Republic enjoy a degree of freedom and happiness such as they never could have experienced anywhere else, and that the soil is fertile to an almost unexampled degree.

As a proof of Mr. Sharp's own conviction of the many advantages which Liberia offers to the colored man over any thing which he can ever expect to possess within the limits of the United States, he has made his arrangements to return by the first opportunity and connect his destiny with those of his countrymen in the land which Providence, we believe, intended they should have as their own.

"The person who addresses you was born in Caroline County, Maryland, where I remained until I had attained the twenty-fifth year of my

age. In 1833, being dissatisfied with my condition in that State I removed to Haddonfield, New Jersey, where finding myself oppressed, I resolved upon going to Canada, but was prevented. In 1835 I again prepared to visit Canada and again my purpose was frustrated. Still feeling myself a free man and yet deprived of liberty, I could not be satisfied, and having learned that Benjamin Lundy had obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government to colonize colored people on, I crossed the Delaware river on the ice, March 5, 1835, to Philadelphia, and conversed with him. Found his plan was an encouraging one, but the Texan war had commenced and we were compelled to wait till it had expired. I returned home, cast down in mind, and thought more seriously of the step just taken. The result was that it seemed to me on this continent there appeared to be no resting place for our people—the white race had first discovered this country, had settled and possessed it as their own.

Yet, laboring under this conviction and finding it continually growing upon me, I received a few years since some information respecting Liberia from my true friend, Mr. Jacob L. Rowand, and after making much inquiry I determined to test

the truth of these several reports. I consulted with many of my companions, two of whom readily agreed to accompany me and my family to Africa. We left New Jersey, April 28, 1852, for Baltimore, where we were kindly received, and embarked on the Barque Ralph Cross, May 1. All were well accommodated in every respect, and after a passage of fifty days, we anchored at Bassa Cove, every one of the one hundred and fifty emigrants and four white missionaries which composed the ship's living freight, being in the enjoyment of good health. We were kindly received by the agent there, comfortable houses were provided and a weekly supply of good provisions furnished for six months after our arrival.

In these particulars I had my doubts before leaving this country, but I proved all assured me to be true. We realized that the people of Liberia were very kind and from them received a hearty welcome to our new homes. I visited the Courts and other departments, and found them composed entirely of my own color. This was so highly gratifying that I felt I had surely found the place where myself and children could live, and the latter grow up without feeling that degraded oppression which crushes our people down in the United States. Thanks be to Him who directed our steps thitherward!

After remaining four months in the town of Edina, I went on the farm presented me by the Liberian government on the Saint John's river, and took to farming. Planted sweet potatoes, indian corn, bananas, plantains, cassada, pine apples, paw paws, squashes, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, arrowroot, rice, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane and pepper. There are many other things available for support; such as fish, deer, sheep, goats, cows, and

hogs. And there I continued until my visit to this country, in the enjoyment of good health, with perfect freedom of speech and action, sensible of and appreciating my manhood, and prospering as well as any reasonable mind could expect.

I regret that so few of my race in this country manifest anything like a disposition for their ancestral land. Surely, the time cannot be far distant when the preponderance will be in the favor of Africa, the home of the sable hue. There is a power at work, unlike to that of feeble man, bending and forming the character of the settlers of that land, for noble and high purposes, as they must ultimately become the instruments which Providence will use to redeem the many millions of that vast continent. The advancement of the settlements is astonishing. Every year there are new traces of good discovered in the various works of life.

Our churches and schools are well attended, and I doubt whether there exists a more devoted people. The soil is sufficiently ample to produce such things as are adapted to it, to meet and supply the wants of the people. There are a respectable number of the citizens who are devoting themselves to the soil, and as far as they have gone, success has attended them. Many of our people believe that they have rested long enough, and though we have liberty in abundance yet we cannot live by that alone, but by every exertion we make on the strength of that liberty. We may set it down that Liberia, by the blessing of heaven, shall live to exert a healthy influence over the great African Continent.

It is to be hoped that many will be led to go to their ancestral land from a sense of duty they owe to God, as well as from personal interest."

Your well wisher,
SAMUEL H. G. SHARP.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Mission of Colonization.

THE claims of the cause of African Colonization upon the confidence and support of the American people rests upon three great facts, all of which are to be lamented, but out of which Providence seems about to be educating good. The first is, that a vast continent, with a population of one hundred and sixty millions of human beings, is at this day, with some minor exceptions, sunk in the deepest ignorance, barbarism and slavery. The second is, that a part of these degraded people have been forcibly torn from their native land, and that some three millions of their descendants are at this moment held in servitude in this country. The third is, that even such of these people as are free, are subject to so many social and political disabilities, that their freedom is rather nominal than real. This last, unjust as it is, on all principles which should regulate the minds of a Christian people, is, nevertheless, we fear, an immovable fact, against which it is equally futile to reason or declaim.

Looking at these three great facts in the light of other facts of more recent development, we see that the two last are parts of a great system of means for the moral and political regeneration of Africa. A part of the people of that continent have been dragged into the service of other nations more advanced in civilization, and in that school have been fitted to carry back to their kindred at home, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

The colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves, and by the descendants of such, resting, as it does, upon as pure principles of benevolence as ever actuated any movement, and which has been most auspiciously begun, is one of the most

interesting enterprises of the present age. It is interesting, because it opens up a home to the colored American, in which he may enjoy true independence, and be free from that depressing condition to which his color subjects him in the United States; but it is immensely more interesting in view of its influence upon the natives of Africa. At present there are in Liberia some ten thousand colored natives of America, and more than twenty times that number of resident natives. The latter frankly acknowledge in word and deed the great superiority of their American brethren, and manifest a strong desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, and in the English language. Many native children are in the schools of the republic, and many natives in the employ of the citizens, and indeed have become citizens themselves. The bounds of the republic are steadily enlarging by fresh accessions of territory, thus adding at once to its strength, security and wealth.

This colony is unlike any that have gone before it in respect to the native population. Other colonies were planted among people of a different race, with whom it has generally been found impossible to amalgamate; consequently they had to be subdued, if not exterminated, before the incomers could have peace. Not so the colony of Liberia. There the colonists find brethren in the natives, ready to bid them welcome as benefactors, guardians and teachers. Never was there a nobler object of ambition set before any people than this colony presents to the colored men of the United States. To be the founders of an empire, the pioneers of civilization, the messengers of salvation, and

the honored instruments of the regeneration of a continent, are privileges rarely given to men.

The opposition in the minds of many of our colored people to the colonization scheme is remarkable. It arises from what we know to be a mistaken notion that the object of the Society is an attempt to expatriate the colored man. Whoever has persuaded them to believe thus, has done them a great wrong. In the Colonization Society are some of the best men in the country, men who have given freely their time, their talents and their substance, to forward a work in which the progress of the African race is deeply concerned. To charge men thus nobly engaged is most unjust and most ungrateful.

The colored race have a good place here, and a good right here;

they fill useful stations in society, and the loss of many of them would be a misfortune to the rest of the community: but the right to emigrate to Liberia just as they or as white people emigrate to California, is quite another thing. For some, it is best to go; for others, it is best to stay here, just as it is best for some people to go to California, and for others to stay here. With this understanding, colonization offers an inestimable boon to the colored race. It offers them an equality which they never can attain here, and opens to them avenues to consideration which are closed against them in this country. Here they assist in giving at once an asylum to the oppressed American colored man, and make a path of life, liberty and hope, for poor benighted Africa.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia,
July 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from Grand Cape Mount, whither I have been for a few days, looking after our little settlement there, and talking native palavers, aiding the chiefs in adjusting their old disputes, that peace may be restored to the country. I am happy to say that my efforts were attended with some good. We succeeded in assembling all the adverse chiefs but one, and so far settled the differences between them as to obtain their engagements to discontinue the war, and submit the adjustment of their disputes to the arbitration of the Liberian authorities; and I think we shall be able soon to arrange these to their mutual satisfaction. If we can do so, an important advantage to commerce will be gained. Cape Mount, you know, is rich in natural resour-

ces. Camwood and ivory abound; the palm tree is found in any numbers; it is a great rice country, and the natives are giving attention now to the cultivation of the groundnut. But for the last seven or eight years the country has been in a state of ferment, more or less; growing out of the feuds and petty wars, which have almost annihilated trade, and have produced great poverty and suffering among the inhabitants. The chiefs readily admit this, and are all heartily tired of the war, hence their readiness to submit to arbitration. I have reason to believe that all the contending chiefs desired this long ago, but each was too proud to make the first proposition, as it was thought that it would be looked upon as an indication of weakness.

The settlers at Cape Mount are in fine health and spirits, and are greatly encouraged at the prospect of

speedily settling the wars there, and opening trade. By the way, my dear Sir, have you forgotten us with regard to extending a little aid to the Government, for the purpose of sustaining this settlement? It is an important undertaking, and should not be abandoned; but to meet the expense is a heavy burden upon our limited finances.

The Estelle arrived here on the 11th inst.

I am happy to be able to say that the last election excitement has near-

ly blown over, and our affairs, public and private, are quietly progressing as formerly. We have had a great deal of rain, however, the present season, and, of consequence, business, for a month or two, has been very dull; still the prospect of a brisk trade in palm oil in a few weeks is encouraging.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

[From the Carrier Dove.]

The Spirit's home, or King Weir's grave.

I have just returned from a visit to the grave of an African king, near Cavalla, and will endeavor to describe it for the young readers of the "Carrier Dove."

I might, with propriety, have said his monument; for it is a native house built over the grave by his family, as a token of respect, just as surviving friends do in civilized countries.

It is well shaded by three graceful cocoa-nut trees; and differs from their ordinary houses only in being surrounded by a rough fence, the gate of which is removed every morning, and passers by are at liberty to look in and examine the tumblers, plates, and household utensils, which are placed on and around the table, *for the use of the spirit*. No heathen could be found daring enough to steal the property of the spirit—even food may stand there for days untouched; such is their awe of the dead.

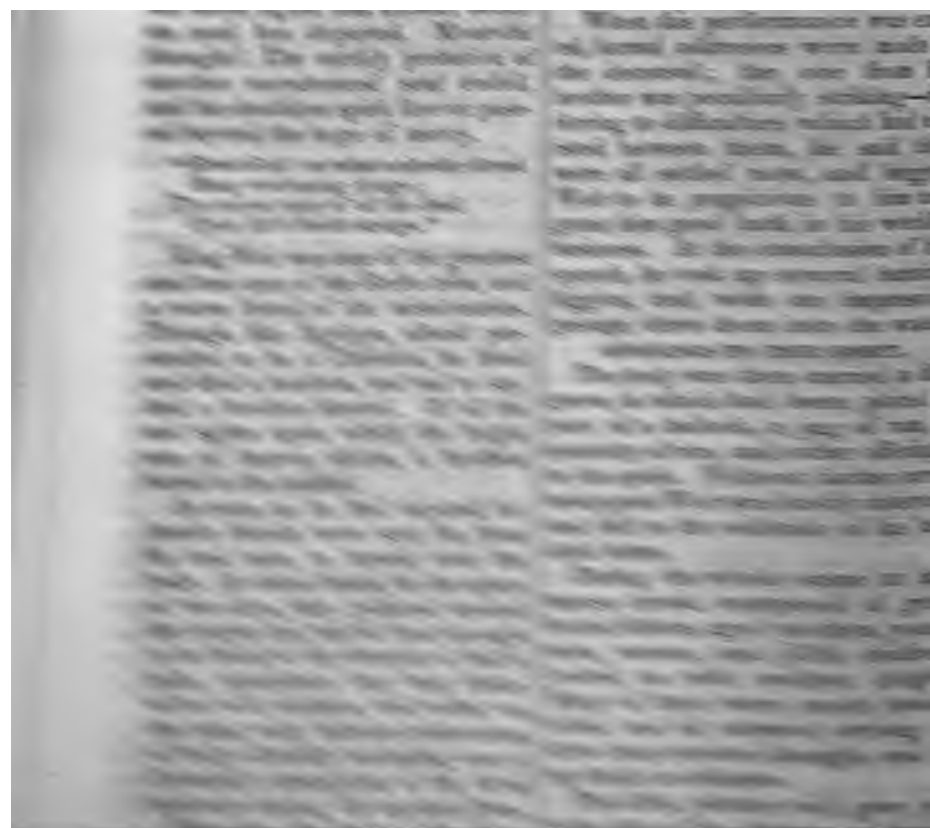
An unusual number of flags are floating from the roof of King Weir's tomb—a proof of his wealth and popularity; this mark of honor belongs exclusively to kings, warriors and chief men. Every evening at sunset a fire is kindled in front of the grave to keep the spirit warm

during the cool nights, and comfortable seats are placed invitingly near for his accommodation.

The sacred grove, where the *people* bury their dead, is beautifully situated in the rear. The *Greboes* believe that it is frequented by the *Kwi*, or spirits of their deceased ancestors.

The branches of the trees meet, or are so woven together by luxuriant vines that it is at rare intervals the wanderer-through this burial grove catches a glimpse of the blue sky. Solemnly beautiful as is the scene, I have seldom felt so sad as during my ramble among these heathen dead. Hopelessness seems written on every tree, vine and canoe-covered grave; and oh! it is very painful to encounter at every turn propitiatory offerings of food and furniture to spirits whose eternal destinies have long since been fixed by an immutable God.

The *Greboes* believe, as did the ancient Romans, that the dead hold the same rank in the spirit world that they did in this life. They do not, of course, believe in the resurrection—that doctrine being peculiar to Christia which they use person just dece



[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

Liberia.

THE following plain, honest letter, gives us much insight into the affairs of Liberia. We know the writer well—have often worshipped with him in the same sanctuary, and “eat of the same bread and drank of the same cup.” He is no wild enthusiast. He lived well in Pennsylvania, enjoyed plenty as the reward of industry and good conduct, was highly respected and kindly noticed by all the good of either color. He went to Africa on principle, and we trust that he will be blessed of God, and made the means of great good, and that his family also will be blessed and made blessings.

MARSHALL, *Liberia, West Africa,*
June 23d, 1855.

Rev. David McKinney, D. D.

Dear Sir:—It is through a kind Providence that myself and family are living, and enjoy reasonable health at present. I see in the *Colonization Herald* your name, and also S. M. Green's, in regard to a letter written by Edward Brown of this place. I hope neither of you have been led astray by the letter. Brown does not intend staying here, and there is nothing pleases him, therefore you cannot expect anything favorable from such letters. There are many things here to contend with; there are good and bad, and there are persons that are hard to please. There are pleasures in the States that cannot be forgotten for a long time; but the history of Africa is known to the world, and she is on her march to rank among nations. Any person that comes here to elevate himself and others, must expect to meet with difficulties, yet he must not grow weary in well-doing, but press on. For my part, I have not found all things as I would wish. I had the fever, but am now able to labor. One thing

operates on persons here; some have the fever longer than others; some are able to do little or nothing for a year. Therefore, persons that have no means suffer, yet there is still something to be got.

This portion of the year is the hardest, as it is in the rainy season. There is little farming going on here as settlers are few; but at Monrovia, things are plenty. Potatoes are 50 cts. per bushel, cassada 25 do., rice \$1.75 per bushel, the general price of rice is \$1 per bushel. Flour is \$14 per barrel, but we can do with little or no flour.

Mr. Nesbit has taken much pains to abuse this place, and also to publish private letters, but he being a man of color, his influence cannot go far to operate against the people here, nor on the minds of the friends of Liberia. Many persons took him to be a man of responsibility before coming here, and he was respected, but he left the country in the fever, and all things were condemned by him. We come here to build up, not to pull down; to enlighten those in darkness, and to enjoy liberty; that blessing that God intended for all mankind to enjoy. Here we rise to the highest gift among men, and make ourselves useful in the vineyard of the Lord; and if we can sacrifice nothing, we cannot love the cause of Christ.

There is nothing disturbing the peace between the colonists and natives. The affairs of the government are prosperous, and the only thing we dread now, is, that our rice crop will be short on account of so much rain, which prevented the burning of the farms. Our own business is dull at present, but expect to be in operation in a few days. Palm oil is in great demand, and commands a high price. Please send some of your valuable paper when opportunity affords

I persuade no person to come or stay; they can do as they please. Remain where you are, and be hew-

ers of wood and drawers of water. Yours truly, in the cause of Christ,
CHARLES DEPUTIE.

The Late Christian Wiltberger.

THE following particulars, from the *Christian Witness*, respecting this gentleman, possess much interest to the friends of Africa.

Christian Wiltberger was born in Philadelphia towards the close of the last century; and from his earliest recollections was connected with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in that city, where he was both baptized and confirmed. After laboring efficiently in the Sunday School and lay Missionary work, about 1822, Mr. Wiltberger received an appointment from the American Colonization Society, in connection with an expedition, which sailed from Philadelphia, at that time, as one of the agents, sent out in charge of and for the purpose of locating the first body of free colored emigrants to Africa, and it was to his persevering efforts, seconded by the intrepidity displayed and assistance afforded by Lieut. Stockton, that the promising republic of Liberia owes its existence. Notwithstanding disease and division among the little band, Mr. Wiltberger resolved never to return to the United States until the mission was accomplished.

This resolution he kept. On his return, Mr. Wiltberger became a candidate for Orders in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently ordained by Bishop White, in that place so dear to him, St. Paul's, Philadelphia. His first parish was Rock Creek, Md., where he labored with the greatest acceptability and abundant success for several years, as may be gathered from the fact that there was not a single person in the whole parish over twelve years of age not in full communion with the Church. He subsequently became Rector of the Church at Willingboro, now Beverly, N. J., then of Emanuel Church, Kensington, Philadelphia, again Missionary officiating at Yardleyville, Centerville and Newtown, Bucks County, Pa. In each of these fields of labor his diligence and faithfulness were marked by the same signal results. From the last charge he removed to enter upon the duties of Chaplain to the Seamen's Mission in Boston, and during the short period he was acting in that capacity the same blessed effect of his teaching on immortal souls appeared.

[From the Cavalla Messenger.]

Native Africans.

HEATHEN IDEAS OF DEATH.—Death, the much dreaded enemy of our race, is looked upon with horror by the heathen of Africa. "Through fear of Death," they are, in the language of the Apostles, "all their life time subject to bondage"

Though they believe in a future state of existence, and have no fear of a coming judgment, they look forward with the greatest horror to the termination of their earthly existence. All through life their great-

est anxiety is to protect themselves against the machinations of witchcraft, which they believe to be the cause of most of the deaths which occur.

To ward off the deadly influence of witches they surround themselves with *gree-grees* and charms. They studiously avoid travelling at night when these dreaded foes are supposed to be abroad; and they endeavor, also, to keep, as much as possible, out of sight of persons with

whom they may have quarreled, believing they will try to revenge themselves by witch-craft. So great is their dread of making enemies, that they will give away a portion of their earnings to any who may chance to beg them: fearing, if refused, "they will," to use their own language, "make witch for them."

When any one becomes very sick, he immediately imagines that some witch has power over him, and in order to get away from its influence, leaves home and secretes himself in the house of a friend until he recovers.

When death visits a family, the air resounds with the lamentations of the survivors. If he be a man of wealth a great display is made of his treasures, and large quantities of powder are consumed in his funeral honors; the rum bottle passes freely around; speeches are made to the departed one, and messages are sent by him to his friends in the spirit world; the drum is beat, dances and mock battles are performed around the body, and all then present seem possessed by a spirit of recklessness and defiance.

After the last honors are paid to the corpse, they proceed to find the enemy who has caused the death. Soon suspicion rests upon some unfortunate individual; a devil-doctor is consulted, and the poor wretch is forced to pass through the dreadful ordeal of sassa wood, at the imminent risk of his life. One death is commonly the signal for another, and thus these poor heathen are constantly departing to swell the ranks of the lost. Oh! that they would receive Jesus, who alone is able "to give light to them that sit in darkness," and "to turn the shadow of death into the morning."

GREBO CUSTOMS, &c.—The views of the Greboes in regard to the soul are interesting.

A child is born, or rather has come from the other world. His is, indeed, the spirit of some one long since dead. Who is that? He is like some departed friend. The child is addressed as that friend, he is silent—still. He is no doubt that person! Or, a *deya* (demon-man) is consulted. This is done, especially when the child cries. The *deya* calls the spirit of the child up into the upper part of the house, when he has gone to summon his demon. And the spirit of the child thus called, and interrogated, makes known its name.

Or, again the new born babe, bares on its body certain marks or scars known to have been borne by a departed person, and this proves him to be that person, now returned to life.

"No doubt," said N., the hereditary Chief of Cavalla—"can be felt on this subject. My own brother *Yibadia*, thus received his name. It was on this wise: Some men came from the Bwidabo tribe to consult the oracle Bwide-Nyema, in Babo. Their object was to obtain a war-gree-gree. This the oracle gave them, and it contained the spirit of a departed warrior chief. As they returned from the oracle, the delegates stopped at this place, and asked my father Dade for some tobacco. He gave them four leaves. And as they were conversing, the spirit of the warrior chief which was in the gree-gree, said, 'the place to which they would take me is too distant: I will go no farther.' And the spirit left the gree-gree, and came upon my father. Now the warrior-chief in the days of his flesh had received a wound in battle. And as it was some time after the warrior-spirit came upon my father, my mother had a son. That son brought with him the wound which the warrior-spirit had received in his shoulders, and the very balls

which had caused the wound. I know that those balls were taken from my brother's shoulders, when yet an infant. And thus we knew that he was the very spirit of the warrior-chief, and we called him, accordingly, by his name, *Yibadia*."

AN AFRICAN FUNERAL.—Have any of the young friends who peruse these pages been called to part with a dear relation, and to follow that dear one to the house appointed for all living? But how almost useless my question! For few hearts, however young or joyous, have not mourned some beloved object, for ever passed from their eyes; few homes, however sacred, which have not been entered by the unwelcome visitor, *death*. But few brothers and sisters who do not remember they once possessed a treasure, now laid beneath a grassy mound in some city of the dead. It will not be difficult then to recall the sacred quietness of those death and funeral scenes: the hushed whisper; the light footstep; (as if afraid of waking the slumbering one,) and the saddened countenance of the family, as they gazed upon the loved form never more precious than *then*; and the anguish, with which it was consigned to the silent tomb, *earth to earth; dust to dust; ashes to ashes*. How striking the contrast to this, are death and funeral scenes in Africa.

A few days ago I met with one of these heathen funerals. The corpse, which was that of a middle-aged woman, was laid upon a mat before her house, and surrounded by a great number of female relations all wailing and calling upon the dead. Some were busily engaged in painting the body with yellow clay, while others were noisily talking about the cloth, brass rings, and beads with which they sought to adorn the lifeless clay. After the decorations were

finished, a small chest was brought out containing tobacco and cloths, for her use in the grave, and a kid and fowl, which were killed and laid uncooked upon a large quantity of rice, and palm-oil. The body was placed upon a rude bier, and carried hastily through the town, to the burying ground on the beach, followed by a young man carrying guns, and the chest, and articles before mentioned.

After running some distance from the town on the beach, they stopped for a moment, and then rushed into the thick bushes. A grave was dug of two or three feet deep, the body was placed hastily in, with the other things, over which they put a canoe; two or three guns were fired, and then they rushed out with the same unceremonious haste, which characterized all their movements. As I lingered upon the beach, and heard the exclamations of hopeless grief from the women returning to their homes, how my heart ached for them. Well might they weep for the mother and sister departed, for the hope of meeting again was not theirs; no comfort could be spoken to them in the name of that Saviour who declared, "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live,"—for alas! they believeth not! no wonder they fear the dark, mysterious grave, for themselves and their friends, for they know not Him, who passed through the grave, and gate of death, and who conquered him who has the power of death!—the devil. Sins give death its power—the grave its gloom, but the precious Gospel by proclaiming deliverance to the captive of sin and Satan strikes at the root of gloomy fear, and bids the christian exclaim,

I would not live away; no, welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hast lain there I dread not its gloom;
There sweet be my rest till he bid me arise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

Extract from the last Annual Report of Kentucky Col. Society.

The friends of African colonization do not say that no error of judgment has been committed in the prosecution of this work ; but they claim that a great work of philanthropy has been very successfully carried on. The character and condition of Liberia shows that no futile scheme has been pursued by its friends. And can aught be said against making a fair trial to give a home in Africa to our free blacks, and those emancipated for that purpose? Is it wrong and a cruel attempt to see if our blacks can make a home in Africa that is desirable for themselves and their posterity? Is it contrary to the law of humanity to use moral suasion with them to give their personal and hearty concurrence to a plan to effect it? We must answer, there are many who have so judged the friends of this cause. They have charged its supporters with dishonesty of purpose in giving their money, and publicly arraigned them for giving statements that are false and deceiving in regard to the colony. They have left nothing undone to defeat African colonization. Contributions have been withheld from the Society, and the mind of the black man has been prejudiced, or filled with horror at the name of Liberia. Abolitionism has warred against it with a deadly hatred ; and selfishness has allowed ignorance to traduce it and blast it as a remedy for relief to the country. But the principles of the cause are right ; they will never suffer in the mind of the dispassionate statesman, or that of the unprejudiced citizen and christian. Such will not turn away from it because the colony is slow in its growth or because death attacks many of the emigrants in their acclimation. They do not expect that emigrants, who have no money nor experience in providing for themselves, will escape trials and sufferings to procure a farm that will yield to them daily supplies for their comfort. Reason always regards things as they should be looked at. If they had no sufferings in Liberia, would it not be contrary to all history of new colonies? If the emigrants were not attacked by death, would it not be a denial of the great law of nature in acclimating in a new country? If there were no instances in Liberia of squalid wretchedness, would it not be contradicted by an appeal to society in our own land. If all, as soon as they landed on the shore of Liberia, rose in majesty of character as capable of self government, and showed such knowledge of agriculture as to make the land teem with its rich productions, would it not be a sight that no

colony has had recorded of it? No.— Though decided to give Liberia a fair trial to become a Republic, and to have her live as such by her own weight of character, we are not so foolish as to expect the God of nations, however favorably he would regard this plan, would change the common laws of emigration to a new country, in regard to all Africans who sought Liberia as their home. Still, there has been an onward improvement in Liberia. Though with a majority of emancipated slaves each year landing on her shores, having the right of citizenship as soon as they arrived, and who have immediately, by reason of their poverty, to commence struggling for a comfortable home, Liberia has steadily moved on in her great aim to be a nation. Her influence is felt in the breaking up of the slave trade for six hundred miles along her territory. The church has seen her instrumentality in spreading christianity and education in benighted Africa. We do not wonder that many former friends are coming back with their contributions, who turned away with the enemies of the whole scheme. In the internal affairs of Liberia we can see that much improvement can be made, such as roads, agriculture, buildings, and farming utensils : but poverty acts upon the agricultural portion of the inhabitants, as the want of straw did upon the Israelites in making their full number of brick. Time will remedy these difficulties.

It may be asked why did Liberia, when with only 7,000 Liberians proper, seek to become a republic so early in her history. The facts in the case are these. Liberia was a Commonwealth. Her citizens managed the government well, and aimed to support it themselves. But they could not pass laws to regulate trade, and levy duties on imported goods on their soil, which foreign traders would acknowledge. The navy of Great Britain on the coast, sustained the British trader in refusing to pay duties on goods he landed in Liberia. As a commonwealth, she had no political right to enforce her laws on foreigners. Hon. Edward Everett, our minister then to England, laid the matter before Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Everett said : "The undersigned greatly fears, that if the right of the settlement to act as an independent political community, and as such to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity, be denied by Her Majesty's government, and if the naval force of Great Britain be employed in protecting individual traders in violation of these laws—the effect will be, to aim a fa-

tal blow at its very existence." The British government, in consequence of this appeal, acted as far as it could act to relieve the Liberians, without giving up the national law to protect the rights of her citizens in their commercial acts with foreigners. But the relief was not what Liberia necessarily wanted. Mr. Upshur, our then Secretary of State, wrote to Lord Aberdeen, and said, "the American government regarded Liberia as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all christian powers." This declaration gave to Liberia the benefit of greater caution on the part of foreigners trading on her territory; but it did not establish her right to levy duties on goods imported by foreigners. A declaration of independence as a republic would do that; and it was duly made by Liberia. England, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Brazil, have acknowledged her nationality. Here we have a point for observation. What a work has been done!

1. A Society held together only by its own merits, with precarious contributions, traduced in its character, and suspected in its operations, sends out emigrants yearly to Africa; sustains them for a necessary time: establishing civil institutions for their government; purchasing territory of the native tribes for new settlements: building fortifications; erecting light houses; supporting physicians; and meeting the multiplied expenses attending the growth, the protection, and wants of the colony, for twenty-six years!! Has the like ever been done before?

2. Where was the colony planted? In Africa, a far-off land, comparatively but little known; and what was known, was of her degradation. Her tribes, where the colony has gained possession, had been under a systematic influence of the most conscience-seared beings of the civilized world, for centuries. There Liberia was planted, and it has grown and can now take care of itself. What other colony has been so planted and lived?

3. And what were the materials to be colonized? How poor were many of them? How unlettered were the great mass of them? How paralyzed was the great sta-

mina to industry in them all? Not a solitary one of the thousands had ever taken any part in the government under which he had had his birth and training. And as they were to be placed in Africa from necessity, they would be daily operated upon by the barbarism of the natives. What a crucible the emigrants have had to pass through to have a home they could call their own. God be thanked for their patience, and self-denial, and perseverance. For His wisdom has directed the measures that have been used; and His hand has regulated the causes that were operating against its success. A candid and intelligent naval officer says: "notwithstanding the heterogenous population of Liberia, a commendable degree of order, quiet, and comparative prosperity prevails." We think two points are establish.

1. The State or General Government, can now make annual appropriations to aid blacks to emigrate to Liberia. And it is gratifying to say, that Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, have made such appropriations. We hope other states will do likewise. Captain Foote says: "Liberia is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send."

2. The black man can now see a country offered to him and his posterity, that is brought under the influence of education and Christianity; and that when these influences are felt in all their force, the country cannot be excelled in commercial products by any other part of the world.

African Colonization must be written on the door-posts of every dwelling of free colored people in our land. It may be ridiculed, the climate may be arrayed in all its past mortality—the natives be a subject of sport; the distance to the country may be magnified; the self-denial to be made, be spread out in all its details; and wilfulness shown, not to acknowledge that humanity and wisdom have been acting for them to go to Africa. All these things may be related over, and over again, but the inscription must be on the door-post; African Colonization is our only security from social and political death.

African Exploration Society.

Under this name, an association has been formed in England, for the purpose of "exploring and evangelizing Africa," from a station at Tunis. Heretofore, the plan in England has been to explore Africa in order subsequently to evangelize it. The wiser plan adopted by the gentlemen who have founded the new Society, is to evangelize it first, and to explore it after-

wards. They propose establishing an African school at Tunis, to be conducted by medical, scientific and religious tutors from the United Kingdom, in which native agents shall be trained to circulate the Scriptures, and at the same time subserve the purposes of honest trade. With the advantages that will be given them, they will be able to push Southwards from Tu-

nis to Timbuctoo and Soudan. The relations of England with Mozambique are already friendly; English colonies exist at the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Coast Castle, and Sierra Leone, and it is believed that an ultimate co-operation of agencies from all these points, as well as from Liberia, may contribute more to extend humanizing influences to the as yet unknown regions of Africa, than any plan that has ever before been adopted.

The Society intends to employ no other means to extinguish the slave trade, than the circulation of the Bible and the establishment of honest commercial relations. It is believed that this simple policy will be far more effective than any direct agitation against that traffic. The example of the agents themselves may be reckoned on, as incalculable in its benefits in this respect. Heretofore, the deadly climate of Central Africa has prevented strong expeditions from remaining there, but the native agents whom the Society will employ, will be acclimated patriots; able to converse on an equality with those whom they shall seek to influence; at once missionaries and converts; and, with God's blessing, they may establish a widespread brotherhood among the nations and tribes they visit, directly promotive of religion, and incidentally conducive to the

spread of freedom, commerce and civilization.

The determination has been wisely formed by the officers of the Society, among whom is the esteemed name of President Roberts of Liberia, that not the slightest hostility shall be shown against Mahomedans. Their aid will, on the contrary, be invoked, whenever it can conscientiously be done, and those points will be more dwelt on, in the intercourse which must arise with them, wherein Christians and Mahomedans agree, than wherein they differ.

It should be a cause of congratulation to the members of our own Colonization Society, that the example of Liberia has largely influenced charitable minds in England in the formation of the 'African Exploration Society.' The administration of President Roberts is universally admitted to have been most creditable, and the attempt to re-colonize Africa by civilized and Christianized members of the African race, is acknowledged to have been, so far, eminently successful. One of the advocates of the Society just formed in England, declared the Colony of Liberia to be the "most hopeful sign for Africa that has yet appeared;" and the Colonization Society will find no rival, but a welcome aid in the sister enterprise on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Journal of Commerce.*

List of Emigrants,

By the barque *Cora*, from Baltimore, November 1, 1855.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.				
<i>For Monrovia.</i>				
1	Moses Brown.....	38..	..Slave..	Purchased by his father.
2	Martha A. Brown.....	32..	..do..	Purchased by her husband.
CAMPBELL CO., VA.				
<i>For St. Paul's River.</i>				
3	Anthony Scott.....	50..	..do..	Emancipated by Samuel Miller.
4	Cinderilla ".....	18..	..do..	do.
5	Mary ".....	48..	..do..	Emancipated by Charles Anthony.
LEXINGTON, VA.				
<i>For New Virginia.</i>				
6	Robert R. Johnson.....	45..	..do..	Em. by will of Miss Sarah Price
7	William J. Henry.....	45..	..do..	do.
8	Woodroe ".....	40..	..do..	do.
9	Robert ".....	30..	..do..	do.
10	Eliza Rice.....	40..	..do..	do.
11	Elizabeth Thompson....	20..	..do..	do.
RICHMOND, VA.				
<i>For New Virginia.</i>				
12	Edward Harris.....	34..	..Free..	
13	Elvina Harris.....	30..	..do..	
14	Cornelius Myers.....	57..	..do..	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
15	Lavinia Mayo.....	40..	Free..	
16	Sarah ".....	17..	do..	
17	Thomas ".....	9 mos.	do..	
PETERSBURG, VA. For <i>New Virginia</i> .				
18	John McCrae, jr.....	27..	do..	
19	Susan ".....	23..	do..	
20	James O. ".....	9 mos.	do..	
21	Jerry Valentine.....	21..	do..	
SAVANNAH, GEO. For <i>Monrovia</i> .				
22	Elsy Bryan.....	22..	Slave..	Emancipated by Miss Cowper.
CLEVELAND, TENN. For <i>St. Paul's River</i> .				
23	Emanuel Grant.....	36..	do..	Emancipated by Capt. Wm. Grant.
24	Harriet ".....	27..	do..	Emancipated by Rev. J. Dodson.
25	Lois Ann Gibson.....	6..	Free..	
26	Charles ".....	4..	do..	
27	William ".....	2..	do..	
ATHENS, TENN. For <i>St. Paul's River</i> .				
28	Robert Newman.....	47..	Slave..	Emancipated by Robt. M. Newman
29	Hetty ".....	17..	do..	do.
30	Drury ".....	15..	do..	do.
31	Mary ".....	13..	do..	do.
32	Gilbert ".....	10..	do..	do.
33	Joseph ".....	9..	do..	do.
34	William ".....	6..	do..	do.
35	Hannah ".....	3..	do..	do.
36	Robert ".....	3 mos.	do..	do.
37	Ann Eliza ".....	3..	do..	do.
McMINN CO., TENN. For <i>St. Paul's River</i> .				
38	Abby Irvin.....	80..	do..	Emancipated by will of Penelope E. Irvin.
39	Joseph ".....	60..	do..	do.
40	Sophey ".....	45..	do..	do.
41	Homer ".....	23..	do..	do.
42	Eliza ".....	23..	do..	do.
43	Nep ".....	22..	do..	do.
44	Samuel ".....	20..	do..	do.
45	Minnie ".....	14..	do..	do.
46	Emeline ".....	12..	do..	do.
47	Jennett ".....	6..	do..	do.
48	Charles ".....	4..	do..	do.
49	Peter ".....	35..	do..	do.
50	Louisa ".....	8..	do..	do.
51	Grace ".....	1..	do..	do.
52	Raleigh ".....	2..	do..	do.
53	Robert ".....	3 mos.	do..	do.

Note.—These 53, added to the number previously sent, make 8,834 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

The following are the names of the emigrants sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, to the State of Maryland in Liberia:—

From Baltimore, Md.

1. James Thomas Hardy, aged 37—free.
2. Ann Elizabeth “ “ 30 “
3. Cordelia E. “ “ 11 “
4. Caroline F. “ “ 5 “
5. Samuel Thomas “ “ 2 “

From Prince George's County, Md.

6. William Bowman, aged 56—slave—Emancipated by Mrs. E. L. Young.
7. Harper Young, “ 48 “ “ “ “
8. Mary “ “ 42 “ “ “ “
9. Frances “ “ 17 “ “ “ “
10. Lemuel “ “ 11 “ “ “ “
11. Richard “ “ 10 “ “ “ “
12. Anna “ “ 4 “ “ “ “

Donations from the Choctaw Nation

OUR esteemed friend, Rev. C. Kingsbury, a missionary of the American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, who has been laboring for several years in the Choctaw Nation, and who has long exhibited an active interest in the cause of African Colonization, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 16, 1855 :

A few days since, I wrote to one of my brethren, whose means are limited, but who loves to do good with the little he has, to inquire if he was willing to do something for the colonization cause. He promptly replied to my letter, and requested me to put down ten dollars for himself and the same amount for his wife. A few days after, I had occasion to visit our friends at Spencer Academy, where I obtained forty dollars more. Seventeen dollars and fifty cents have since been added by other friends; with very little expense of time on my part. I send you a draft for \$77 50, the amount of the subscription thus far. It grieves me to see how little is done for a cause so worthy of patronage. Much might be done, if those friendly to the object would take it up in earnest, give it their liberal support, and present it to their friends.

The above amount, added to amounts

previously received, and acknowledged in the Repository, makes the sum of \$262, as donations to this society from the Choctaw Nation, received through the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, during the present year.

If in that distant suburb of our country, so much may be collected by a friend of the cause, with very little expense of time on his part, what might we not expect if we had a thousand, or more, such friends in different parts of the United States? If from a small portion of the territory of the Choctaw Nation, in which comparatively few white persons reside, we receive \$262 in less than a year, the result of the gratuitous efforts of our friend among his acquaintances, what might not similar efforts on the part of our friends in the thickly populated parts of our country produce?

If, as our correspondent says, those friendly to the object would take it up in earnest, give it their liberal support, and present it to their friends, much might be done. Our embarrassed treasury would soon be relieved, and our prospects for future operations would be much more encouraging than they are at present. May we not hope that a goodly number of our friends will thus aid us in carrying forward the great work?

Sketches of Liberia, and Information about going to Liberia.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

SKETCHES of Liberia; comprising a brief account of the Geography, Climate, Productions, and Diseases of the Republic of Liberia: Second edition, revised. To which is added a brief sketch of the history of Liberia, and a succinct account of the customs and superstitions of the con-

tiguous native tribes. By J. W. Lugeneel, late Colonial Physician and U. S. Agent in Liberia.

Information about going to Liberia; with things which every emigrant ought to know; &c.—Published by the American Colonization Society.

These two pamphlets—the first of 48 pages, the other 24 pages—comprise much information respecting the Republic of Liberia, and the operations of the American Colonization Society, such information as we suppose is particularly desired. The postage on each is one cent to any part of the United States. We shall be

pleased to furnish copies of either or both of these pamphlets, gratuitously, on application, by mail, or otherwise. If any of our friends will send us the names and post office address of persons to whom they would like us to forward copies, we will send them as requested.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From 1st of September to October 17th, 1855.

By Rev Wm. Mitchell :—			
<i>Middletown</i> —Collection.....	2 64		
<i>East Poultney</i> —W. L. Farnum, \$1; J. H. Morse, Joseph Morse, H. Morse, each 50 cents; E. N. Merriam, J. S. Harris, D. Hooker, each 25 cents.....	3 25		
<i>West Poultney</i> —W. Wheeler, \$2; Mrs. W. Clark, C. S. Perry, H. Clark, each \$3; Rev. Thos. Dodgson, 50 cents.	5 50		
<i>Ferrisburgh</i> —Union Collection..	9 47		
<i>Orcell</i>	9 00		
<i>Woodstock</i> —J. Converse, S. Woodward, each \$5; David Pierce, J. Collamer, each \$2; T. G. Rice, L. A. Marsh, Chas. Dana, N. M. Pierce, B. Walker, H. B. Stevens, N. Williams, Jas. Barrett, L. Richmond, G. R. Chapman, E. Hutchinson, Darius Blake, Ira Atwood, Mason Ladd, each \$1; O. Billings, F. N. Billings, W. R. Fitch, Mrs. H. Gardiner, H. W. English, each 50 cents; Friend, 25 cents.	30 75		
<i>Royalton</i> —Dea. R. K. Dewey...	1 00		
<i>Manchester</i> —Cyrus Munson, \$5; Myron Clark, \$3; W. P. Black, Mrs. D. S. Boudinot, L. Sargeant, M. B. Goodwin, W. A. Burnham, Rev. J. Steele, each \$1; L. D. Coy, Jos. Bur-			
ton, Hiram S. Walker, W. R. Burton, Mrs. P. Hollister, each 50 cents.....		16 50	
<i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. R. W. Francis, \$10; R. G. Cole, \$5; P. Doolittle, Rev. J. K. Converse, each \$3; A. Foote, Mrs. H. B. Warner, N. G. Clark, F. N. Benedict, each \$2; S. E. Howard, D. D. Howard, W. G. Shaw, Wm. Weston, G. W. Benedict, D. A. Danforth, N. Lovely, D. A. Smalley, J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. E. W. Buel, H. Hatch, M. K. Petty, Jos. Torrey, M. L. Bennett, H. H. Howe, Asahel Peck, N. Peck, Jr., each \$1.....		46 00	
<i>Montpelier</i> —C. W. Storrs, \$2; E. P. Walton, Jr., Samuel Goss, S. Prentiss, Jas. Spalding, Cash, Geo. Howe, H. H. Reed, Rev. W. H. Lord, S. Wells, F. F. Merrill, Chas. Bowen, J. R. Langdon, O. H. Smith, each \$1; Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash, 25 cents.		16 25	
<i>Barre</i> —Collection, \$8.04; Rev. E. Copeland, L. Keith, each \$1; R. S. Currier, Cheney Keith, each 50 cents.....		11 04	
<i>Barnet</i> —H. Stevens.....		2 00	
			Aggregate Amount.....\$153 40

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1855.

MAINE.			
By Capt. George Barker :—			
<i>Ellsworth</i> —Thomas Robinson, \$5; Andrew Peters, \$4; Dea. Samuel Dutton, \$1.....	10 00		
<i>Robbinston</i> —John N. M. Brewer.	3 00		
<i>Calais</i> —Hon. Geo. Downes, F. Swan, each \$5; G. S. Grimmer, \$1.....	11 00		
<i>Dennysville</i> —John Kilby, balance of life membership Am. Col. Soc., \$10; Peter Vose, \$2; Abner Allen, G. W. Wilder, each \$1; Collection in Rev. Josiah H. Stern's Church & Congregation, \$7.36.....		21 36	
<i>East Machias</i> —T. P. Harris, \$5; Hon. M. J. Talbot, \$4.....		9 00	

Machias—Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien, S. A. Morse, Ignatius Sargeant, each \$5; R. K. Porter, Mr. Longfellow, each \$2..... 19 00

73 36

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Westmoreland Depot—Contribution from the Congregational Church and Society, by Rev. Stephen Rogers..... 8 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New London—Rev. Dr. Hallam, A. F. Prentiss, Mrs. Julia A. Marvin, each \$10; A. M. Frink, J. N. Harris, Chas. Augustus Williamson, E. Chappell, each \$5; Mrs. Edward Learned, W. B. Cleveland, Increase Wilson, each \$3; Mrs. Louis Bristol, J. C. Douglas, J. B. Gurley, Mrs. J. B. Gurley, Miss Mumford, Dr. Manwaring, each \$1..... 65 00

Groton—Mrs. A. M. Ramsdell, \$5; Daniel Latham, \$2; Others, \$3.43..... 10 43

East Windsor—Collection in Congregational Church, Scantic Parish..... 23 00

Broad Brook—Collection in Congregational Church..... 10 00

Lebanon—Capt. Dutton, \$5; Oliver Pettis, \$4; Jabez Fitch, \$3; Miss Abby Fitch, Miss Sarah Mason, L. L. Huntington, each \$2; Mrs. Dr. Greene, Miss Maxwell, E. M. Dolbeare, E. Huntington, Dea. Eliphalet Huntington, D. S. Woodworth, L. Hebard, each \$1; J. C. Williams, 58 cents; Christian Haas, 12 cents.... 25 70

Lyme—Miss McCurdy, Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold, Mrs. E. M. Moore, Mrs. Mather, each \$5; H. L. Sill, \$3; Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Dea. W. Coult, each \$2; Miss H. L. Sill, Dea. D. R. Noyes, Rev. R. D. Gardner, each \$1..... 30 00

Rockville—Alonzo Bailey, C. Winchell, each \$5; Wm. Butler, \$2; T. F. Burbfee, S. White, R. R. Dimock, G. M. Paulk, C. Hibbard, A. N. Dimock, C. L. Clark, E. W. Smith, D. Loomis, S. B. Gould, E. J. Smith, each \$1; C. L. Tracy, G. Grant, A. Thomas, D. Wood, A. Borrow, H.

Selden, C. White, each 50 cents..... 26 50

Essex—Mrs. Jerusha Hayden, \$30, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; H. L. Champlin, \$10; E. W. Pratt, \$5; J. S. Chapin, \$2; Mrs. R. Hill, Mrs. C. W. Smith, S. Bushnell, each \$1. 50 00

240 63

VIRGINIA.

Hampstead—Mrs. M. C. Stuart, Hampstead, Va., to complete a life membership of the Am. Col. Soc. for her son, John Henry Hill Stuart..... 7 00

Triadelphia—Annual contribution of the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, \$25; by Rev. James Harvey, Mrs. Mary Brown, \$10..... 35 00

Kenrick Depot—James H. Terrell. 5 00

Lynchburgh—Samuel Miller, for expenses of transportation to Liberia and six months support of three emigrants by the bark Cora, Nov. 1, 1855..... 180 00

Richmond—Colonization Society of Virginia, for expenses of transportation to Liberia and 6 months support of emigrants by the bark Cora, Nov 1, '55. 750 00

977 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Williamsborough—John Bullock. 6 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:—
Wooster—Hon. E. Avery, D. H. King, each \$5; Hon. Levi Cox, \$2; J. C. Car, J. N. Jones, B. Eason, J. Gray, Hon. L. Fattery, R. B. Stubbs, J. H. Kauke, J. Brinkerhoof, each \$1..... 20 00

Massillon—S. Rawson, D. Jarvis, K. Jarvis, each \$2; C. Reed, C. M. Russell, J. J. Hoffman, D. Harbough, E. Briggs, J. H. McClelland, H. B. Wellman, B. F. Seaton, S. Hurxthrall, J. W. Underhill, S. H. Whitehead, C. N. Oberlin, J. M. Allen, J. W. Dix, T. McCullough, Rev. H. Shaul, Henry Beaty, J. P. Barrick, D. R. Atwater, each \$1..... 25 00

Canton—Hon. John Harris, \$5; Hon. G. Belden, F. A. Schneckel, each \$3; W. R. Feather, \$2; J. H. Esty, D. Gotshall,

A. Brece, J. Hazlett, Hon. B. F. Leiter, J. Saxton, J. Black, J. Darner, D. F. Fast, P. S. Herford, D. Man, J. F. Raynolds, J. Harter, each \$1....	26 00	Capt. Amaziah Nash, to Oct. '55, \$1; James W. Cox, to Aug. '56, \$2; Thos. Whittemore, to August '55, \$1. Calais—Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, to Oct. '60, \$5; Dea. Samuel Kelley, to Feb. '56, \$2; Edward A. Barnard, to Aug. '56, \$3; Samuel Gallagher, in full, \$2; James S. Cooper, to July '56, \$2; Sawyer & Robbins, Hon. A. G. Chandler, each \$2, to Oct. '57; Stephen Emerson, to Oct. '56, \$1; Joseph Granger, to July '55, \$2; D. Hill, to Oct. '56, \$2; Joseph A. Lee, to July '59, \$3. <i>Machias</i> —Wm. B. Smith, to Aug. '56, \$2.	57 00
Collection in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz: <i>East Hartsgrove</i> , \$4; <i>Warrens-ville</i> , \$3; <i>Mayfield</i> , \$3; <i>Orange</i> , \$3; <i>Gates' Mills</i> , \$3; <i>Boardman</i> , \$6; <i>Rootstown</i> , \$5; <i>Medina</i> , \$2,25; <i>Ceville</i> , \$6; <i>Wadsworth</i> , \$4,25; <i>Nelson</i> , \$5; <i>Middlebury</i> , \$10; <i>Newton Falls</i> , \$12; <i>Gustavus</i> , \$8; <i>Chardon</i> , \$5; <i>Springfield</i> , \$7; <i>Conneaut</i> , \$3,25.....	89 75	New HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Mount Vernon</i> —J. A. Starrett, \$10, to Jan. '66.....	10 00
	160 75	CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Lebanon</i> —Capt. H. Dutton, to Jan. '56, \$4; Miss Sarah Mason, to Nov. '56, \$1.	5 00
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Benjamin Coates, \$5, to Jan. 1861.....	5 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. Martha Wicks.	13 00	MARYLAND.— <i>Baltimore</i> —Henry Vermont, \$2, for 1854 and 1855.	2 00
CHOCTAW NATION.		VIRGINIA.— <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. M. C. Stuart, \$3, to Jan. '56.— <i>Dranesville</i> —J. T. Caho, to Nov. '56, \$1. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Wyatt Walker & Oscow Johnson, each \$1.....	6 00
By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—		NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newbern</i> —Amos Bryan & Thomas Neal, each \$1, to April 1856. <i>Williamsborough</i> —John Bullock, to July '56, \$4.....	6 00
<i>Stockbridge</i> —Rev. C. Byington and Mrs. Byington, each \$10.	20 00	GEORGIA.— <i>Dalton</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner, to Jan. '56, \$1.— <i>Rocky Plains</i> —David Thompson, to Nov. '56, \$1; <i>Albany</i> —E. Hazard Swinney, to Jan. '56, \$1.....	3 00
<i>Spencer Academy</i> —Rev. A. Reid, \$10; Robert J. Burt, Mrs. Burt, L. H. Judson, J. Reid, Miss M. Whitcomb, each \$5; Miss C. L. Judson, \$3; Miss Margaret Davidson, \$2.....	40 00	KENTUCKY.— <i>Henderson</i> —Isaac Shaffer, \$1, to Oct. '56.....	1 00
<i>Pine Ridge</i> —Miss Laura M. Aiken, \$5; Miss Harriet Goulding, \$10; Cash, \$2,50..	17 50	OHIO.—By John C. Stockton, Esq: <i>Massillon</i> —H. B. Wellman, Rev. E. H. Cummins, Gen. D. Jarvis, T. McCullough, each \$1, to Sept. '56. <i>Cleveland</i> —Richard Lord, to Jan. '58, \$3.....	7 00
	77 50	Total Repository.....	102 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.		Total Contributions.....	631 24
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		Total Emigrants' Expenses.	930 00
<i>Saint Stephens</i> —John McAdam..	5 00	Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,663 24
Total Contributions.....	631 24		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:			
<i>Ellsworth</i> —George Herbert, to Oct. '55, \$1; Zebulon Smith, \$2, to Oct. '55; J. W. & J. D. Jones, \$1, to August '57. <i>Mount Desert</i> —Dr. Kendall Kettredge, \$5, to August '59. <i>Eastport</i> —Mrs. Nathan Buckman, to Oct. '55, \$1; Mrs. Anna O. Buck, to Oct. '56, \$2; E. Y. Sabine, to July '56, \$2; Daniel Kilbey, to July '55, \$2; George A. Peabody, E. H. Andrews, each \$2, to Oct. '56. <i>Robbinston</i> —Mrs. H. Brewer, to July '55, \$2; Mrs. Mary Balkam, to January '56, \$1; Rev. D. B. Sewall, to Jan. '56, \$2;			





The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It categorizes accounts into assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts. It also explains how these accounts are used to record transactions and how they are balanced at the end of each period.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains how these entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples are provided to show how adjusting entries are recorded and how they affect the accounts.

The fifth part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in preparing the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of equity. It also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial statements to the users.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how internal controls are used to prevent and detect errors and fraud. It also discusses the various types of internal controls and how they are implemented in a company.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains how accountants are expected to act ethically and how they can avoid conflicts of interest. It also discusses the various codes of ethics and how they are enforced.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains how accountants need to communicate effectively with their colleagues and with the users of the financial statements. It also discusses the various communication tools and techniques used in accounting.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of technology in accounting. It explains how technology is used to automate accounting processes and how it can improve the accuracy and efficiency of the accounting system. It also discusses the various types of accounting software and how they are used.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning in accounting. It explains how accountants need to stay up-to-date on the latest accounting practices and regulations. It also discusses the various ways in which accountants can continue their education and stay current in their field.

