

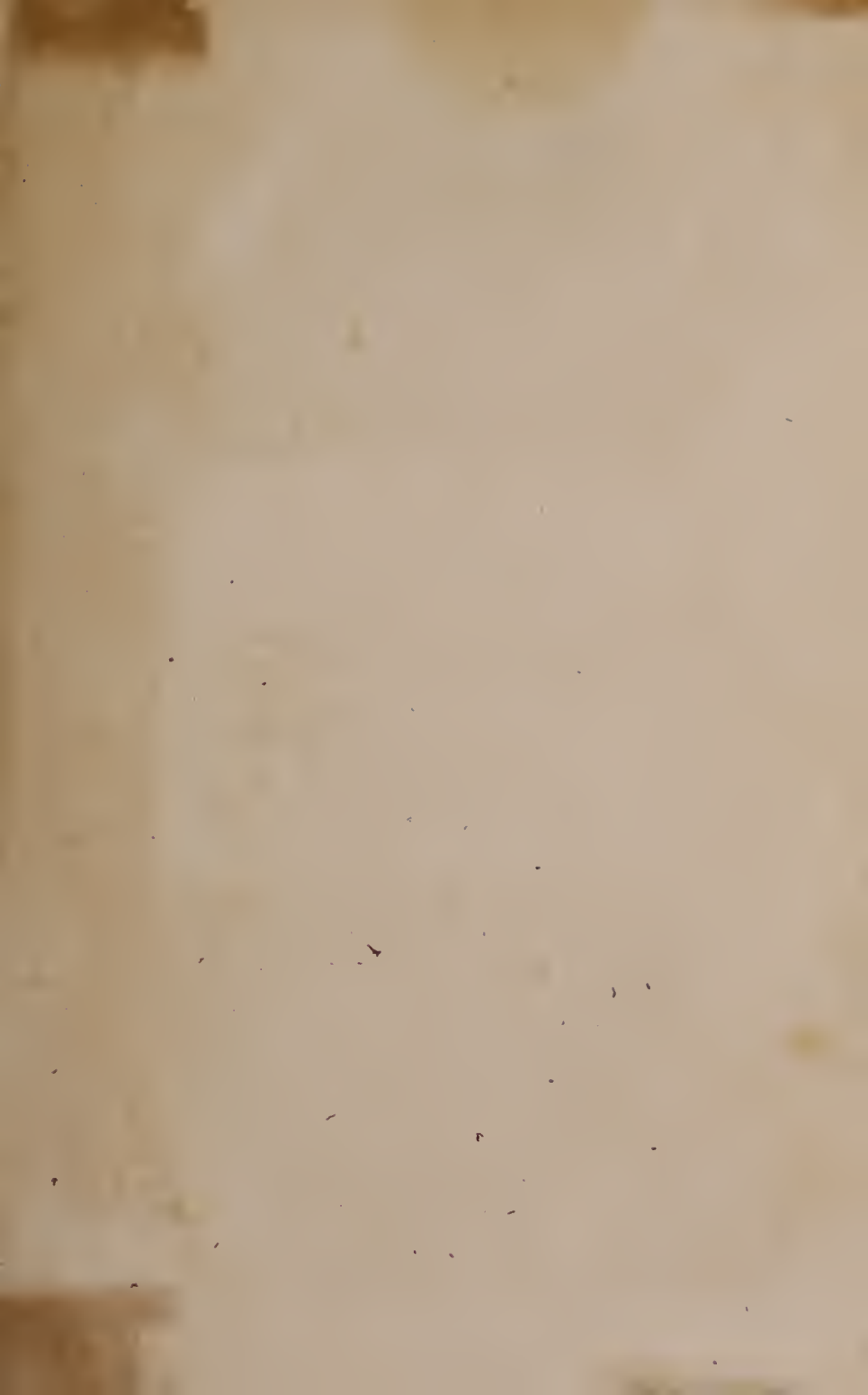


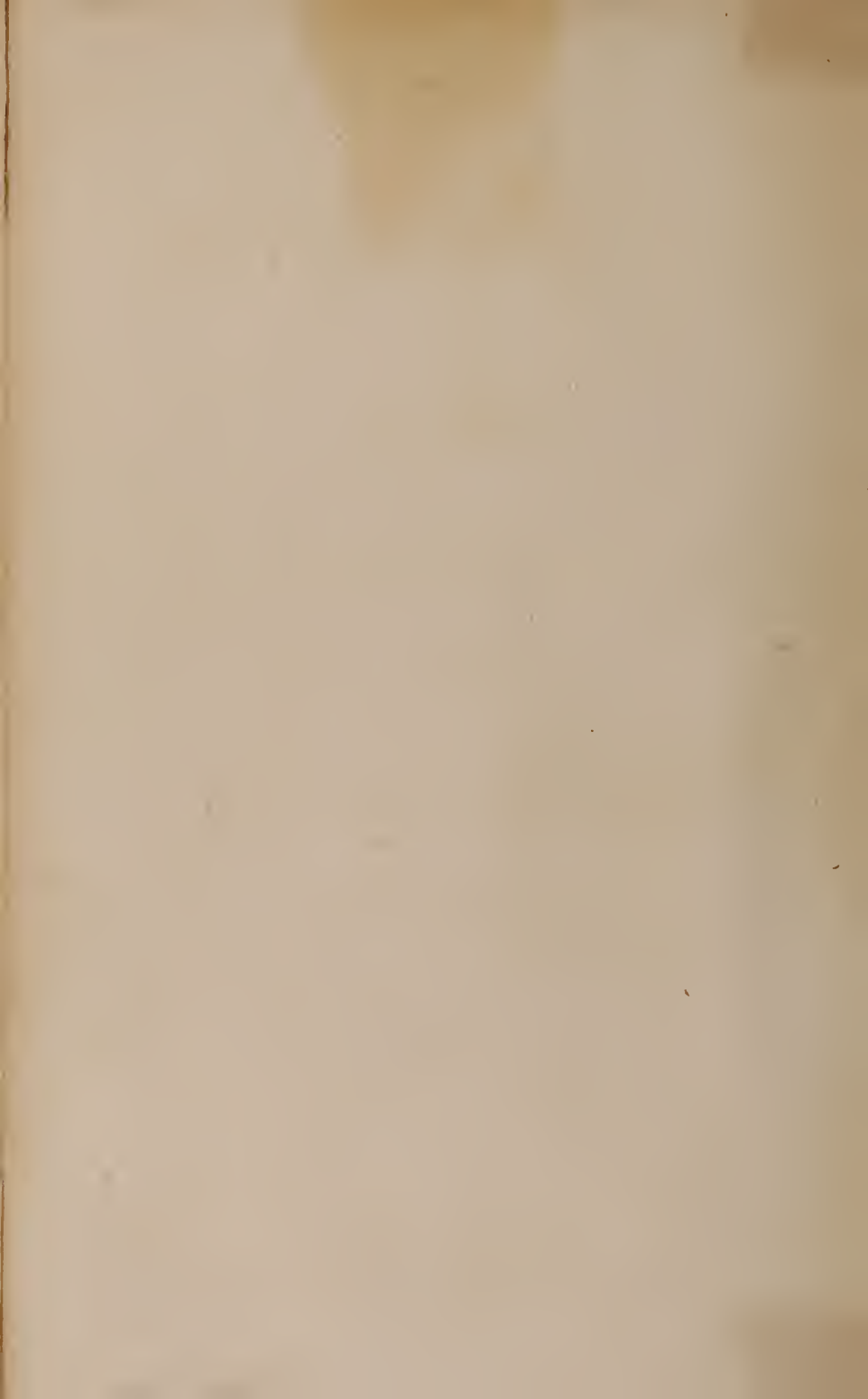
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII—1852.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION OF 1848

IN FRANCE

AND

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848

IN ITALY

AND

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848
IN GERMANY
AND
THE REVOLUTION OF 1848
IN AUSTRIA
BY
J. A. COOPER
1848

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T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1852.

[No. 8.

Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

Our readers will perceive that a considerable portion of our present number is occupied with extracts from the Liberia Herald, files of which to May 19th were received by the Liberia packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of July.

Among the items of news, it will be perceived that President Roberts left Monrovia on the 1st May, on a visit to Madeira, for the purpose of recruiting his health. And from our letters, as well as from the Herald, we learn that it is probable the President may extend his visit to London, with the intention, principally, of laying before the British Government several subjects of mutual interest, respecting the operation of the navigation laws of the Republic, and the conduct of certain British traders, also respecting the improper interference of her Majesty's consul at Monrovia in the domestic affairs of Liberia. From all

that we can learn, it seems that the British Consul, A. W. Hanson, a colored man, formerly of Cape Coast Castle, became somewhat disaffected with the citizens and Government of Liberia, in consequence, it is presumed, of not having been treated with as much deference by the authorities and citizens of Liberia as he vainly imagined he should receive, as the representative of a powerful government, in the capacity of consul, which office was apparently magnified in his imagination to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. And after having, in various ways, endeavored to injure Liberia, he has taken his final departure. One of our correspondents says, "The British Consul, Mr. Hanson, has left Monrovia filled with prejudices against Liberia. We expected a different kind of behavior from him. His duty was to attend to British commerce in

Liberia, and no one blamed him for so doing; but it is supposed that the 'simple Liberians' did not know how to honor him according to his notions. He is rather an unfortunate man, and was never known to remain long in any one place without getting into difficulties. When he was chaplain at Cape Coast, his conduct was such that the governor would not put up with it, and he had to leave there. And until the President visited England in 1848, he was living in London an idle life. Through the influence of the President, he received the appointment of Consul to Liberia." Our correspondent adds, "Within the last two years, every kind of engine has been made use of to gain for us the ill-will of the British government. And it is yet to be known if the enemies of Liberia have accomplished their end. We are fearful that the Cabinet of England will heed the slanderous reports, before an opportunity will permit to rebut them. Our cause is that of God's, and he will, I hope, ward off from us every

danger. We cannot prevail against the mighty and the powerful. We are weak and feeble; and in this, with a magnanimous people, would our strength consist." We cannot believe that the British Government will sanction the conduct of those traders who have given the Liberian authorities so much trouble; especially those who have been prominently instrumental in inciting the natives to insubordination and rebellion against the authority of the Government. Nor do we think that Her Majesty's Government will be blindly influenced by any false representations that Mr. Hanson, or any other disaffected persons, may make. We doubt not that President Roberts, who is a man of remarkable calmness and great firmness, will be able to settle all the subjects in dispute, to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and the advantage of Liberia.

The emigrants by the Morgan Dix and the Julia Ford, as well as those by the Liberia packet, had all reached their places of destination.

Letters from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, April 30, 1852.

DEAR SIR: By the "Liberia Packet" which arrived here on the 15th ultimo, I have had the honor of your two favors dated at Savannah, 14th January last. I regret to learn that up to the date of last communication nothing had been done by the Gov-

ernment at Washington towards the recognition of the Independence of the "New Republic." I am, nevertheless, still inclined to hope that the present session of Congress will not altogether overlook the claims of Liberia. I am quite unwilling to believe that the Government of the United States will be the last to ex-

tend to Liberia the hand of friendship, and to aid her citizens in the great work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa. I shall await patiently, and watch with deep interest the proceedings of Congress, both in relation to the recognition of our Independence, and the establishment of the "Ebony Line." And, by the way, I am gratified to notice that the project of a line of steamers between the United States and Liberia still meets encouragement at Washington; and, as far as I have been able to gather from the newspapers, throughout the country. And I presume the friends of colonization entertain strong hopes that the enterprize will receive the sanction of the present Congress. I sincerely trust they will not be disappointed, as I am clearly of opinion that highly important and beneficial results would, by such facilities of communication, accrue to both countries.

We have received from Mr. Dennis the 10 hhd. of tobacco, shipped by you to his address, per Liberia Packet, for the use of the Government to aid in the purchase of territory. I am sorry you did not find it convenient to send by the expedition vessel from New Orleans, which arrived here a week or two ago via Sinoe, the powder and muskets you intimated in your last letter we might expect by her. I shall hope, however, to receive them by the very next Packet. I am extremely anxious to see extinguished, with as little delay as possible, the native title to the soil of the whole line of coast between the extreme points of our political jurisdiction: it is also desirable, indeed important, that this Government purchase, as soon as possible, two or three interior tracts which the natives are now disposed to sell. And now

that the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, at least, is extinguished, it becomes us to give more attention to the interior tribes. We must encourage among them legitimate commerce, and by every means in our power, convince them of the advantages of civilized over barbarous habits, and especially to instruct them in the best modes of agriculture.

The three boxes of books, "International Exchange," from Congress, came safely to hand by the Liberia Packet. These books are very valuable to us, being a copy of the printed journals, Executive documents, and reports of committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, from the year 1842 to the year 1849 both inclusive. It is indeed, sir, an important acquisition to our public library. I have written to Mr. Meehan, Librarian of Congress, acknowledging their receipt, and thanking him for his kind attention, and also assuring him that I will communicate their reception to the Legislature, and that that body will make the best return in its power. I scarcely know what we shall be able to send in exchange, very few of our public documents have been printed. We have now in the press a compilation of the Laws of the Republic, to which will be appended the Constitution and such treaties as have been formed: a copy of this will be sent of course.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution will be thankfully received, and the best possible return in objects of natural history will be made. I doubt, sir, whether I shall be able to obtain a complete set of the "Liberia Herald." I will, however, make the effort, and if possible to be had it shall be forwarded. I find it impossible to

send any thing of interest by the Packet: pressing engagements for the last four or five weeks have prevented me from making any collections whatever. I hope, however, to be able soon to send you something worth presenting.

We have just concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the the French Government; it is similar to our treaty with England.

Nothing particularly new has transpired since my last, to interrupt the peace of the settlement at Grand Bassa. And I am happy to inform you that our people have commenced operations at the Cove Proper again; and I sincerely trust we shall have no further difficulty in that quarter.

I must close this letter, as I am now called off, but will send you a few lines on other subjects, which I hope to have time to prepare before the Packet sails.

With kind regards, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Washington City, D. C.

—
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, May 1, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I have already addressed you at some length, and yet there are several things that I would like to write to you about, and thought to be able to send you a long letter by the "Liberia Packet," but I have not time now.

My health for some weeks has been quite feeble, and I had contemplated a visit to Madeira shortly for the benefit of a sea voyage; but as you will notice by the "Liberia Herald," we have recently had some serious difficulties with one or two British traders on our coast, and that her Britannic Majesty's consul

has also been interfering improperly with our domestic affairs, and further that we have been grossly misrepresented by some of these traders to her majesty's government, it is thought advisable by some of our citizens that I extend my visit to England. I have pretty much concluded to do so, and leave here to-morrow, in the "Lark," for Gallinas and She-Bar to conclude, if possible, the purchase of the soil of all the tracts of territory in that quarter. Thence to Madeira, by steamer, via Sierra Leone. After reaching Madeira I shall be governed somewhat by circumstances, though it is very possible you will hear from me at London by the time this reaches you.

We have no idea that the British government will countenance this improper interference in our affairs by British officials, or entertain the unjust complaint of British traders against the operation of our navigation laws. But it is proper that we be fairly represented in these matters, and no one, except a resident or citizen of Liberia conversant with all the facts of the case, can do so.

I am not sure that I mentioned to you that a few days ago we concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the French government. It is upon the basis of the treaty with England.

I did not happen to receive a line from you by the "Gem," which arrived here a few days ago from New York. I am glad to notice, however, that you had a highly interesting annual meeting at Washington in January last. And I am particularly gratified at the information I have received that the Board took in consideration our distressed pecuniary circumstances. The difficulties growing out of the affair at Grand Bassa have embarrassed us

exceedingly, and without some aid from abroad, we cannot recover ourselves for years. I am sure you sympathise with us, and will do all in your power to relieve us. I must

close this letter, but you will hear from me again soon.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.
Rev. WM. McLAIN, &c., &c., &c.

Passengers by the Liberia Packet.

Among the passengers by the Packet were the Rev. E. W. Henning and wife, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas; the Rev. Eli Ball, who went to Liberia on a mission of inspection with reference to missionary operations in that country; Col. B. P. Yates, a merchant of Monrovia; Marvel Smith; Isaac Jackson; Robert Kennedy; Mr. Tucker; and Mr. Hooper, all of whom are citizens of Liberia, and expect to return, except Mr. and Mrs. Henning and Mr. Ball. Several of these visit this country with the view of trying to induce some of their friends or rela-

tions to accompany them to their adopted home.

The Rev. John W. Roberts, a brother of the President, with his wife, (the latter of whom went to Liberia in 1820 in the ship Elizabeth, the first vessel sent under the auspices of this Society,) arrived at New York in the brig Lowder about the middle of June. Mrs. R. left the United States when a young infant, and after a residence of more than thirty-two years in Africa, she comes to visit the land of her birth, with the expectation of returning to live and die in the home of her adoption.

Letter from Rev. Eli Ball.

MONROVIA, May 19th, 1852.

Editor of the Liberia Herald:

DEAR SIR:—I should do injustice to my feelings were I to take my departure from these "sunny shores," without leaving behind me an expression of the high gratification which my short visit to your pleasant towns and counties has afforded me. I have been a constant reader of the history of the settlements, of the adversities and successes of this Republic, as well as a close observer of the glowing descriptions of your country; but I had formed no adequate idea of all I find that is attractive and inviting here. I have often said, and said sincerely to free colored people in America, "Africa offers a good home for you," but I

knew not the beauty, the richness and the luxuries of the country I was recommending. Now I see, and am delighted as I see this home, this delightful home for the free colored man wherever he is found.

As my visit here was undertaken for the purpose of aiding the friends of missions in their labors, to advance the Saviour's cause in Africa, I have directed my thoughts and energies more to the spiritual than the temporal condition of the people; more to the cause of the Redeemer than to the products of the soil and the wealth of the Republic.

The Baptist denomination in America planted the first church in this Republic, and undertook the first missionary work in this moral wil-

derness, and they have never withdrawn their hands from this noble undertaking.

As it is not improbable that some of the friends of missions on this shore may have thought that the Board of Foreign Missions was too backward to make appropriations for their missions in Africa, it may be proper for me to say a word in vindication of their cause.

For several years our Board sent white missionaries here; all of whom either died or returned in feeble health. Finding this an unsafe climate for white men, the Board used every proper means in their power to find well educated and devoted colored men for missionaries. Some were found and employed, but the number was small compared with the immense field to be occupied. They have availed themselves of every gift that has been presented to their notice, when the circumstance of the case have allowed them to do so.

The Board regards the funds placed in their hands as a sacred deposit, and they will never pave the way to the pulpit for the gratification of a Demas, nor will they ever hold out to the natives the hope of earthly gain, to allure them to their communion. The history of modern missions particularly in the South Sea Islands, has taught all christians the folly of taking self-complacency in nominal professors where there is no piety.

The Board are anxious to be instrumental in building up pure gospel churches in Africa. They may be deceived in the piety of both their missionaries and their churchmembers; but they will never cease to labor for their piety.

The Board do not depend for success upon the efficacy of their

funds, but upon the piety of those whom they employ to preach the gospel. They will never be parsimonious on the one hand, nor prodigal on the other. They will cheerfully pay the required revenue to the government for all stores and supplies for their missionaries; but they will never enrich agents and pastors for any service with which they can dispense.

In attempting to promote education in Liberia, the Board has to regret that they could not find more learned men for teachers; but they have employed the best they could find. They hope soon to raise up a class of scholars that will carry up the work that has been commenced to a higher grade of improvement.

We, in America, hope to see the cause of religion and learning advanced in this Republic, and indeed, throughout all Africa, and are anxious to be instrumental in doing something to further the Redeemer's cause in this quarter of the globe; but our chief reliance for success is upon a pious and devoted ministry, a praying and laboring church and the blessing of God upon our humble instrumentality.

During my short stay in Africa, I have had the pleasure to become acquainted with several missionaries of different denominations of christians, and have been politely invited to some of their families and mission stations. It is truly gratifying to see the devoted laborers in the vinyard of our common Lord, and to exchange views with those who are laboring to turn men from darkness to the light of the glorious gospel. May they all accomplish much good.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly, &c.,
ELI BALL.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

AN ACT INCORPORATING A COLLEGE.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Section 1. That there shall be, and hereby is established in this Republic, a college for the education of youths, to be named Liberia College; to be under the government of the corporation or board of trustees by this act created, four of whom in every case to be nominated by the President of this Republic, and to be located in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland, in the county of Montserrado, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

Section 2. That A. F. Russell, Samuel Benedict, B. R. Wilson, James B. McGill, Daniel B. Warner, Francis Payne, B. V. R. James, D. T. Harris, M. H. Smith, and their associates, to be by them chosen of this Republic, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, be, and they hereby are constituted a corporation by the name of the Trustees of Liberia College, with perpetual succession of members, to be elected by said corporation from time to time as vacancies may occur, with power to elect a vice-president, secretary and treasurer of said corporation and any other officers they may deem necessary, and to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to remove any trustee from the corporation whom they may find incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or habitually negligent of the same; to elect a president, professors, trustees and all other officers of instruction and government in said college, to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to determine their respec-

tive duties, salaries, emoluments, and responsibilities; and to remove them from office at any time for good and sufficient cause, to fix the time and places of the meetings of said corporation and the manner of notifying the same, to make and ordain such by-laws as they may deem expedient for the government and well-being of said college and of said corporation, not repugnant to the laws of this Republic, and to provide and maintain all needful and suitable college buildings; to determine the course of instruction in said college, superintend the discipline and government thereof, and confer the usual collegiate honors and degrees, to have a common seal and all other powers and attributes belonging to the corporation aggregate; and the president of said college for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of said corporation and president of the same: Provided, however, that until otherwise determined upon by the trustees here, teachers shall be appointed by the trustees in America.

Section 3. That said corporation shall have power to take and hold any estate, real or personal, the clear annual income whereof shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and all the clear income of said property shall be applied to the endowment and support of said college, in such manner as shall most effectually promote Protestant christianity, personal piety and virtue, the knowledge of languages, and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences.

Section 4. That the number of said trustees shall never be less than nine nor more than thirteen, including the president of the college; a majority of whom for the time being

shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of any business. And whenever a vacancy shall occur in said corporation, it shall be the duty of the trustees to fill the same with all reasonable and convenient dispatch.

Section 5. That the treasurer of said corporation shall give bond to the same with responsible and approved sureties in a sufficient sum, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his office, and annually, or oftener if required, to render a full and correct account of his doings therein; to give new bonds whenever the corporation shall deem it expedient, and at the expiration of his office to deliver over to his successor, or such other person as the corporation shall appoint, all the books and papers belonging to his office, and all other property of the corporation in his hands or under his control.

Section 6th. That the three Trustees first named in this act, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of the Corporation by personal notice in writing to each member, seven days at least before hand stating the time and place of said meeting, at which meeting the Trustees may agree upon and establish the mode of calling future meetings, and may transact any other business deemed necessary to the complete organization of said Corporation, and the future government of the same.

Section 7th. That the President of this Republic shall upon the address of any four members of the Board of Trustees have and he is hereby given the power to remove from office any officer of said College whether Trustee, President, Professor or Tutor, if in his opinion the public good demand it, and whenever such removal shall have taken place, the competent faculties shall

proceed to fill up the vacancy. The President of this Republic shall be, and he is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient, to inspect the state and condition of the College; to demand to be furnished with an account of its government, a list of its officers and teachers, with their names and profession—the branches of education taught, the studies pursued—the number of students in the different departments and of its pecuniary resources.

Section 8th. That there be and hereby is granted to said Corporation for the endowment of said College, the following described land, viz:—One hundred acres of land situated and lying on the North west margin of the St. Paul's river, in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland, Montserrado County, and constituting a part of said Township and bounded as follows, to wit: On the South West by the Presbyterian Mission station, and on the North East by Clay, Ashland, on the South East by the Saint Paul's river, giving a front on said river of

chains links

and running back in a direction corresponding with the survey of Clay, Ashland, chains links, forming a plot of one hundred acres of land and no more.

B. R. WILSON,

*Speaker of the House
Representatives,*

A. D. WILLIAMS

Vice President.

Approved Dec. 24th, 1851,

J. J. ROBERTS.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Whereas it is deemed expedient and proper that the Government should, by every means in its power,

encourage the growing spirit of agriculture everywhere manifesting itself in this Republic; and especially to encourage the cultivation of some staple article of produce for exportation:—And whereas, it is fully demonstrated, by actual experiment, that native cotton can be successfully cultivated, and, if attended to, would greatly increase the commercial interests of this Republic—therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Section 1. That any person or persons, citizens of Liberia, who shall raise, or cause to be raised, in either or any of the counties of the same, upon his or their own lands the best crop of cotton in quantities hereinafter specified, shall receive from the Government annually, for each successive crop, during the ensuing five years, the following premium or premiums, to wit:

For the best crop of cotton raised on a quarter of an acre of land, in each county aforesaid, will be granted as a premium to the successful cultivator the sum of five dollars; for the best crop of one acre, ten dollars; for the best crop of two acres, twenty dollars; for the best crop of three acres, thirty dollars; for the best crop of four acres, forty dollars; for the best crop of five acres, fifty dollars. Any person or persons as aforesaid having planted either of the above quantities of land in cotton, and intending to apply for the premium thereon, shall produce, to the General Superintendent of the county in which said crop of cotton is planted, at least one month before the time of gathering in the same, a certificate, by him or them signed, declaring the number of acres or parts of an acre under cul-

tivation by him or them, and of his or their intention to compete for the premium or premiums above mentioned.

Section 2. There shall be appointed, in each county of this Republic, a committee of three persons, to be selected as follows: the General Superintendent of said county shall name one of said committee, the cotton planters, by a majority of votes, shall name the second, and the two thus chosen shall name the third. It shall be the duty of the committee thus chosen, carefully to inspect the crops of cotton, in their respective counties, when the same shall have come to perfection; and report to the Secretary of the Treasury fully and minutely in regard to the following, viz:—(1) of the surface of the land; (2) the character of the soil; (3) the arrangement of the field, mode of cultivation, whether planted in rows or hills, and the distance of the stalks apart; (4) the average size of stalks, and number of bolls on a stalk; (5) the quality, as to texture and staple, of the cotton, and the probable quantity in each field; (6) the whole number of acres of land actually under cotton cultivation.

It shall be the further duty of said committee, after they shall have inspected the several fields of cotton in the county, to grant to the owner of the best crop of cotton upon the several plots of land above named, a certificate signifying the same; which certificate, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, will entitle the holder to the premium arising thereon, as specified in the first section of this act, and which shall be paid to him from the public Treasury by order from the President. If in any case the committee shall find it difficult; or shall be unable, to arrive at a satisfactory deci-

sion as to the superiority of any two or more crops, all being equally good in quality, &c.; then, and in that case the largest crop of cotton over half an acre, and under an acre, and over an acre and under two acres, &c., &c., shall be preferred.

Section 3. As a further inducement to small cotton planters, the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint, in each of the counties of this Republic, an agent with power and instructions to purchase, at fair prices, any quantities of cotton however small, raised in the Republic, and ship the same to some foreign market to be sold for account of the Government. The President is further requested to solicit from any foreign company, association or society that may be disposed to aid the people of Liberia in making experiments in the cultivation and growth of cotton. The President is also requested to encourage, as far as in his power, any connection between the citizens of this Republic and any foreign company, association, or society, which, in his opinion, would tend to the advancement of cotton culture in this Republic.

B. R. WILSON,
Speaker H. R.

A. D. WILLIAMS,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 24, 1851.

J. J. ROBERTS.

TO THE NEW YORK IMMIGRATION
AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—

And to all whom it may concern.

Brethren and fellow Countrymen:

Being fully aware that it is expected of me to express myself in regard to Liberia, and the subject of colonization, I have thought that the

most efficient means of my doing so in a satisfactory manner would be through the columns of the Herald.

You are aware that in December of last year, I was appointed traveling Agent of the Immigration and Agricultural Association. On the 30th of said month I left New York for Baltimore; on the 4th of Jan. I left Baltimore for Liberia on the "Liberia Packet," and on the 15th of March I landed at Monrovia, where I was introduced to President Roberts, and made known to him my object in coming to Liberia. He then inquired what was my further pleasure; I told him that I wished him to grant to the New York Association sixty farm lots, of ten acres each, which he immediately granted; and gave me the liberty to select them from any unoccupied lands that I liked. I commenced on the next day to look for the land, and after a diligent search through the country, I fell upon a beautiful spot, situated on the St. Paul's river. I then employed the surveyor forthwith, to survey the land for me, which was done with promptness, and the cost of which was \$3,00 per lot—the survey of sixty lots cost \$180,00.

I was then introduced to Mr. Hooper, as an assistant, who I accepted in that capacity, a man in whom I place great confidence, and during my sickness, he has acted in my stead. I am now quite recovered from the effects of the fever, and can attend to my own business. I have already cleared about ten acres of land, which is now being planted. I have built one large house for a store house, and there is now in the course of erection three houses for emigrants, which are nearly finished.

I shall diligently pursue my labors

and endeavor to accomplish the object for which I came here.

The lots are laid off nearly square, and in consequence of there not being enough vacant land on the river, I have had 30 farms laid off on the river, and 30 immediately in the rear of them, though the rear lands are little more than a quarter of a mile from the river.

Immediately in the rear of the lots already laid off, the President will allow me to purchase more land in the same way that public lands are disposed by law. The law sets the price of rear lands at 50 cts. per acre, as a commencement of bids—and one cent advance would be considered legal at a land auction. The land that I have obtained is a beautiful, elevated and fertile spot, a vast tract of tableland, well timbered, is immediately in our rear, and extends back a considerable distance, and contains several mill streams; abounding with excellent water; a most beautiful and healthy location.

I am highly in favor of immigration, but the immigrants are sent out too short handed, (though I am not disposed to complain,) which I am persuaded the society is not fully acquainted with. The immigrants have no houses built for them, as was said, they have no farming utensils, as was said to have been furnished them, at Cape Palmas as they are furnished with both houses and farming utensils, though they have to pay for their houses, when they become able, the original cost. If it was so here it would be much better, and they would do well, but now the disadvantages under which they labor on arriving here discourage them, as soon as they use their six months rations, and at the time when they leave the public, they are generally weak and feeble, and seldom have anything planted to eat when

their six months' provisions are gone. Their land frequently being at a distance from the receptacle, makes it inconvenient for them to cultivate it without means, which few have. If the Society would build their houses and take payment for them in produce as soon as they are able to work, it would tend greatly to their advantage, and my word for it, you would not hear a single murmur from an immigrant, and the wild desert would bloom as a rose, and the sons and daughters of Africa would shout for joy at hearing the name of the Colonization Society.

You will please tell our home agent, Mr. Elias G. Jones, to send me out means,—as means come, trees fall, houses go up, snakes leave, wild cows tremble, deers flee, and birds sing for joy.

Brethren, come and taste of the rich treasures of Africa. If you have money come and enjoy the luxuries of Africa, if you have no money you may come and set down in one of the houses; it is prepared for you without money and without price. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am ye may be also. Come, God help you to come; I know the good people of the State of New York will help you. The Common Council will help you, the Corporation will help you, the Christian will help you, every philanthropist will help you. The New York Immigration Association will help you.—Come and enjoy the blessings that God has intended for you. I know that the Colonization Society will help you, for she has and still continues to help you, and God is with her, or at least in the work she does. The people of the United States labor under wrong impressions, they think they cannot get the luxuries of life in Liberia. I had an invitation yesterday to breakfast with Mr.

R. Moore; I never enjoyed a better one, though it was of African productions. I returned home and had not well seated myself before another invitation came, requesting me to dine with Mr. G. Moore; the first thing that caught my eye upon entering the house was a beautiful and large roasted turkey as any I ever saw in America, roasted chickens, beef, pork, cabbage, sweet potatoes, plantains, rice, all of African production; I was constrained to cry out Africa is good enough for me.

Ladies, I will tell you what to do, just step into Mrs. Caldwell's, No. 34, Mulbury St., New York, and she will let you taste some of the best sweet meats you ever tasted, sent to her by the ladies of Liberia. Don't let her know that I told you. The rivers abound with fish, and the forest with game. Here the emigrants have had the fever, and are well; at Sinoe and Bassa they are yet sick, and there have been five deaths among them, two of fever only; well say you, you have given us the good, now give us the bad. I will; if you come here you will have to work and get your bread out of the ground. Adam had to do so, and if you go to work for others, wages are very low, if a mechanic, you must come prepared to take contracts—if as a merchant, bring goods; if as a teacher or ruler, take care the Liberians don't make you get your lesson over. All the cry is among the ladies, I am afraid Mr. Caldwell will get sick and die,—that will just break up the whole society. Send me axes and I will cause the wilderness to bow before them, and the desert to blossom as the rose, and the sons and daughters of Africa to shout.

The missionary society is the life of this county, together with the colonization society.

Most excellent laws and regulations are made and strictly observed. I have not seen a man drunk nor heard an oath since my arrival here. Don't let me forget Mr. Pinney and Mr. Phelps, who so kindly made me a present of a \$958 63 to start with, besides my passage free; God bless them, and may He help me to lay it out to the best advantage.

There, I was just going to close without saying a word to the ladies—ladies you like pretty gardens, now is your chance; come on, you can have green peas, green beans, sweet potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, onions, radishes, and everything fresh for dinner, every day in the year, besides your rose beds, fetch your hoe with you, and you will like to raise chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and have plenty of eggs; now is your time;—come on, I have got a house built for you, and two acres of land cleared for your garden; don't forget the hoe, all the good things you have to spare you can sell at Monrovia; you know colored people like to eat, they will buy them, as they have the means; most of them being merchants. Mr. Ball is of opinion that the Colonization Society does too much for emigrants, but I do not think so. They do pretty well by them. You had better call on Mr. Jones, in New York, No. 6, Pell St., and he will pay your passage to Liberia.

There, I declare I must stop. It will take every cent I have to pay the Editor of the Liberia Herald for publishing this. I expect he will want me to pay for it, as he is not like the Editors in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; they will give it an insertion in their paper for nothing; if you are too stiff to ask them, I am not.

✍ Messrs. Editors in the United

States please give the same one insertion in your honorable paper, and you will oblige your humble servant and travelling agent of the New York Immigration Agriculturing Association.

ABRAHAM CAULDWELL.
Monrovia, May 5, 1853.

For the Liberia Herald.

AN EXPLANATION.

Monrovia, May 17th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:

I observed in the Herald of the 6th instant, a communication from Mr. Abraham Cauldwell, in which he mentions my name, in such a connection, that it is proper, if not important, that I should set myself right before the public. The following is the sentence in Mr. C's communication to which I reply. "Mr. Ball is of opinion that the Colonization Society does too much for the immigrants, but I do not think so."

Should Mr. C's communications be published by editors of papers in the U. S., as he requests, neither they nor any of their readers will know what Mr. Ball is alluded to, as there are many by that name; nor will any reader of it form an idea of the point of difference between Mr. B. and Mr. C. The following brief explanation will place this important difference of opinion in its true light before the public. In a conversation between Mr. C. and myself upon the subject of settling colonies in Africa, he expressed the opinion that aided free colored people to come to this country from the U. S. should build houses for them. I expressed the opinion that the sooner they were left to their own energies after they were landed here, the better for them. I mentioned some instances in which I thought that the benev-

olent provisions of some Colonization Societies had paralyzed the energies of some emigrants. I referred to some facts that had come under my own observation. My opinion is founded upon what I have heard from many of the colonists. The industrious and thriving (of whom there are many in this republic,) always spoke kindly of the Colonization Society that sent them out, and appeared perfectly satisfied with what the society had done for them. The indolent (and it cannot be concealed that there are a few such,) never failed to complain of the society for what *it had not done for them!* Some have expressed the opinion that the American Colonization Society ought to provide for emigrants for three years rather than for six months. Were this to be done, it would, I have no doubt be a serious detriment to the settlers.

Mr. C's communication furnishes proof of the correctness of my opinion. He says, 'The immigrants have no houses built for them, as was said, they have no farming utensils as was said to have been furnished them at Cape Palmas.' Need any one be told where the people thrive the most, whether in Liberia or at Cape Palmas? I certainly feel desirous that every encouragement should be held out to induce free colored people in the U. S. to come to Liberia, but if there are any who expect that their neglect to bring out an axe or a hoe to work with, will be supplied by the Colonization Society, they will be of little advantage to this country.

I am willing that Mr. C. should let the public know that he thinks better of his own opinion than he does of mine; and should circumstances prove *that* opinion to be more correct *than* mine, it would be

a source of more gratification than regret.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly, &c.,

ELI BALL.

THE ZARA WAR.

The slave war, or as it is known by some, "the Zara War," is now at an end. It has been raging nearly thirty years, and in all that time the people of the Gallinas, Solima, Manna river and Manna Rock, have been prevented from holding any intercourse of any consequence with the interior. This has been a war for freedom; the slaves fighting their masters, in the hope that they would eventually overcome them; and the masters were fully resolved to conquer and subdue their slaves. What could not be accomplished by open warfare, has been done by the cowardly treachery of Prince Manna. Prince Manna, and the chiefs of the several territories, proposed a truce with the slave chiefs, and assured them that it was their determination to endeavor to put an end to the war, to the satisfaction of both parties. A truce was agreed upon, and a time named when there should be a general meeting of all interested chieftains, to agree on terms of peace and friendship. In the meanwhile, both parties scrupulously abstained from committing the least act that could be construed into a violation of the truce; and the people of either party were going from place to place without fear. The time of meeting arrived. Firo, the capitol of the Manna territories, was named as the place of meeting. And there the chieftains, on both sides, congregated. The conference was organized—the discussion of the main subject was well entered upon, when Prince Manna secretly proposed to some of the chieftains,

who were dastardly and unprincipled like himself, to get rid of further trouble by massacring the slave chieftains. The proposition was agreed to, and an immediate slaughter of the unprepared chieftains commenced. It is but fair to say, that this diabolical act is not to be laid to the charge of all the chieftains who were of Prince Manna's party. Far from such being the case, many of them did not know that Manna had any intention of murdering the chiefs. Every chieftain of the slave party, of any note, to the number of forty-three, fell a sacrifice to the perfidy and cowardice of Prince Manna; and his name will ever be held by the honest chieftains in detestation. Prince Manna is liked by no one, not even by his relatives, and if it were not through fear, the chieftains of the Gallinas would, years ago, have attempted to drive him from the country. About two hundred and fifty of the followers of the murdered chieftains, met the fate of their leaders—the rest of them managed to escape.

Sooner or later Prince Manna will meet with deserved punishment for the crimes he has committed. He is known frequently to have ordered the murder of persons who had offended him, and it is now well known that William A. Parker, the English agent, was murdered by his direction.

Since writing the above, a friend has handed us for perusal, a letter from Robert Gordon, who has, for a number of years been living in the Gallinas; and who, from his general good behavior, was permitted to every privilege enjoyed by the natives. After the chiefs surrendered the sovereignty of the county to the government of Liberia, he determined on making the Gallinas his home, and expended the greater part of his

means for his comfortable establishment there.

Mr. Gordon is a peaceable man, and not the least disposed to be meddling—but Prince Manna does not admit these qualities to have any influence with him, if they are in opposition to any of his villanous plans. To get possession of the property of Gordon, he accused him of holding intercourse with the slaves in time of war. Gordon denied the charge, and though Prince Manna failed to influence other chieftains as to the guilt of Gordon, he determined, nevertheless, to possess himself of Gordon and his property—his plan was first to have Gordon murdered; but on the morning of the day the murderous deed was to have been committed, a friend secretly conveyed to him Manna's intention, and advised him to take a hasty departure. Leaving his wife and a family of small children at home, he made the best of his way out of the Gallinas territory, and he is now at "Matrne"—anxiously awaiting to know if the President will not take his cause into consideration. The letter of Mr. Gordon has been laid before the President, and it is desirable that it receive a favorable notice. The only hope now left to the suppliant is in the interference of the government. We think at all events that his property may be obtained—but it is very doubtful if the life of Gordon would be secure if he returned to the Gallinas. Openly Manna would not act, but his influence with mercenary wanderers is so great, that one may be murdered without the perpetrators being known.

VISIT UP THE ST. PAUL'S.

We had the pleasure a few days ago to spend the best part of four

days in making friendly visits to our friends on the St. Paul's. We had not the gratification of remaining from home a longer time; but the time we were thus employed, was among the most pleasant we remember ever to have enjoyed. The hospitality of the gentlemen residing on the river, is truly unbounded, and is extended to visitors as a matter of duty. There is nothing mean in the reception they give you. It appeared to be a pleasure to welcome an acquaintance from "Monrovia's rocky Mount." Our time was not idly employed—we were constantly on the move, going from farm to farm—receiving excellent advice on the mode of agriculture, and imparting such information as our poor mind was capable of affording. Among the places we visited, and at which we spent hours of the most agreeable kind, were that of our old acquaintance, Sion Harris, Esqr., Caldwell; his premises indicate the true and independent farmer—the neighing of horses, the bellowing of cattle, the squealing of pigs, and the continual bah, bah, of goats and sheep, spoke more plainly than words, that there was nothing like hunger in his neighborhood. Mr. Harris has commenced agriculture on a more enlarged scale, some distance up the river, on a beautiful site he has lately purchased—he intends erecting on it a large brick house, and the materials are now being collected for the purpose. We have forgotten what his place is named. No doubt need be entertained, but that of complete success, in every undertaking of friend Harris. A. Blacklege, Esqr., is well known as the most successful sugar manufacturer in Liberia. He has a considerable quantity now on hand, of a very good quality, and it will favorably

compare with any imported article of the kind—his molasses and syrup are spoken of as being fine. Mr. B., is about commencing to cut his present large field of cane, and from it, he expects to make several thousand pounds of sugar, and some hundreds of gallons of molasses and syrup. Mr. B., in the strict sense of the word, is in easy and independent circumstances—he lives in a large brick house, surrounded by a happy and interesting family, and from his well known good nature, it is seldom that he has not one or more visitors. We were perfectly at home at Mr. B's. From Mr. B's we sped our way to "Iconium," the place and residence of Allen B. Hooper, Esqr., the most systematic in farming, of all Liberia agriculturalists. Here we made our headquarters, as had been agreed on with friend Hooper—and to keep in peace with him, we had to consent to take possession of his neat, comfortable house. It would be silly in us to attempt a description of Mr. H's. beautiful place—it is not yet two years since what is now his farm, was a complete wilderness—it was the home of the wild animals of the forest—it is now one of the handsomest places we have ever seen—it is beautifully laid off, and on landing, one passes through beds of flowers, from which a rich fragrance is inhaled. In the rear of the house, the staple articles of the country, coffee and sugar cane are growing; and if we are permitted to judge from their luxuriant appearance, the soil must be of the very best quality. If one wishes to see a very handsome place,—beautiful nurseries of coffee and cotton, he must visit "Iconium"—if he wishes to see well filled lots of cassada, potatoes, plantains, and other table vegetables, Mr. Hooper will point

them out to him—and besides set him down to a plentiful table. Indeed, one may pass off a day at this beautiful place without experiencing the least weariness—what with walking over the farm, and admiring its neatness, and the quiet manner the laborers perform their seemingly agreeable task—and listening to the fund of rich information which the noble proprietor can give you of the various modes of cultivating the soil,—our readers may well believe that the day imperceptibly passes away before one is aware of it.

We spent some agreeable hours at "Pleasant View," the property of Hon. Derserline T. Harris; this is a lovely location, and it will, under the well informed mind of its enterprising proprietor, become a valuable piece of property. But a few months have passed since Mr. Harris and his estimable lady, left Monrovia to reside there, and in so short a time much labor has been performed on the place—the residence is a neat and commodious building, by far superior to anything we expected to find in that neighborhood. Our time passed off delightfully. It would surprise one, on visiting "Pleasant View," to notice the extensive clearing and improvements that have been made there in the course of a few months. We left our kind host and amiable hostess with many regrets, that our time would not permit a more lengthened visit, and we are certain that we will not soon forget the kind hospitality of "Pleasant View."

We were obliged to decline many pressing invitations from friends and acquaintances, to call on them, as we were compelled to hasten home. Our visit to Caldwell, Kentucky and Virginia was short; but saw enough to authorize us in saying, that greater interest is now taken in the cultivation of the soil than at any former

period. There is an appearance of comfort about the houses and premises of the people, that a visitor will readily perceive. In fact, the people on the St. Paul's are contented and doing well. On returning, we stopped at "Mount Horeb," the property of Col. Yates,—the Colonel and his amiable lady were there with the family. We went over the place, and viewed with much delight, the manufacture of syrup, and the luxuriant growing of coffee, sugar cane, &c. The Colonel had just commenced a brick building, which will be completed before the ending of the dry season. It will be a stately edifice, and will present a fine appearance along the river—it is on a commanding hill, and from a few feet above the ground, the eye may scan over the distance of miles. After partaking of refreshments, we left the Colonel and his very delightful family with much reluctance, as with them, we were at home. We returned home in good time to enjoy a cup of tea with our "own house-hold."

We have thought much since our excursion—and the more we think of what we witnessed, we willingly admit that those who adopted the farming life, "have chosen the better part." There seems to be a contentment about the farmer, that is not to be witnessed scarcely in any one in Monrovia. If wealth is man's object, there is no surer way of finding it, than by cultivating the soil. If health is desired, let his occupation be on a farm. If he wishes to live in peace with his neighbor, avoid the bustle and vexations of a town. In fine, if he wishes to pass through this life with less of the troubles and perplexities, which a town or city life is heir to—go and live on a farm.

MERCANTILE COMPANY.

A company of merchants in Monrovia, have agreed on a plan to import merchandize from England and the United States. One of the company will proceed to the United States, by the first opportunity, to enter into arrangements there; another will, in a month's time, leave for England for the same purpose. We heartily favor the plan, and hope the company will succeed in making such arrangements as are desirable.

We also learn that a company of merchants in Grand Bassa, have made a similar movement, and intend commencing with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, which have already been subscribed. We wish them success.

DEATH OF COL. WM. L. WEAVER.

It is with feelings of sadness that we record the death of this valuable citizen. Col. Weaver immigrated to this country from Petersburg, Va., in the year 1824,—in that place he was respected by all classes of people. He arrived in Africa, and with the rest of the pioneers established himself in Monrovia. He was always among the foremost of his fellow citizens in carrying out measures for the security, improvement, and advancement of his adopted country; and by his discreet and active behavior commanded the respect of all. Col. W. was, very soon after his arrival here, employed in the Executive Department of the Government, and to the time of the settling of Grand Bassa, was in the councils of several Governors. He was selected to form the settlement at Grand Bassa, and the town of Edina was built under his direction and management. So pleased was he with the loveliness of the country

that he determined on making Edina his home for the future; and, up to the time of his death, lived there with his interesting family. In many trying circumstances, the deceased proved himself equal to the character he bore for courage, prudence, and a love of country. He was always ready to enrol his name and risk his life in defence of the honor and rights of his country; and the last occasion which called for the exercise of these qualifications, was in January last, for the chastisement of Grando and Boyer. Though then laboring under affliction, he volunteered his services for the expedition, but was obliged to return home on leave, owing to ill health, before the campaign had ended. Under the Colonial Administration, the deceased was a member of the Legislature—and under the present government he was a member of the first Senate. In every situation Col. Weaver discharged his duties with fidelity. He died at his residence at Edina, on the 27th of February last, in his 57th year; deeply regretted by every citizen of the county, and in the words of a correspondent, his numerous friends and acquaintances here, will say, "a patriot has fallen and our hearts are greatly smitten."

We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and beseech them to put their trust in their heavenly Father, who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is a subject we like to speak about—we can never be wearied with it; and now, when it is apparent to all, that it is rapidly attracting attention, and claiming a

portion of the capital hitherto employed in traffic, our reference to it will be more frequent, and we hope, calculated to encourage monied men to give it more consideration than they have hitherto done. The cultivation of coffee should demand the attention of every one. If the growing of this article was a doubtful undertaking, there might be some excuse for its scarcity among us; but the contrary is decidedly the case. Its cultivation has been fairly tried, and the result far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine.

It is with much pleasure that we notice the unwearied attention given to the cultivation of the coffee plant by several gentlemen on the St. Paul's—they spare neither labor or expense in their undertaking—and they are certain of a rich return for all the expense they may be at in making their farms. We hope soon to hear that others are following these enterprising citizens.

Grand Bassa has gone far ahead of every other part of Liberia in the cultivation of coffee, and, indeed, in other productions for exportation—considerable quantities of coffee, arrow-root, ginger, and pepper were shipped from that place last year, and we understand the probability is, that larger quantities will be exported this year.

We would also advise a more extended cultivation of the sugar cane—it is pleasing to record that this article has claimed considerable attention among the agriculturists on the St. Paul's. We know they have manufactured in some quantity, sugar and syrup of a good quality;—and that they are now preparing to manufacture their large farms of cane. Our friends in Grand Bassa are behind-hand in the sugar business—they must keep their eyes

open, or this county will take the lead in coffee in a few years.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The Liberia Government schooner "Lark," Ried Cooper, esq., commanding, left on the evening of the first May, for Sierra Leone, via Grand Cape Mount and the Gallinas. President Roberts and lady, and Mrs. David Moore were passengers in the "Lark." The President, who has been in feeble health for some months past, proposed to extend his visit to the island of Madeira; and will take passage in one of the steam packets which plies regularly between that Island and Sierra Leone. It has been strongly recommended to His Excellency, to visit England and lay before the government of Her Britannic Majesty the several subjects which have lately been discussed by Mr. Hanson, the British consul, and which he attempted to make appear were in opposition to the interests of the Government and people of England. It is hoped that the President will find it convenient to extend his visit to the British capital, and lay before that government a true statement of all matters. The people of Liberia feel confident, that when correct representations are laid before Her Majesty's Government, there will be found no just cause of complaint against the Government and people of Liberia.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

The Liberia Packet, Capt. Chase, arrived in our port on the morning of the 15th ultimo, from Savannah, Georgia, from which port she sailed on the 29th January.

There came in the Packet 151 im-

migrants—90 of them from Savannah, to be landed at Sine—29 for this place, and the remainder will be landed at Grand Bassa.

There had been a few cases of small pox among the immigrants, but on their arrival here, they were enjoying good health. One man died on the passage.

The Rev. Eli Ball came passenger in the packet. We learn that he is connected with the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, and that his object in visiting Liberia, is to examine the condition of the missionary stations supported by his Board. On the following Sabbath Mr. Ball delivered in the Providence Baptist Church very interesting discourses and gave a very encouraging history of missions in other heathen lands.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

Our Liberia readers will no doubt hear with regret that the distinguished friend of African Colonization, the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, at the latest date was seriously ill, and that his friends did not entertain the least hope of his recovery. Liberia, at this time needs much the friendly services of so distinguished a statesman and advocate; and if it please a wise Providence to remove him—the people of Liberia will long revere his memory.

"LADIES' LIBERIA LITERARY INSTITUTE."

The above is the name of a well known institution in this town, and one in which every young person, especially of that class, for whom its title shows it to be intended, should feel a deep interest. It has been in existence now for some two or three years, and so far as I can learn those who have maintained their connec-

tion with it since its commencement have made tolerably fair advancements, and rarely, if ever, has any left on account of a deficiency in the system to interest and instruct. The course pursued in this institution is very well suited to the improvement of the mind—though we could wish that a more effectual method were adopted. The members meet weekly and read from books conveying very useful knowledge—e. g.—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, &c.—They read alternately. At every meeting one or two members are appointed to perform a kind of introductory reading—this exercise generally consists of pieces selected from favorite authors, or amusing anecdotes, questions of importance requiring some research, are also given to each member at every meeting to be answered the next; these questions either have reference to the study in pursuit, or embrace other topics of interest and importance. But it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the great utility and evident need of such an institution—the salutary influence it is calculated to exercise if properly appreciated on the minds of “ladies,” for whom it was especially intended, and for whose mental improvement it is so well adapted—few seem to feel any interest in it, there are but few who may be seen wending their way to the nightly meetings, and even those few, I believe, on account of discouragements, are almost ready to give up. But may this never be—for educated women are needed in Liberia as well as educated men—I presume, however, that the reason so few appreciate this institution is, that the good arising from such an association for literary purposes is not generally known; as was stated before, read-

ing is practiced at the meetings, and by reading frequently in an assembly where there is perfect liberty, where no fears need be entertained of being ridiculed, bad readers acquire a habit of good reading and good readers become still better—and all are aware of the profitable results of competition in a good undertaking, the maxim that “encouragement is the best stimulus to perseverance” holds good in all cases. By reading such books as they do, and having to answer questions that require research, a taste for reading is acquired,—(which few possess) to say nothing of the improvement of the mind and expansion of the intellect going on at the same time. Is not this institution, then, worthy the attention of the ladies? Do the young ladies of this town feel no desire to improve in literature—to become acquainted with the revelations of science? I venture to reply—they do—then let them not grudge to devote two hours in one evening out of every week to the study of books—to the pursuits of “knowledge” which “is power,” and the acquisition of which will make them the delight of their friends and associates, beloved and respected in society, useful and efficient in the church, and ornaments to their country. O shall none of the “fair sex” of Liberia invoke the aid of the muses—and sing the achievements of fallen pioneers? Shall no gifted dame deck the memory of the great and venerable departed with flowers from her poetic pen? Shall there be none to speak in accents soft and winning of the glories of Liberia? O young ladies—let your self-love—the love of your country, rouse you to effort, and let not an association like the “Ladies Literary Institute” waste away because of inat-

tention and neglect on your part, but uphold it, and strive, not only to adorn yourselves outwardly with gay and beautiful apparel, but decorate your mind with the unfading laurels of wisdom, for "wisdom is the principle thing."—Prov. iv., 7.

EDWARD W. B.

Monrovia, April 4th, 1852.

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PRINCE BOYER.

It is now well known that Prince Boyer, of Tradetown, is in the straits. Our readers will remember that he made overtures to the President, for an adjustment of all difficulties, and that the President visited Tradetown to learn what proposals he had to make. Boyer desiring time to consult with the Chiefs and Headmen of the country, the President consented to adjourn the meeting. A few days after this, Boyer received a visit from Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, and after an interview with him, he again assumed a hostile attitude, but he has now become fearful. He knows that he has acted wrong—even his headmen are censuring him for his breach of faith, and refuse to assist him with their advice, in making a second supplication to the President—they say, "we have already advised with you, and though the Liberians showed a disposition to be lenient with you, you acted treacherously towards them, and you must act for yourself." The natives of Grand Bassa do not think that Boyer deserves the least consideration—that he ought to be made to leave the country, as there is no dependence to be placed in what he promises.

This is true, and we would sincerely regret to learn that the least indulgence had been extended to him. He should be made to feel and that severely, the punishment which

should follow sedition and rebellion. Indeed, how can he expect to receive the least kindness from the government and people of Liberia? What just cause had he for his hostility to the Government? Did he ever utter a complaint, but received a favorable consideration; And after he had taken up arms to oppose the authority of the Government, and been happily defeated, the Government was willing to allow him to defend himself—this he seemed anxious, and was willing to do—in fact he petitioned for permission to do so; before the time for a second interview, he assumed an attitude which was unfavorable to a reconciliation with him. We say let the embargo on Trade-town be maintained—and if it is necessary, let other steps be taken to restore a good understanding with the Headmen of Trade-town, independent of the will of Boyer. They are willing and would readily consent to the adoption of any course that would allow them the privileges enjoyed by the natives of other territories—they are heartily sick of Boyer and his treacherous policy, and care not if he is offended at the freedom which they exercise in speech, when speaking of the policy which he has adopted, and which carries on its face hostile intentions.

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FISHMEN AND GRANDO.

The fishermen of Pickanenny Cess tribe, scattered along the coast, are earnestly engaged in devising measures to free themselves from the difficulties they labor under, from the treachery of Grando, to the Government and people of Liberia. They have not yet come to a conclusion as to the best course to pursue. They are very much divided in their councils. One party which consists

of old men strongly opposes the suggestion to deliver Grando up to the Liberian authorities—they say that though Grando has broken his faith, it is not the custom to deliver a chief of their tribe to another people for punishment, and that they cannot consent to do so in the case of Grando—but that they are willing to send him to their country, and make way with him by poison, or in some other way. The other party urges that he be delivered up without further delay. They say that Grando voluntarily made a treaty with the

Liberian Government, and became amenable to the laws of Liberia—that Grando in fighting the Liberians did not consult with the Kings and Chiefs of his country, and in consequence, cannot claim the advantages which he would have a right to demand, if he had acted under the direction of the king and headmen.

We have simply stated what the two parties have said—and at present we will say nothing more. From reports, it is probable that in a short time the result of the deliberations will be known.

Annual Meeting of the Mass Col. Society.

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, May 26, 1852.

The President of the Society, Hon. Simon Greenleaf, on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. After prayer by the Rev. L. J. Hoadley, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Report. After which, addresses were delivered by the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, agent of the Am. Col. Society for the State of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and the Rev. Mr. KIRK of Boston, in substance as follows :

Mr. ORCUTT said, There is great satisfaction in the thought, that God governs the world. And it is edifying to follow the development of his designs respecting Africa. Under his direction, *it happened*, that Dr. Hopkins of Newport, in the last cen-

tury, interested himself in the education of some colored persons, for the purpose of sending them as missionaries to Africa. And the idea of sending a colony of black men to Africa, seems to have originated with him. But while he was developing this idea, and making preparations to carry it out, the occurrence of the Revolutionary War, drove him and his people away from Newport, and so indefinitely postponed the undertaking. It also happened, that in 1826, fifty colored persons sailed from this city to Africa; and before they sailed they were organized into a church in Park street, and their two deacons that were ordained at that time, were the very persons whom Dr. Hopkins, fifty years before, undertook to educate for Africa. Before this Granville Sharp, who had been in correspondence with Dr. Hopkins—he in connection with Wilberforce and others, projected a scheme for founding a colony at the place now called Sierra Leone. And the foundation of that colony, was the actual commencement of African Colonization. After the commencement

of that colony, it so happened, that there were in Nova Scotia, some eleven or twelve hundred negroes, who had left their slavery, and joined the British army in the time of our Revolutionary War; and after the war had need to seek protection there. These found the climate and their condition unfavorable and destructive to life. And they petitioned to be sent to Sierra Leone. And they were sent out in sixteen ships, all at once.

Next Paul Caffe, a negro born in this State, and who had by his own energy acquired property, and became the master of a vessel, which was his own, offered to give a free passage to any negroes who wished to be taken over to Sierra Leone. And many embraced the offer. And he spent several thousand dollars in this form of colonizing Africa. These events, occurring before the conception of the colony of Liberia, prepared the way for that conception. And all along the hand of God can be seen, laying the foundations of the present work.

And now we begin to see the importance of the work. It is opening to us the doors for evangelizing and civilizing Africa. Missions to Africa, either Romish or Protestant, had been tried for four hundred years, and had failed. And now we see what good God intends to bring out of the evils of slavery. The black man has been brought here by wrong and violence, that through the work of colonization, he might carry back the light and blessings of salvation. Nor in saying this, are we the apologizers for slavery. No more than Joseph apologized for the cruelty and violence of his brethren, when he said—"Ye meant it for evil, but God meant it for good, to bring to pass as it is this day." No more than the apostle apologized for the

murderers of Christ, when he said,—"Him being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain." There are but two missions in all Africa, that have not some connections with christian colonies. And as to the slave trade, Great Britain has spent a hundred millions of dollars, to put down that trade by her navies, and has accomplished little. But colonization has well nigh destroyed that trade.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN commenced his remarks by saying, that it was no part of his design to defend slavery. He was born in a slave State, and for aught he knew, nursed by a slave mother. But though born in a slave State, he left it as soon as he had the power to leave it. He was well acquainted with the system of slavery, and knew it to be tainted with mischief. Hence he did not rise to defend or to apologize for slavery. Nor did he stand there to denounce everything that does not declare for immediate emancipation. The question, what shall be done with the colored population, is a practical question, and not one for mere theories and speculations. It has taken two hundred years under the developments of Providence, to bring in slavery, and who shall say that it will not require as long a time wholly to remove the mighty mischief. This question of African colonization interests the whole civilized world. There are now no two words of higher import to the whole world, than AFRICA! and SLAVERY! What is to be done with the colored people, is a question of deep interest, especially to this continent. Immigrants are flocking hither from other nations, and they can be assimilated. All except this one race, can intermingle and become one with us.

But the impossibility of intermarriage, renders *their* assimilations, and their standing upon an equality with us, impossible. That race must either be amalgamated with us—or it must acquire the ascendancy and rule us, or it must hold the position of a race degraded, or it must be sent off. And this question now is becoming the all-absorbing question with this nation. It agitates every national interest, and under its power, every pillar of our capitol vibrates from the foundation to the dome. You may say that such a question *ought not* to disturb us in our national interest. But it does; and it will disturb us. The next Presidential election will turn very much on that. That is indeed the only question that endangers the peace and glory of our Union. And I see no way of safety, but through the door of colonization. And this commends itself to us especially, as a measure of peace and safety, in a time of disturbance and danger.

But you ask,—Why may not the whites and blacks dwell together? Point me to a single case, where two races, so distinct and repellant, that they could not intermarry, have ever so dwelt together, that both were equally free. Such a case never was, and never can be. And how shall these two races be common citizens of this republic. Providence has *decreed* that it cannot be. But the last census throws some light on the future which may well alarm us. According to that, the colored population in the whole country, is as one to five and a half of the rest. In the slave States, it is as one to two. The increase, or advance upon the whites, is one-fifth in ten years. So that in fifty years, the blacks and whites will be equal then—half and half—a most terrible con-

dition. And then, can the South bear its colored population? The slave population of the South doubles once in thirty years. If it is now three and a half millions, in thirty years it will be seven millions; and in sixty years, fourteen millions. Then can the slave States feed them, can the white population sleep at night, in the midst of them? And that terrible state of things comes in the second generation from this. Now we must look at this as a practical question, and ask, What can we do?

There are three answers made to this question. The first is,—let the South emancipate gradually, and let the negroes go to the free States, or whither they will. But how long will the free States continue to receive them? Indiana has made laws to exclude them. Ohio is following the same course. The Pennsylvania Legislature has introduced a bill to do the same. And New York has done the like. Say, if you please, this is wrong and cruel. You do not, by that answer, tell us what can be done to remove the danger. Tell us of some practical course, which will enable us to escape.

The second answer, is never expressed in words. It never takes a visible shape. It is like the devil; a spirit of the power of the air. We cannot see him, but he can be *felt*. We can know him by his works. But if expressed in words, it would be this,—Remove the danger by letting down the barriers, and spreading slavery over other lands. This was the intent of the Cuban expedition, and of the Mexican war. And the next time that our cannon will speak in war, they will speak to open a door for the extension of slavery. Are we ready for this?

The third answer is, the answer

of this Society. It speaks with no double meaning; it is not squeamish about the philosophy of the thing. It declares what is practicable, and seeks only to give a practical answer, and show a way of removing the danger, that shall injure no one, and yet do the work. It proposes to promote emancipation gradually, and with the consent of the owners, and of the slave States, and of all parties concerned. In this way, it will open a door for the black man to his original home, and furnish him the ships and money to go.

I was born in a slave State, and have seen the colored man in all conditions. And yet, I say, that he never was here, yet *a man*, since his father left Africa. But in Liberia, he has become *a man*. I am the Secretary of a Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and have the care of the Conference at Liberia, and am in the receipt of despatches from black men in that Conference. When I first entered the office, and read some of these despatches, I asked the clerks in all simplicity, if they supposed that those despatches were written by black men. And they replied, that there was not a white man in all Liberia. And now every month, when I read these despatches, I say that they are the despatches of *men*; and I would say to every colored person, if he wants to be *a man*, let him go to Liberia.

I recently conversed with a zealous abolitionist, who had been at the South, who spoke of a slave congregation with which he worshipped, who spoke in raptures of the *singing* of some of the negroes, and who had learned, and who sung some of their tunes. He describes with great delight, the case of one negro, who, by the way, was a na-

tive African, who had been kidnapped, and brought hither in his youth, and had become a christian, and an eminent and delightful specimen of christian character; I asked him if he did not think, that the blessings of salvation were not to Sambo some compensation for having been kidnapped and brought to this country. And he did what I shall now do, sat down in silence.

Rev. Mr. Kirk next spoke. He had never appeared on a colonization platform before, but he wished to utter his opinions on the subject. He thought there was hope for Africa and her exiled sons, and as she has once borne a conspicuous part in the drama of human life, there are indications that she may yet take an active part among the nations of the earth.

Antipathy to the slave trade is every where felt, and sympathy for the slave is almost universal. There are two methods proposed for abolishing slavery. One seeks a change in the laws of the country. The other, avoiding the subject of slavery, proposes to afford the blacks an opportunity to return to the land of their fathers. The design is to form republican and religious institutions in Africa.

He thought the violent movement was widening the good feeling between the whites and the blacks rather than prevailing on them to pursue quiet measures. The plan is very slow, and the time of its consummation must be at a very remote period. For thirty years the movement has been in progress, and all we have done is to urge slaves to run to Canada, to increase the vigilance of slaveholders, but in no case have we changed the law in any States.

It has been said that the colonization system is but a door to free

the whites at the South of their aged slaves, an evil the natural consequence of the system. Such is not the fact; able bodied men and women were continually being sent to Liberia. He had no objection that every man should act as he thought best, but for himself he thought the colonization system the true method of relieving the blacks from the scourge which now rests upon them. The system has done much good in restraining the slave trade.

He thought the Society had been successful in forming one of the most important missionary grounds to be found in the world. In the midst of one of the most pagan countries on the globe a republic had been formed, which threw around the infant church a protection which enables it to spread the Gospel, where alone, the door would be wholly closed.

It is to be admired for the good it has done. It has founded a fine colony on a heathen field, broken up in a measure the slave trade—it has

struck a grievous blow at domestic slavery—has opened a new field for commerce, and a new door for the introduction of civil and religious institutions. Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, two bright gems in the crown of America's glory! The Colonization Society, an enemy to the slave,—how preposterous! Ashmun, a slave hater! What an idea.

He would advise every black man to go to Africa, where he can be a man. He had given that advice to every colored man who had come to him for aid. He had told them, "You may sit at my table, and share the hospitalities of my house, but you cannot intermarry in our families. With this prohibition, you are cursed by your color, and had I a black skin I would go with my family to Africa, where I could enjoy all the blessings God has granted to mankind."

The exercises were concluded with a benediction by Leonard Woods, D. D.

Funeral Oration

PRONOUNCED OVER THE DEAD BODY OF HENRY CLAY, AT ASHLAND, JULY 10, 1852.

By Rev. Mr. BERKLEY, of Christ Church, Lexington.

A nation's griefs are bursting forth at the fall of one of her noblest sons.

A mighty man in wisdom—in intellect—in truth, lies in our presence to-day, insensible, inanimate and cold.

The heart which once beat with a pure and lofty patriotism shall beat no more.

The renowned statesman, who was learned in the laws of diplomacy and government, will never again give his counsel in affairs of state—and the voice which was ever raised in behalf of truth and liberty, is silenced forever.

Indulge me in a remark or two, while I speak of him, and in consideration of the personal comfort of this immense assembly, my words shall be few.

This is neither a proper place nor a fit occasion to dwell on the peculiar and striking incidents of his public life, and I mean to say a few words only of his character as viewed in connection with religion.

We have not come here to weave a garland of praises for the fallen statesman, or to throw the incense of adulation upon the urn which encloses his ashes—but we have come

here to pay the last offices of respect and affection to a neighbor and a friend, and to draw from the visitation which has stricken down one of the mightiest of our mighty men such lessons as are calculated to teach us "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

Our venerated friend has been before the public eye for half a century, and for nearly the whole of that period in the occupancy of high public places. He has done the State great service. He combined in his character such elements as could make him no other man than he was, except that he might have been as great a soldier, as he was a statesman and orator. But the crowning excellence of all his virtues, was this—he was a Christian. As he was eminently open, candid and honest in his long public career, so he was deeply sincere in his adoption, as the rule of his life, of the principles of our holy religion.

Although the suns of seventy summers had shone down upon him before he made public profession of Christ, yet, when he did make it, he did it not mechanically, and, as matter of course, because he was an old man—he did it heartily, and upon conviction, because he felt himself to be a sinner, and because he felt the need of a Saviour. And when he came to make the inquiry, "What shall I do?" and it was told him what he ought to do—he did it gladly—he made haste to fulfill the purposes of his heart. And this great mind being brought to the investigation of the pure and simple doctrine of the Cross—new beauties, in a new world, broke in upon him, of the existence of which, to their full extent, he had not dreamed before. And I know that in times when he lay under the hand of dis-

ease, and of great bodily infirmity here at home, he clung to these doctrines by a lively faith, as the highest consolation of his soul.

Although he had his church preferences, yet the power and influence of the teachings of Christianity, rightly understood, gave rise to sympathies in his nature, which extended to all Christian people.

Surrounded, as he was, by the allurements and fascinations of a high public place, nevertheless, he strove to walk in the pure and perfect way; and, by a steady maintenance of the principles which bound him to religion and to God—like the eagle, with his eye fixed upon the sun his course was Onward and Upward.

And these principles, which our illustrious friend found so comforting and consoling in life, did not forsake him when he had nothing else on earth to cling to. In reference to some of his last hours, a lady, connected with him by family, who recently spent several days at his bed-side, writes: "He is longing to be gone, and said something of the kind to me, which caused me to ask him, if he did not feel perfectly willing to wait until the Almighty called him? He replied, 'O, my dear child, do not misunderstand me. I supplicate him continually for patience to do so. I am ready to go—no, not *ready* but *willing*. We cannot trust in our own merits, but must look to Him entirely.'"

The writer adds, "He is the most gentle, patient and affectionate sick person I almost ever saw, thanks you for everything, and is as little trouble as he possibly can be."

And this is the power of religion upon a vigorous and discriminating mind—a mind fully capable of meeting all the great emergencies which have ever arisen in its collisions

with other great minds at the bar, in the Senate, and upon the forum.

And O! the recollection to mourning friends and to a mourning country is of the most consoling interest, that as in his life, by his genius and wisdom, he threw light and peace and blessing upon his country—so, in his death, the glorious Giver of grace and wisdom threw light and peace and blessing upon him—borne upward as he was by the aspirations to Heaven of a million hearts.

But his earthly career is run.—Full of age, and full of honor, he goes down to earth, to ashes and to dust. A man of extraordinary genius, a man of the highest practical wisdom, possessing the largest powers of true eloquence, a pure patriot, a sincere Christian, and a friend of his race.

His friends will grieve for him, the church has lost him, his country will bewail him, and hereafter, when the passing traveller shall come to Ashland, and look for the bland, hospitable and agreeable host, he will not find him here! His aged wife, who for more than fifty years has grieved with him in his sorrows, and rejoiced with him in his public success, shall go down unto the grave mourning; and men in every civilized nation of the earth will shed a tear at the fall of such a man! But he is gone to a better and a brighter world; while this memorial shall remain of him here, that he was as simple and sincere in his religion, as he was great in wisdom and mighty in intellect.

God is no respecter of persons. Neither genius, nor wisdom, nor power, nor greatness can avert the fatal darts which fly thick and fast around us. If public services of the highest value—a fair fame, which

reaches to the utmost habitations of civilized men, and an integrity as stern as steel, could have done this—a nation had not been in tears to-day.

But the great and the humble—the useful and the useless—the learned and the ignorant—the mighty and the mean—the public and the private man must all alike lie down in the cold chambers of the grave.

Death is the common leveler of all men and of nations. Temples and monuments which have been erected to perpetuate the achievements of statesmen and of heroes in past ages, have been ruined and robbed of their grandeur by the insatiable tooth of time—not a vestige remains of the glory that once covered the earth, and not a stone to mark the spot where the master of the world is laid.

And this is the end of man. This the obscurity and oblivion to which he shall come at last. But his end may be worse than this, if he have no hope in the blessed Saviour's death. For whoever confides in the world for the bestowment of true happiness—whoever trusts in its gains, its pleasures, or its powers to bring him peace at last, will find himself miserably imposed upon and grievously deluded. He will find that this misplaced confidence will involve himself in ruin as inevitable as it will be eternal.

“Lean not on earth, 'twill pierce thee to the heart—

A broken reed at best, but oft a spear—
On its sharp point Peace bleeds and Hope expires.”

If we aspire to a true and deathless immortality, let us not seek it in the praises of men, or in the enrollment of our name on the page of history—for these all shall perish—but let us seek by obedience to God and a resignation of the

claims of religion, to have our names written in the Saints' Book of Life. This and this only will guarantee an immortality as imperishable as the heavens and as certain as the life of God.

The observation is almost universal, "That all men think all men mortal but themselves." And yet there is nothing more surely reserved for us in the future than disease and dissolution, and these things too, may and very often do come when we are least expecting a disturbance of our plans.

"The Statesman falls with plans of future glory yet unaccomplished—the Poet expires in the midst of his song, and the magic of his muse lingers on his dying lips—the Sculptor drops his chisel before he has taught the marble to breathe—and the Painter his pencil while the living figures on his canvass are yet unfinished—the sword slips from the hand of the Warrior before the battle is won—and the Orator is silenced while the words of wisdom are yet dropping in sweetest accents from his lips."

"I said ye are gods and children of the Most High, but ye shall die like men."

No consideration can purchase a moment's respite when the decree shall go forth, "this night thy soul shall be required of thee," whether it be uttered at the doors of the stately mansion or at the cot of the lowly poor. And not to be wisely and well prepared to hear this summons, is destructive of the best interests of the soul. Happy they who have made a friend in God. Happy they who have done and do this in early life—the failure of which, in this case, our revered friend so often regretted—thrice happy they in whom greatness and goodness meet together. Im-

perishable joys shall be accorded to them. They shall shine as stars in the firmament forever and ever. In each succeeding generation "their memory shall be blessed," and "their names be had in everlasting remembrance. And, their "conflicts o'er, their labors done," the ransomed spirit shall escape from the prison that confines it to the earth, and the King of Kings shall bind on its victorious brow wreaths of unfading glory in that blest place.

So live that when the summons comes
to join

The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each
shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death.
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at
night,

Scourged, to thy dungeon, but sustained
and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy
grave

Like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch

About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams.

Our great friend and countryman is dead! He has no more connection with the living world; and we are about to bear his honored remains to that beautiful spot, where our own dead lay, and around which our memories love to linger. What to him, I ask you, are now the politics of the country? What to him are the nice points upon which turn the honor of the State? What to him now is the extension of empire?—the rise or fall of nations?—the dethronement, or the establishment of Kings? His work is done, and well done. As it is with him, so shall it shortly be with every one of us!

One word more. The distinguished subject of our present attention has fallen a martyr to his country. The cause of his sickness, and of his death, originated in his

last great efforts in securing the passage through Congress of certain measures known as the Compromise. In more cases than one may he receive the heavenly welcome, "well done good and faithful servant." His love of country—his enthusiasm in any cause in which her interests were involved—his great and singular powers—his wonderful and controlling influence over even great minds, marked him as the man of the age, and adapted him in a peculiar manner to act and to lead in grave measures of government.

And, if in the future, any one section of this great Republic should be arrayed in hostility against another, and any cruel hand shall be uplifted to sever the bonds which unite us together as a common people—the Genius of Liberty shall come down in anguish and in tears, and throwing herself prostrate before his tomb, implore the Mighty Ruler of Nations—for the preservation of our institutions, and the protection of our Liberty and our Union—to raise from his ashes—another CLAY.

Monthly Steamers for Africa.

THE new line of monthly steamers for Madeira and the African Coast are announced to commence running on the 1st of September. The port of departure will be Plymouth, and the ships employed will be four in number, named Forerunner, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The first will be of four hundred tons burthen, the two next of nine hundred, and the last of one thousand. They are constructing by Mr. John

Laird, of Birkenhead, with engines by George Forrester & Co., of Liverpool. The places touched will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Calabar, Cameroons and Fernando Po, making the total distance, out and home, 9,000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from fifty-eight to sixty days.—*London Sun.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1852.

MAINE.
Portland.—4th July collections in High st. and State st. Churches, by Rev. John W. Chickering..... 24 09
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Acworth.—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, balance to constitute himself a Life member of the American Colonization Society..... 10 00
MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston.—Massachusetts Colonization Society, from an unknown friend for colonizing slaves.... 1,711 00
Falmouth.—From Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society, \$52.00; \$30 of which is to constitute the Hon. John Jenkins a Life mem-

ber American Colonization Society..... 52 00
Lee.—A donation left by the late Miss Sarah H. Chamberlin, by Thomas Hall, Esq..... 200 00
 1,963 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—
Norwich.—A. H. Hubbard, \$100; Wm. P. Greene, \$50; James Greene, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, Gen. W. Williams, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, Russell Hubbard, \$20,

Wm. A Buckingham, Dea. Joseph Otis, J. F. Slater, Esq., each \$10, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, \$8, George Perkins, Esq., J. N. Perkins, Charles Osgood, M. D., Charles Johnson, C. B. Rogers, Henry Strong, Esq., L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Jedediah Huntington, Mrs. Sherwood Raymond, each \$5, Mrs. Edward Whiting, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Charles P. Huntington, each \$3, J. M. Huntington, J. G. W. Trumbull, G. Greene, L. Ballow, N. P. Denny, Mrs. Jabez W. Huntington, Rev. D. N. Bentley, each \$2, Joseph Williams, Cash, J. P. Barstow, D. Upham, O. G. Baker, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. P. Fanning, Dr. W. Hooker, P. Fanning, Miss N. Griswold, Mrs. A. L. Harland, Mrs. E. H. Stedman, Judge Chipman, Dr. A. B. Haile, John G. Huntington, each \$1, Mrs. Hyde, 50 cents. 342 50

Mystic.—Mrs. Wm. P. Randall, \$20, Rev. S. B. Randall, \$5, W. P. Smith, Dr. E. F. Coats, each \$2, E. P. Randall, J. Randall, Mrs. Mary Randall, Mrs. Lucrecia Ashbey, Mrs. Hannah Ashbey, Dea. Elisha Rathbun, each \$1, Mrs. Elisha Rathbun, 50 cents,—\$35.50; to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. Washington Munger, a life member of the American Colonization Society, Chas. Malloy, \$10, Charles H. Mallory, Geo. W. Mallory, each \$5; Asa Fish, Capt. H. Clift, each \$2; Capt. N. G. Fish, J. Wilber, B. F. Palmer, Captain J. Holmes, Capt. J. Holdredge, G. W. Noyes, J. Cotrel, Mrs. Julia Stoddard, Mrs. Hannah Tift, D. D. Mallory, A. C. Tift, Chas. Grinnell, D. Irons. Capt. M. Smith, J. Gallup, Miss E. S. White, G. W. Wright, A. E. Slack, each \$1, J. W. Holmes, G. Grant, each 50 cents; R. Irons, A. H. Simmons, each 25 cents. 79 00

Salisbury.—Dea. Chittenden, Dea. Whittlesey, each \$3; G. Coffing, A. L. Pattison, A. H. Holley, E. P. Williams, Chauncey Reed, each \$2; T. Stiles, G. C. Dodge, R. Bostwick, Dr.

Wech, Mrs. B. Humphrey, G. B. Burrill, N. W. Merwin, Mrs. M. Chittenden, cash, W. R. Whittlesey, C. Monroe, H. Landon, C. E. Botsford, H. Hollister, J. W. Parks, A. Jewell, H. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Ticknor, Mrs. E. Lee, S. B. Moore, D. J. Warner, Esq., M. L. Graham, S. Pratt, each \$1; J. Callender, Mrs. A. Lee, W. J. Pettee, W. Jones, each 50 cents; J. Pierce 42 cents, cash 37 cents, cash 12 cents. 41 91

Meriden.—Charles Parker, \$20, John Parker, \$10, E. Parker, \$3, to constitute Rev. John Parker a life member of the American Colonization Society, Eli Butler, \$5, Dea. N. C. Sanford, L. Butler, each \$3; Mrs. John Butler, \$2, L. Birdsey, W. Booth, Esq., R. Coe, H. W. Curtis, each \$1. 50 00

New Haven.—From the 2d Meth. Episcopal Church, balance to constitute the Rev. J. E. Searles a life member of the American Colonization Society, by Rev. J. Morris Pease. 4 00

Capt. H. S. Soule, to constitute the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, a life member of the American Colonization Society 30 00

547 41

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes.—Collection in the United 1st and 2nd. Presbyterian churches of Amwell, by Rev J. Kirkpatrick, Pastor. 23 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.—4th July collection in the 10th Presbyterian church, by Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D. 81 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—4th July collection in Christ church, (Protestant Episcopal) by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Rector, \$11.23, James Moore and family, annual contribution \$5. 16 23

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh.—Rev. J. H. Davis \$2.17, Rev. Mrs. H. H. Gary, \$1, collection by him in Caroline county, \$1.83. 5 00

Prince Edward, C. H.—Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D. D. 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Bankin ;—
Lexington.—Samuel Dale, Mr. Kennedy, each \$5, Rev. J. Tillet, \$2, W. C. Moore, \$1..... 13 00
Charlotte.—S. Hutchinson, Esq., E. Hutchinson, M. D., J. Hutchinson, each \$2..... 6 00

KENTUCKY.

Maysville.—Bequest of the late John Armstrong, deceased, by M. Ryan, Esq.,..... 100 00

TENNESSEE.

Athens.—4th of July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey..... 16 00
Knoxville.—4th of July collection from St. John's church..... 10 00

OHIO.

Dayton.—4th of July collection in Christ church, by Rev. James B. Britton..... 5 00
Xenia.—4th of July collection in the Reformed Presbyterian church, by Rev. James C. McMillan..... 10 00
Marietta.—4th of July collection in the 1st Presbyterian church, (old school) by Rev. B. J. Lowe, Pastor..... 5 50

MISSOURI.

Big Creek.—B. Hornsby..... 5 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Iscworth*—Capt. Edward Woodbury, to August, 1852..... 1 00
 MASSACHUSETTS.—*Medfield*—Johnson Mason, to July, 1853, \$1.
North Chester—John J. Cook, for 1852..... 1 00
 CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Norwich*—D. B. Tucker, Apr. '53, \$1. *New Haven*—Capt. H. S. Soule, for 1852, \$1
 VIRGINIA.—*Arlington*—Mrs. G. W. P. Custis, to June, 1852, \$1. *Richmond*—John O. Steger, Esq., to Nov. 1852, \$1.. 2 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newbern*—Smith Williams, to March, '53, \$2; Charles Tucker, \$1, for 1852; Lewis Brookfield, David Sparrow, each \$1, to March, 1853; Henry Carthey, Amos Bryan, Levi Robbins, each \$1, to April, 1853; Edw.

Hill, \$1, to March, 1852; Stephen Johnson, \$1, to May, 1853, by Mingo Croom, \$10. *Taylorville*—Rev. B. L. Beall, to Sept. 1852, \$1. *Newbern*—Edward Hill, \$1, to March, '53 12 00
 GEORGIA.—*Atlanta*—L. Windsor Smith, \$1, to May, 1853; Felix Reynolds, \$2, to May, '53. *Savannah*—Saml. Bolds, to July, 1853, \$1. *Macon*—Rev. Eli Ball, for 1852, \$1... 5 00

ALABAMA.—*Huntsville*—Rev. H. C. Lay, to July 19th, 1852... 3 00

KENTUCKY.—*Harrodsburgh*—Rev. Samuel Hatch, \$2, to January, 1852; F. Ballinger, \$2, to January, 1853; J. P. Williams, \$1.33, to May, 1852. *Covington*—P. S. Bush, \$2, to January, 1854..... 7 33

TENNESSEE.—*Maysville*—Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. for 1851 and 1852, \$2. *Clover Hill*—Joseph Wilson, to June, 1852, \$1..... 3 00

OHIO.—*Dallasburgh*—George Shields, \$2, to May, 1853. By C. W. James:—*Cincinnati*. James Foster, \$5, to July 1, '52. *Columbus*—R. Neill, \$1, to Dec., '52; Joseph Ridgeway, \$1 50, to July, '53. *Savannah*—Jacob Gibson, \$9, to January, 1852..... 18 50

INDIANA.—*Winchester*—Benjamin F. Diggs, \$1, for 1852. *Kings-ton*—Wm. Speer, L. M. Monfort, each \$1, to July, 1853.—*Connersville*—John O. Kane, \$12, to January, 1852, by C. W. James. *Shawnee Prairie*. Andrew Wilson, for 1852, \$1. 16 00

ILLINOIS.—*Abingdon*—Rev. G. V. Ridley, \$1, to June, 1853.—*Canton*—Joel Wright, \$4 50, to January, 1852, by C. W. James. *Upper Alton*—Prof. Washington Leverett, to May, 1852, \$5..... 10 50

MISSOURI.—*St. Louis*—By C. W. James:—Rev. C. Peabody, \$5, to March, 1853..... 5 00

MICHIGAN.—*Cold Water*—Ira Branson, on account..... 2 00

Total Repository..... 89 33
 Total Contributions.... 2,750 23
 Total Legacies..... 100 00

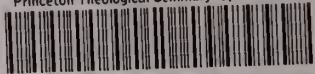
Aggregate amount..... \$2,939 56





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