

85-2

14

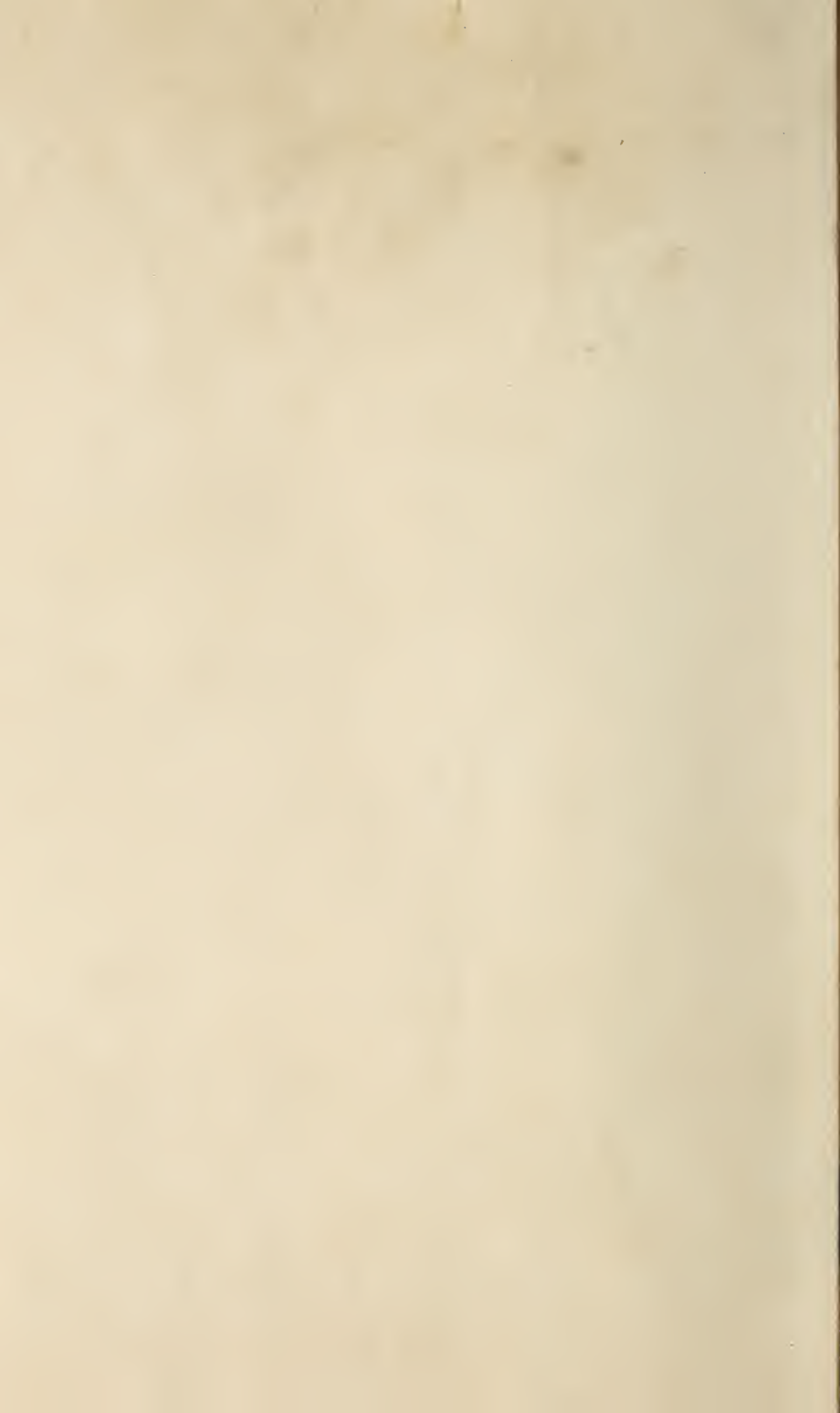
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Princeton, N. J. 49-4-2

Case, Division I
Shelf, 7
Book,

SCC
8629



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015



AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1855.

[No. 9.

Later from Liberia—Result of the Election.

BY way of England, we have intelligence from Liberia to the 18th June last. At the regular biennial election, the 1st of May last, STEPHEN A. BENSON, of Grand Bassa County, was elected President of the Republic, and BEVERLY P. YATES, of Montserado County, Vice President, for two years from the first of January next. We are gratified that the citizens of Liberia have thus shown their appreciation of the dignity and importance of these two offices, by the election of men so well qualified to fill them. Of both of these gentlemen we can speak from a personal and intimate acquaintance of several years in Liberia; and we feel free to say to the friends of colonization and of Liberia in this country, that we believe the interests of that Republic would not be safer in the hands of any other man, who could have been elected as the successor of President Roberts, than Mr. Benson; whose qualifications for the important and

responsible position to which the people have elevated him, are probably second only to those of his predecessor. His long residence in Liberia, (he having emigrated to the colony in 1822, when only six years old,) his connection, in various positions, with the government, and his entire devotion to Liberia as his home, from which he has never been absent, leave no doubt that he will continue to labor, and to suffer if need be, for the good of his adopted (almost his native) land. In a letter published in the Boston Traveller, President Roberts says:

“Mr. Benson, you are aware, came to Liberia when a child of six years old, and has been reared and educated upon her soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and laws of his country; better understands her wants and resources, the character of her people; more especially the aboriginal portion; and particularly the true policy of this government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of these by

long public service and close attention to various official duties, which from time to time have devolved upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect, well qualified for the duties of his office."

Of the Vice President elect, Col. Yates, we are pleased to be able also to speak in terms of commendation. We doubt not that he will fill the office to which he has been elected, (and if necessary, the higher office of President) with dignity and acceptability. He has also long resided in Liberia, having emigrated in 1829.

We are pleased to learn that the bark *Cora* had reached Monrovia with all well on board. Our agent, Mr. Dennis, writes under date of June 18th, as follows:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the *Cora*, arrived in port on Sunday, the 10th inst., with all of her passengers in good health. None died on the passage. All of those for this county have been landed, and located in the receptacle, except the Wills and Johns families, who stop in this city. Since the arrival of the *Cora*, we have had very wet and rough weather, which has greatly impeded us in discharging her; however, we have nearly got all the freight out that is to be landed here."

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the Episcopal mission, who went out in the *Cora*, writes from Monrovia, under date of June 13, as follows:

"We arrived here on Sunday, the 10th, which makes our passage thirty-five days from the Capes of

Virginia. The emigrants were all safely landed on Monday, except the Wills, who go to-day. A man by the name of Caldwell prefers to go to Cape Palmas, and a female by the name of Logan also; and the captain and agent have consented to allow them. The emigrants appear to be pleased as far as I hear. But it is an unpleasant season for their arrival, as the weather is very wet and squally. We have sad news from Cape Palmas in the death of the Rev. Robert Smith on the 24th of May. * * We made the Cape de Verd islands in twenty-three days, and had not only a rapid but a very pleasant voyage. Our vessel has proved a fast sailer, and very comfortable. Capt. Burnham has been exceedingly kind, and is unflinching in his attentions both to the emigrants and to us. We have a very respectable company of emigrants, fifty-four of whom are males, and fifty-two females; one hundred and six in all; of whom twenty-four are professing christians.

Thirty-three of them are able to read. We were able to have service every Sunday; and morning and evening prayers, at which all attended. I think it would be well for you to suggest to future emigrants that the females take out some sewing to do on board. Their time then would pass more pleasantly and profitably. We had a few cases of chicken pox on board, which appeared about the fourteenth day out, but it was very trifling. The health of all has been very good.

In the letter from President Roberts, in our present number, will be found a notice of his visit to Cape Mount, whither he went, with a company of citizens, for the purpose of commencing a new settle-

ment at that interesting and important point; where for many years, the slave trade was carried on very actively and extensively; but which we hope will soon become an attractive place of residence for emigrants, for the purpose of enga-

ging in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and commerce, and of planting the standard of the Cross, and introducing the institutions of christianity among the surrounding native tribes.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, May 15th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:

I have had the honor of your favor of the 25th January, covering copy of a report of the "Committee on Foreign relations in regard to founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia." I regard this measure, sir, as one of the greatest importance to the progress, and future interests, of this Republic. It is a measure I have been advocating for some years, under the firm conviction that settlements in the interior, at some elevated point removed from the influences of the malaria arising from the jungles and mangrove swamps of the coast, will be more healthy; and where I believe new emigrants might be located with comparative impunity, as regards African fever; and but for the want of some easy means of communication with the interior—we have no horses you know—long since, the government here would have taken the initiation in this matter.

I am now gratified to learn that the Society have taken the subject into favorable consideration, and that measures are in progress for carrying the enterprise into effect.

You have selected a point, it appears, interior to Grand Bassa, and have charged Mr. Benson with the duty of making the necessary preparations, in time for your spring expedition. I am not informed as

to the progress Mr. Benson has made in his arrangements. I doubt not, however, that no effort will be wanting, on his part, to have them perfected by the arrival of the company. You will doubtless hear from him by this conveyance, and be informed as to his prospects.

I returned, two or three weeks ago, from Grand Cape Mount, whither I had been, as you are already apprised, to found a new settlement. The chiefs, and natives generally, received us very kindly, and expressed much satisfaction at having a civilized community in their midst; and especially in view of the prospect of having by that means peace restored to the country.

Besides the great good that will be accomplished, in putting an end to the feuds and wars, which have so long distracted that country, other considerations—religious, agricultural, and commercial—make it desirable to have a settlement there; and these have weighed with the government for some years past, but the want of funds to meet the necessary expenses has hitherto delayed the undertaking; and even now the public finances do not warrant the outlay—some fifteen thousand dollars—the present year; yet every other circumstance so favored the enterprise, just at this time, that the Legislature determined to make the effort, under the hope of receiving some assistance from the Indiana Colonization Society; and I

trust we may not be disappointed in this hope, or in the hope of obtaining assistance from some quarter. If so, we shall have incurred an expense that will weigh heavily upon the government.

I noticed your hint in regard to the depressed state of money matters with the Parent Society, and may therefore conclude, I suppose, that you will not be able to assist us much in sustaining the settlement at Cape Mount: still all other sources failing, it is hoped that you will render the government such aid as you may find it convenient.

Our general election come off on the 1st inst., and I am happy to say, the excitement of the canvass has well nigh subsided. Benson and Yates are elected by large majorities. It is matter of congratulation that

our public affairs have fallen into hands we believe to be safe.

I have just received intelligence from Grand Cape Mount, that every thing is going on well there. All the chiefs, except one, of the several contending parties, have sent to request me to meet them in grand "palaver," to assist in arranging the matters of dispute between them, so that confidence may be restored, and permanent peace established. I propose to be with them if I can in the course of a couple of weeks.

With kindest regards I am,
Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. W. McLAIN,
Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.
Washington City.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Interesting Correspondence.

CONFEDERATED OR CONSOLIDATED LIBERIA.

WE give a large space in our columns this month to the subjoined interesting correspondence between Mr. Latrobe, the President of the American Colonization Society, and Gerard Ralston, Esq., one of the most warm and earnest friends of the cause of colonization, and of the elevation and improvement of the colored race, now residing in England. It will be seen that the correspondence has grown out of a letter from the last named gentleman, which was published in this paper some months ago. That letter informed us of the movements of President Roberts on his recent visit to Great Britain, and referred approvingly to the project of annexing the British colony of Sierra Leone to the Liberian Republic, not as a State, as American readers might suppose, but as a County, which jarred somewhat with the

habits of thought of American minds, more accustomed, as they are, to the idea of annexation of State to State, than of County to County; or, rather, of the confederation of States, than of consolidated empire, with the more simple machinery of one centralized government. This effect it has seemed to produce on the mind of the President of our Society, and the result was the production of the very able, and, as it seems to us, conclusive letter he has written to Mr. Ralston, advocating the adoption of the system of a confederation of States, rather than to begin the new, but great enterprise of building up an enlightened government in Africa by the creation of one great consolidated State. His argument, and the historical illustrations he has adduced to support it on this point, can need no endorsement from us, and will,

we think, be generally approved by American readers. We do not, by these observations, mean to be understood as taking any part on the question itself—that of the annexation of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia, either as a State or County. Our excellent friend, Mr. Ralston, in his great zeal for the welfare of the colored man, warmly desires it, and we certainly entertain a high respect for his opinion, as well as for his character. But as regards the question, we willingly leave it to the Government and people of Liberia, who have shown so great an aptitude for the proper apprehension of their true interests and policy. If, however, we should say a word in this respect, it would be to favor the acknowledgment of the independence of the Colony of Sierra Leone by the British Government, and the creation then of an independent State by the inhabitants themselves. Such a plan would, probably, soon be followed by a Union of States, which might so enlarge their boundaries as to be of respectable territorial extent, and then the world would witness the glorious spectacle of the beginning of the United States of Africa, as it has already witnessed that of the United States of America!

What a blessed work is here opened to the colored people in this country who have been raised to see the plan and workings of our institutions—though not to participate in their management. They may carry the knowledge they have here acquired to the land of their fathers, and there offer the blessings of civilization and of our holy religion to the 160,000,000 of their countrymen who are now under the yoke of bondage and in the darkness of heathenism. This we believe to be their destiny, their great mission, and we rejoice in any

humble part we may be able to perform in forwarding and promoting it. To add to the certainty of success we think it of much consequence that it should commence right, and we therefore would prefer the checks, and restraints, and guards, with all their complication, of a confederated system of States with limited power, rather than a consolidated government, with the facility it would afford to a popular and selfish leader to convert it into a despotism to serve his own purpose. We are the more earnest on this subject, as we feel the time may not be distant when the importance of the consequences will be seen and felt. It may startle some, perhaps, but we will here venture to add that we have faith to believe that the child may now be living who will live to see a system of confederation of States in Africa—with the establishment of the United States of Africa—with a government after the similitude of our own; with commerce, internal improvements by rail and other roads penetrating the interior, and all the blessings that flow in the train of christianity, intelligence, liberty, and industry among men.

BALTIMORE, *Feb. 10, 1855.*

GERARD RALSTON, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—Your name is invoked in connection with the most important question, looking to the future political condition of Liberia, that the friends of Colonization can be called upon to consider. I mean the relations which the three communities of Liberia—limiting the term to Monrovia and its dependencies, the State of Maryland in Liberia, being Cape Palmas, and its dependencies, and Sierra Leone—in certain contingencies, shall hold to each other. This question is one which the parties immediately in-

terested are competent to consider, and which, doubtless, one of these days they will determine for themselves. Still none of us, whether as individuals, or in the aggregate as nations, are so utterly self-sufficient as to be independent wholly of friendly counsel, and hence those who have originated and built up Liberia, the Colonizationists and their friends, may discuss, respectfully, what they conceive to be the true interests of the Republic, and advise accordingly.

In a letter dated 5th January, 1855, as copied into the Colonization Herald of Philadelphia—you say, "If Sierra Leone were added as a *County* on the north of Liberia, and Cape Palmas (or Maryland in Africa,) [the name is Maryland in Liberia,] were added as a *County* on the south of Liberia, the Republic would then consist of five respectable counties, (including the three already existing,) and would become so politically and materially strengthened as to make a most respectable State on the coast of Africa." And again, "Mr. Roberts informs me that the County Governments are so constituted that any additional districts might be added to the present Republic with great convenience, and be received into the union as counties in the same way as State after State has been added to our great Republic." And again, "Mr. Roberts says, the County system may be extended in the same manner in Liberia as the State system has been extended in this country," &c.

In considering the questions here presented, a new function is developed for colonization—and we are called upon to decide matters involving the principles upon which governments are best maintained, in the best forms, looking to the true happiness, prosperity, and fame of

the people. We have, supposing it practicable to do so, to elevate ourselves above the feelings and prejudices of the hour, to a point from which we can survey the whole ground and see into the distant future. Leaving, as they did, a Republic under the auspices of republicans, nothing was more natural than that the colonies in Africa, from the United States, should adopt the form of government that they left behind them; and hence, as a thing of course, when Liberia declared its independence it took rank among the nations as a Republic. You and I, my dear sir, desire that it should remain a Republic. You would go, I am satisfied, far out of your way to ensure this. Have a care then. There is but one kind of Republic that can last; and that is a confederated Republic, of which the living type is the United States. A consolidated Republic is an impossibility, so far as history can give assurance as to the future. France, a consolidated Republic—just such an aggregation of counties as is now suggested as an admirable thing for Liberia—became under the first Napoleon, an empire, tried the experiment again, and again, under the third Napoleon, became an empire. Indeed, so striking are these illustrations, falling in our own times, that we may almost assert it as an axiom in politics, that to make empire certain, there must be a preliminary and consolidated Republic. May I not then repeat, have a care?

There is no difficulty in seeing why this must be so. A *President* at the head of a consolidated government, greedy of power—how few have not this greed—and desirous to maintain it, has only to provoke a war, in order to get around him an army, and only to prolong the war, to make the soldiery a class,

accustomed to live without work, and indisposed to go back to it, and perfectly willing to support any system which shall continue them in their immunities. And if a sturdy patriotism cries out against the army, and wants peace and republicanism, a *coup d'etat* puts the patriots into prison, an armed force butchers the multitude, the leaderless multitude, and a Presidency for life—a dictatorship—and the empire, following in rapid succession, do nothing more than illustrate humanity.

You may call to mind, dear sir, on your side of the Atlantic, this sequence of public evils in a neighboring State now the firm ally of England. St Domingo, as a part of the French Republic, ought, when independent, to have remained republican; but her consolidation prevented her, and the Island is now, I believe, imperial. But you may not think St. Domingo a fair example. Take England, then. What was Cromwell? What after his talent and God's permission, made him and kept him what he was? his Ironsides. England was an aggregation of counties—just, such as President Roberts refers to. England, after Worcester fight, was, in other words, a consolidated Republic, with a President supported by an army in full march to monarchy. Charles the Second was the result, only because Richard Cromwell wanted his father's ability. As it was, Monk made Charles the King.

Why, my dear sir, nothing, perhaps, saved us from monarchy but the pure patriotism of Washington, for the love of the army would have given him supreme power. Not that I believe that monarchy would have long maintained itself; for we had in this country all the elements, gradually becoming more potential in their influence, which made a confederated Republic a destiny.

But the condition of affairs at the time I refer to amply illustrates the view that I am taking. Now, why should a confederated Republic obviate all these consequences of an attempt to establish a consolidated one? In the first place, what is a confederated Republic? It is a collection of sovereignties, independent governments, each absolute as a Republic within its own territories, confederating together for certain purposes affecting the general welfare only; a confederacy, the Congress of whose delegates, determining what is proper, leaves it to the States to carry out the measures indicated, or, having power under a constitution for the purpose, acts directly in the premises. During and after the revolution, and until 1789, the United States were a confederated Republic, under the first of these forms. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, a consequence of the imperfection of the first system, the present form of government, the second above indicated, went into operation. What it has done for us, is not the question—rather what has it *not* done for us?

So much for a confederation of State sovereignties, constituting a confederated Republic, the element vital, and all-sufficient, to whose permanency is the jealousy of the several sovereigns of the central power, which you know is expressed in this country by the term "State Rights." Republican liberty has, here in America, as many guardians as there are States in the Union. But, to an American, a discussion of this question in detail is unnecessary. All I wish to do is, to remind you of our own history, that your memory may furnish all the illustration I require. And yet, here in America you remember how long it was before the federal party ceased

to struggle to strengthen the General Government, how long it was before the present conviction became universal, that the State Rights doctrine (avoiding, of course, extremes,) was the conservator of our republican liberty.

In the next place, what is meant by me when I speak of a consolidated Republic? I mean just such a Republic as England in the days of Cromwell, and France under the Napoleons, presented, whose subdivisions were not into independent sovereignties, but into counties, all of whose power was local, and all of it dependent wholly upon the general government of the country, to be made or unmade by it at pleasure. Indeed, there is no better illustration of the principle which perpetuates a confederated Republic, than that afforded by feudal times, when the King held his power, in point of fact, often at the will of his great feudal vassals—such men as forced Magna Charta from King John; for we see in the state of things that then existed, the value of that jealousy of the central power, which, whether it exhibits itself in a monarchy or in a Republic, is a guarantee against despotism.

In the quotations which I have made from your letter, you speak of counties to be received into the union of Liberia, in the same way as State after State has been added to *our* Republic, &c. But my dear sir, there must be an union before there can be an addition to an union, and the reference which you make to this country shows that you mean an Union of States, of course. As yet, however, there are no States in the sense we are speaking of; there are but counties, with local magistracies dependent on a central power: just as Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, owes its existence to the State of which it is a municipal cor-

poration. Sierra Leone and Maryland in Liberia are spoken of by you as making the number of counties five. This shows at once, that Maryland in Liberia and Sierra Leone are to be put upon a footing with Monrovia County and Bassa County: all of which I refer to, that you may see, that, although the term union is employed, and the example of this country cited, yet that the idea is not a confederation of independent sovereignties, whose jealousy of each other and jealousy of the central power is to be the balance wheel of freedom, but a single sovereignty with many dependent local jurisdictions, without a balance wheel, whose tendency to empire, unless all history should be a lie, or it be reserved to Liberia to falsify all its teaching, will be so strong that all the patriotism extant will be unable to control it. Nor will it do to say that the suggestions of your letter suit the present condition of affairs, whilst the country is sparsely settled, and the government is a weak one. On the contrary, now is the time, and the only time, to stay, once and forever, the tendencies to monarchy or empire that I have been speaking of.

A people that has lived for ages *as an unit* can never be separated into the distinct communities required for the preservation of republican freedom. You may as well attempt to divide into parts a globe of quicksilver in the palm of your hand, in the expectation that the severed portions will not at once fall into the original mass by reason of their contiguity. It would be utterly vain to attempt to make sovereignties distinct enough in interest to remain always asunder of the shires of England or the Departments of France. These sovereignties must grow up in alienation, while at the same time they have

common interests to be best promoted by confederation—just as New England, and Maryland, and Virginia, and the rest of the original thirteen States grew up—separated by distance, having distinct local customs, laws modified by circumstances, though having the same Anglo-Saxon source; differing, if you please, in religion, as the Puritans of New England differed from the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalians of Virginia, the Huguenots of Carolina, and so on: but having a common origin, speaking a common language, influenced by the same motives in seeking a new home, and having in their republican infancy a common foe. These were among the elements of alienation, and yet attraction, which combined to produce the great Republic, known as the United States of America—a rare combination to produce a rare and wonderful result—a combination beyond the power of man to plan, and which, when it occurs in the ordering of God's ways with his creatures, should be laid hold of with thankful eagerness by all those who like you and myself, appreciate true freedom, and are willing to labor to promote it. And this combination, rare as it is, exists in Africa; is to be found in Liberia. And yet, the suggestions, dear sir, of your letter, would deprive Liberia of its inevitable results—a confederated Republic in Africa, which may one day, as State after State is added to the brotherhood of States, show star for star with the Republic in America.

There are now two independent States in Liberia—the old Republic, (the elder, rather,) and Maryland in Liberia. They have a common language, they owe their existence to a common motive, they have a common origin as a race of people, and the kindly feeling of the world that

has countenanced them thus far regards both alike; and yet they have different systems of laws—though both refer to Anglo-Saxon legislation—different local customs, are remote from each other, and have that jealousy which, so far from being an objection, as you seem to think, when you refer to it, is in itself an element that ought to exist. Was Massachusetts never jealous of Rhode Island in the olden time? These two communities, independent of each other, heretofore and now, occupy the same relations precisely that Virginia and Delaware did in the days of our revolution. One was large, and the other small; one strong, the other weak.

Now, Sierra Leone would be a third community—having points of difference and matters in common with the others—and these three, united as a confederated Republic would, indeed, form a union, to which *State* after *State*, not *county* after *county*, may hereafter be added, as is the fashion on this side of the Atlantic. Sierra Leone would come in Texas-wise, an independent nation already; other States would be made out of territories, as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were carved, of old, out of the north-west territory of the United States. In fine, republicans, because they left a Republic, the people of Liberia will have nothing to do but to follow the example of the Republic from which they have gone forth. Should they desire to perpetuate in Africa the freedom that distinguishes it; confederating now, as did the colonies in the first instance, and while the inexpensive form of a confederation will answer all useful purposes; but looking when circumstances call for it, to the adoption of such a constitution as has given to the United States their present rank among the nations of the earth. Fatally de-

structive to all such purposes and to all such results would be the adoption of the system of annexation referred to in your letter—making Sierra Leone a county on one side, and Maryland in Liberia a county on the other of Liberia.

This question, my dear sir, is not a new one. It was fully discussed when Maryland in Liberia declared her independence. The people in that State thoroughly understand it. The plan of county annexation was then the plan at Monrovia, as I have been told. The same objections were urged that you now suggest, growing out of the difference in the size and importance of the two communities; so that the subject is not one of first impression with me; though never before have I argued it at the same length or with the same interest, because I never had the same strong motive in a desire to satisfy one whom I value and esteem, as I do you on account of your firm and unwavering friend-ship to the great cause of Colonization. I might, perhaps I ought, as I happen to be the President of the National Society, under whose auspices and Heaven's favor the Republic of Liberia has grown into its present importance, and knowing as I do, that my views are not those which are now popular in Liberia—I might, I say, and perhaps ought, to let this matter take its course, without word of mine in regard to it. But after laboring for more than thirty years for Africa, without hope of gain, without one motive I can call a selfish one, I cannot see a threatened mischief without saying what may perhaps arrest it—and I write therefore, as I do, satisfied of the honesty of my purpose, on my individual responsibility only, relying upon the justice that I am satisfied will ultimately be

done to me, even by those in Africa with whose sentiments it is my misfortune, perhaps, that I am not able to concur.

With my sincere respect,

Your obed't servant,

J. H. B. LATROBE.

LONDON, Mar. 20, 1855.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Pres. of the Am. Col. Soc.

Dear Sir:—It is with the greatest gratification that I acknowledge the honor you have done me in writing your exceedingly interesting letter of the 10th February last. I have read it with the greatest pleasure, and also with great instruction, and I am happy to say that I coincide with all your opinions in regard to the inestimable superiority of a confederated republican government, over a consolidated republican, regal, despotic, or any other form of government. The example of our great enterprise—a confederated Republic, is certainly most successful and the most productive of happiness, and of the material and moral progress of any people, which has yet been presented to the world. May its prosperity be perpetual.

I must, however, say, that I do not consider your admirable remarks in favor of a confederated Republic applicable *at the present moment* to Liberia, and the two adjoining small States of "Maryland in Liberia" and "Sierra Leone." Every form of government ought to be suited to the genius and circumstances of the people and of the country. I fear Liberia has not now 13,000 Americo-Liberians—that Cape Palmas (or Maryland in Liberia) has not 1,000 Americo-Liberians, and that Sierra Leone has not but a few hundred civilized and residents in that colony. I am aware that the total population of Liberia may be

250,000 souls, and that Cape Palmas may have half that number, and that Sierra Leone may have 30,000 souls, but I apprehend that there is not sufficient strength of mind, and sufficient development of natural resources, to justify the creation of three separate and independent States, and the confederation afterwards "*à l'instar*" of our great Republic, of such a government as you so admirably describe in your letter of last month. The elements of making a confederated Republic do not exist in the small States mentioned. But the elements for making a confederated Republic are promising of great success.—Hereafter, when the consolidated Republic shall grow in population and material interests into a respectable power, the districts might be divided off into States of convenient size, and formed into a confederated Republic similar to ours. Our Republic was not originally composed of the States now existing. For example—Maine and Massachusetts were one province. Virginia and Kentucky were another province. North Carolina and Tennessee were a third province. The five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, formed part of Virginia. So, also, Louisiana embraced Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, &c. All these districts, when they became sufficiently powerful, were elevated into States, and added to the great confederated Republic; but they first composed the consolidated Republic of Massachusetts, Virginia, of Carolina, &c. &c. And the whole of Anglo-America was a part of the consolidated commonwealth of Great Britain. So in regard to the three feeble districts on the coast of Africa. Educate them and foster them, and promote their growth, by a good consolidated Republican

Government, and when in the course of time they become sufficiently matured and great, divide them into separate and independent States, confederate them under one republican form of government.

I fear that there is not at present talent and strength enough to maintain three separate State Governments. Besides, Sierra Leone is now under a regal colonial government, and it is important, to prepare her to take part in a confederated Republic, that she should be annexed to the Republic of Liberia, and thus have the advantage of the training and instruction to be derived solely from self-government, which Liberia would give her. A self-government is of paramount importance! It is the possession of this that produces such happy results in Liberia, and which is preparing Maryland in Liberia to be a respectable State. I expect no improvement in the character and condition of Sierra Leone, until it shall be fortunate in getting a self-government like that which Liberia enjoys. The powerful States of Ashantee and Dahomy are not too far off to be gradually approached by the three States on the coast, and they will require the mutual aid and co-operation of a consolidated government to protect themselves from these aggressive kingdoms.

By what I have said, I hope you will be convinced of the importance of the union of the three States of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cape Palmas, under one government, for mutual protection and support, and growth in power and respectability, and I hope in time, not only these three, but several other States formed between the Gambia on the north-west, and Fernando Po on the south-east, (embracing all the English and American settlements) will be confederated into one great Republic

called Liberia. But the grand question now is, how is Sierra Leone to be added to the Liberia of the present day? The possession of the beautiful harbor of Sierra Leone is indispensable for the prosperity of Liberia. There are no ports or convenient places for commerce on the whole coast, from the northern limit of Liberia to the southern limit of Cape Palmas. How are the civilizing influences of commerce to be carried out without the assistance and convenience of a good natural harbor, such as Sierra Leone possesses? How is a navigable access to the interior to be obtained, but through the rivers falling into Sierra Leone Bay? In time, railways may furnish conveyances into the interior, but before those admirable civilizers may be employed, the less expensive and natural routes (rivers) must be used. I hope you, sir, and the Society over which you preside, will unite all your influence to that of the Liberians to procure a cession of Sierra Leone to Liberia. I know of no measure that would be so beneficial to both parties. Both parties would be great gainers, neither would lose. Great Britain herself would gain by being relieved from supporting an expensive and sickly colony (for the whites only) whilst under the self-government that would be brought in by connection with Liberia, the commerce and intercourse of the English, the

energy and enterprise of the people would be excited to the utmost, and the commerce of the English, Americans, French, &c., would be increased beyond all present calculations and expectations.

I will merely add a few lines to say that I am mortified that our government gives the cold shoulder to the young and promising Republic of Liberia. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil—all regal or imperial governments—have acknowledged and encouraged this scion of American republicanism, whilst our government, which ought to have been the first, is determined not to do any thing to countenance and promote the welfare of this promising off-shoot from our own country. This young Republic would be benefitted *now* by the countenance and acknowledgment of our great Republic—some years hence, when grown into a more mature condition, she may spurn the favors we now so churlishly withhold from her.

Repeating my thanks for the great favor you have done me, in writing your most admirable letter of last month, and giving my cordial assent to its publication, as far as I am concerned, I beg you to believe me, with the greatest respect and consideration,

Yours,

GERARD RALSTON.

Stephen and Mat preparing for Liberia.

WE find in an interesting description of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, from the pen of Bayard Taylor, the following notice of two slaves who are expecting emancipation soon, and making preparation for future usefulness in Africa. Would that hundreds of their class, equally fitted, might turn their

thoughts to that far-off land waiting to be blest:

Stephen, who has had a share in all the principal explorations and discoveries is almost as widely known as the cave itself. He is a slight, graceful, and very handsome mulatto, of about thirty-five years of age, with perfectly regular and clearly

chiseled features, a keen dark eye, and glossy hair and moustache. He is the model of a guide, quick, daring, enthusiastic, persevering, with a lively appreciation of the wonders he shows, and a degree of intelligence unusual for one of his class. He has a smattering of Greek mythology, a good idea of geography, history, and a limited range of literature, and a familiarity with geological technology which astonished me. He will discourse upon the various formations in the cave as fluently as Prof. Silliman himself. His memory is wonderfully retentive, and he never hears a telling expression without treasuring it up for future use. In this way his mind has become the repository of a great variety of opinions and comparisons, which he has sagacity enough to collate and arrange, and he rarely confuses or misplaces his material. I think no one can travel under his guidance without being interested in the man, and associating him in memory with the realm over which he is chief ruler.

Mat, who ranks next to Stephen among the guides, is also a mulatto about the same age—a careful, patient, intelligent, and amiable man, but with less geological knowledge than the latter. He does not belong to the cave property, but is hired out by his master. Stephen and Alfred belonged to Dr. Croghan, the late owner of the cave, and are to be manumitted in another year, with a number of other slaves. They are now receiving wages, in order to enable them to begin freedom with a little capital in Liberia, their destined home. Stephen, I hear, has commenced the perusal of Blackstone, with a view to practice law there, but from his questions concerning the geography of the country, I foresee that his tastes will lead him to become one of its explorers. He will find room and verge enough in the Kong mountains, and about the sources of the Niger, and if I desired to undertake an exploration of these regions, I know of few aids I would sooner choose.

Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

A large and highly intelligent auditory assembled last evening at Concert Hall, to further the object of the Colonization Society, and at 8 o'clock Governor Pollock took the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph H. Kenard, and the reading of passages from scripture by the Rev. John Chambers.

Governor Pollock then came forward and said, that though he did not expect to address this meeting at any length, the duty which devolved upon him, as upon all, should be met honestly, and faithfully discharged. We owe a debt to Africa

and to Africa's sons. That debt must be paid. Payment cannot be resisted. The American people cannot and dare not say nay to that demand. [Applause.] For whose cause do we plead? Not that of the white man. Within the confines of our union no man whose skin is fair is bound in shackles or confined in slavery. The spirit of the white man has thrown off the chains which were attempted to be put around him, and that spirit drove back the oppressions which tyrants had brought for him to bear, and made itself free. [Applause.]

Slavery exists in our land. The patriot regrets its existence, whether

he be in the north or the south. And, regretting it, he felt that the black man's home was not here. It is across the deep waters. There are the associations of his ancestry and his origin, and truly the home of his heart.

But how came he here? Far from the land he loved, although that land was a land of burning sands, exposed to all the horrors of a passage across the seas, horrors untold, unrecorded, and never to be recorded until the Archangel shall call upon the ocean to give up its dead—then, and then only, shall the unutterable and untold evils of that passage to this land be told or understood.

The storm which thus drove him from his land, and brought him here, was ruled by His hand whose mysteries we cannot fathom, nor purposes understand. And He will take him back to that home where freedom, and plenty, and happiness shall surround him. And the Republic of Liberia, formed after our own, will stand forth the proud monument of American liberality and redress for American wrong. [Applause.]

He will go back not only a free man, but a missionary of the Cross emblematic of man's redemption. O! Philadelphians! Christians! how big with import is all this! And considering all this, we ask of you to-night, for this cause, the impress of your co-operation.

Let us render what assistance is in our power to give to the African the home consecrated to him by ancestry and the holiest memories. Give to this cause to-night a cordial support, and as you lay your heads upon the pillow and sink to rest, your conscience will approve your efforts, and God will consecrate your works. [At the close of the Governor's address the applause of

the audience was enthusiastic and long.]

The Rev. Charles Brown was called upon to give a statement in regard to the operations of the Society, but after a few remarks he assigned that office to the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who said the progress of Colonization had been sure, and awakened renewed confidence in its ultimate triumphs and results.

There are three considerations which led him to cling to this cause, and gave him faith in its result:

1st. It was the most comprehensive for the entire African race. It was good for the white as well as the black. It did no man harm, but worked for the benefit of all. [Applause.]

2d. It was the most efficient for the end. It will give to the black man nationality, a home, and freedom; and so he will be able to work for the good of his country and his race.

3d. Because it has the elements of union in it. It unites the white man and the black man in a common purpose which no other plan can effect. The best evidence of this was to be found in the various meetings which had been held in New York in relation to the slavery question, the speakers and the actors in which could find no other way to consummate their object but in the dissolution of the union of these States. [Applause.] It has within itself all the elements of power, and it should command the co-operation of every patriot and man.

Dr. Durbin followed in an eloquent and argumentative address. He said, the Colonization of Africa addressed itself to our patriotism, our benevolence, and our christian faith. No man can look on our country for the past twenty years, nor recall the experience of the last ten years, nor meditate over the events of the

last two years, without feeling that there was an element within us that must shake the country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Now it is the part of patriotism, wisdom, and honesty to look this question in the face. This element was what is termed American Slavery, which holds three millions of men in bondage. He did not wish to answer the question of how it came here. He wanted to recognize it as a fact. God recognized evil as a fact, and he sent a remedy in the gospel. [Applause.]

The speaker wished to show that Colonization addressed itself to the patriotism of the country. In looking over the last census he saw that,

1st. The white population of the country was 19,631,799.

2d. The slave population was 3,198,324.

3d. The free colored population was 428,637, making a total of colored population of 3,726,961.

By reference to the two previous censuses, he found that the colored population, at the uniform rate there shown, doubles itself in thirty years. The white population of the slave States was now 6,224,240. The colored population 3,433,992, not quite two whites to one colored, and showing a gain of one-fifth per cent in ten years. In fifty years the population would be equal, the census showing that the colored population doubles in thirty years: in 1880 it will be 7,234,474, and in 1910 it will reach 14,466,948. Now the question he put to the patriot is, can the people of the South bear this increase in thirty years, or an increase in sixty years, making a slave population of 14,000,000?

There was no mere declaration here, but a sturdy fact standing out in the gaze of every man. And he would ask, can the southern States stand this, not as a question of po-

litical economy, but as a question of safety? He had asked this of a Virginian, who was his friend, and his answer was frank, and to the point. "No," said he, "we can't." Now, if this be so, what can we do to save the south from the dangers of the impending storm? He was a Kentuckian. And were he to go to Kentucky, he would go to Ashland, to the grave of Henry Clay, [enthusiastic and long-continued applause,] and he would invoke the spirit of that great patriot and man, and ask of it, "What gave you the impulse to lend your name, your fame, your noblest efforts for mankind, to the cause of American Colonization?" And the response which would come to his ears and touch his heart would be, that "looking into the unveiled mysteries of futurity, and beholding the blessings that must flow from such an institution, I resolved to consecrate my life in solving, by the establishment of Colonization Societies, the great question of slavery, and save a beloved country." [Applause.]

The lesson of experience was the only one he recognized in human affairs; and he asked whether in the history of the world two races had ever lived together in amity? The conclusion, therefore, is, that they must be separated. As he had been brought here against his will, it was a moral and religious duty to send him back again. [Applause.] On this soil he could never become the political and social equal of the white man. Give to him his position, and he will be a man. [Applause.]

He then spoke of the missionary aspect of this question, and its influences in the extension of christianity, which he illustrated with a series of interesting facts. In every view of the subject, it addressed itself to us in unmistakable language, and invited our cordial support.

And the speaker made an earnest appeal to the audience to give the subject of Colonization what it claimed in justice at every patriot's and christian's hand. [Applause.] After a benediction, by Rev. Dr. Stevens, the meeting adjourned.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Africa.

THERE is perhaps no portion of the globe with reference to which such erroneous notions are entertained as the peninsular on which we live. We well remember when we resided in the land of our birth, and revelled amid the scenes and associations of our childhood, with what horror we were accustomed to contemplate Africa. It was, in our opinion, a country "far off and alone," and we imagined that a voyage to these distant and isolated shores required years for its consummation. And from nothing did our mind recoil with more dread, than the idea that we should ever have to reside in this, according to our notion, land of solitude and gloom. Nor was our case a peculiar one. The ideas of the majority of persons, as little acquainted with the state of things here as we were then, are not very dissimilar. In connection with Africa they associate all that is horrible and repulsive in the physical world, and all that is degrading and revolting in the moral. When they think of this country, they think also of vast tracts of burning sand continually visited by hot and scorching winds; of dense interminable forests, impenetrable to man; they think of all manner of ferocious and venomous beasts; of lions, leopards, tigers and serpents; they fancy that it is certain death to travel any distance into the interior; that wild animals constantly prowl about, seeking an opportunity to dart with fury upon the venturous traveler. But how different does the reality

appear to those who witness it; instead of the parching aridity which we had conceived, we find a land of most lovely scenery; of landscapes covered with vegetation of deepest green. Far off in the distance we discover no clouds of sand darkening the atmosphere, as if rising from some vast desert, by a sweeping whirlwind; but we behold beautiful ranges of mountains and hills with sides of charming verdure, and summits frequently capped with clouds.

We find also, a country behind no other in the world in point of fertility, and the variety of its vegetable productions. We find a climate congenial to all, and yielding in abundance many of the luxuries of the vegetable kingdom, so that the taste of the most fastidious epicure may be easily gratified.

As to ferocious and noxious beasts, we encounter very few; we may frequently travel for days through the narrow and difficult path leading to the interior and not come upon a single snake or wild animal, of any kind, excepting birds of beautiful plumage, ever and anon, we perceive fluttering over us, rendering the air with their melodious voices, and serving more to cheer and encourage the lonely traveller than to frighten and intimidate him. Upon the whole we think that any impartial visitor to these shores, cannot fail to admire the beauties which nature presents to his vision. And to the acclimated resident, there is no country more delightful. Here he is undisturbed by the chill-

ing winds, and the disagreeable frost of stern winter. On the floor of his tropical mansion, a carpet of lasting greenness is spread. He enjoys perpetually the odoriferous flowers; and the melody of the winged songsters, darting constantly through the air, continually regales him.

"While clouds are darkening northern skies,
Our skies are all serene;

While snow in northern valley lies,
Our tropic shores are green."

In our last, contemplating the physical character of this peninsula, we concluded that things were not in so horrible and repulsive a condition as they are supposed to be by foreigners who have never visited these shores.

The picture painted in their imagination, we conclude, was over drawn. We shall now advert to the moral character of Africa, or at least, that part of it with which we are most familiar. Here we cannot say that the reality has been exaggerated to any very remarkable extent. We think that the image formed in the mind of foreigners of the moral and intellectual condition of the aborigines is generally true. A darkness more dense and far more deplorable than that which enveloped Egypt during those fearful "three days," when the Egyptians could not distinguish "one another," prevails in this land. The inhabitants belong to that class of beings to whom an inspired writer several centuries ago alluded, when he said:

"They changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator, as they did not like to restrain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind to do those things which are not convenient." And it was their charac-

ter he described as "full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whispers, backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful." What a horrible picture! and if this was their condition *then*, what must it be *now*?

If eighteen hundred years ago, they were filled with unrighteousness, what must be their character now, after centuries of degradation and degeneracy. Surely it must be awful, extremely awful; calling loudly upon the sympathies of all Christendom.

If we cast our eyes abroad over the continent, the most painful and humiliating prospect is presented. From Egypt, once "the cradle of the arts and sciences," down the eastern coast along the shores of Nubia, Abyssinia, Zanguebar, Mozambique and Caffraria, there is an almost continuous scene of ignorance, superstition and degradation. At the southern extremity of the continent, owing to the influence of missionaries and civilized settlements, things assume a more encouraging aspect. But along the western coast the state of things, is if possible, worse than at the eastern: here we find that degradation, that entire destitution of science and mental culture, and that prevalence of vice which characterize savage nations. A deep moral gloom rests upon the land, and gross spiritual darkness covers the people.

But it is gratifying to know that there is *hope for Africa*; that happy changes will be brought about in the moral condition of this continent. A point has been occupied, a stand has been taken on these western shores for the introduction of Christianity and civilization into

this benighted land. A small beginning has been made, feeble and apparently insignificant it is true, but from it the most important and fortunate consequences are anticipated. Although we must admit that for various reasons to which we may at some future time advert, we opine that Liberia will for a long time, be unable to exert all that influence upon the aboriginal inhabitants, which it is expected she will, yet we believe that the Sovereign of nations can bring "light out of darkness, and make crooked things straight."

In His wisdom and goodness he will overturn, and overturn, until he shall have brought about those felicitous revolutions which will cause Ethiopia, in concert with the enlightened and christian world, to stretch forth her hands unto God. We cannot for one moment give place to the idea that this extensive country, occupying so large a portion of the globe, and inhabited by numbers of rational and intelligent beings, is doomed by some rigid and irrevocable decree to perpetual ignorance and superstition. We cannot conceive that the resources of this fer-

tile country, where almost every vegetable luxury is indigenous, and and where hidden treasures are known to exist, are destined to remain forever undeveloped. No :

We believe that this land, over a great part of which the devil-bush, and gree-gree men, with all their wickedness and abominations, predominate; this land where offerings are made to unknown gods, where ignorant and debased cannibals feast upon the flesh of their fellow men; this land which from time immemorial has lain destitute of moral and intellectual culture, where the mind of man has been fettered by foolish superstitions, shall be recovered by the refining, elevating and dignifying religion of the Gospel. The mind of the degraded native shall be expanded and enlightened by the divine and immortal word of God; "that golden flood of heavenly light." The moral, and as a natural result, the physical condition of Africa shall be changed. The pure and sacred influence of religion spreading itself over the land, shall cause the "wilderness and solitary place to be glad and the desert to bloom and blossom as the rose." B.

[From the Christian Advocate, New York.]

The African Race—Its Character, Condition, and Destiny.

WE need make no apology for bringing this subject before our readers. It is one, not only worthy of their consideration, but which imperatively demands it. As philanthropists, as christians, as civilized men, and as Americans, we are compelled to regard the uncounted millions of the African race; to consider their relation to us; determine as philosophically as we can their capacities, tendencies, and ultimate destiny, and to exert our patient efforts toward the

accomplishment of the divine purpose in them. Not only moral obligation, but selfish interest binds mankind together. The barbarism of millions is a loss to the world as truly as their heathenism is a loss to the Church. As Americans our interests are immediately bound up in theirs. Their destiny seems providentially committed to us, and upon our judicious and humane action toward them probably depends our prosperity, if not our existence as a nation. Nations have their

discipline as well as individuals. They have their tests of wisdom and virtue, and in the nature of these tests is involved the blessing or the curse, as they may be met with righteous or unrighteous action. The colored race is now our test, at least one of them. We may neglect them, we may act unjustly or unwisely toward them, but if we do they will be Pandora's box to us.

With regard to the character or quality of the African race, there are three opinions prevalent among those who profess to have given consideration to the subject.

By some it is held that these people are not children of Adam: that though human beings, they are specifically of an inferior order, having been created to supply a class of subservient men to the Adamic race.

By others it is admitted that these people were originally derived from Adam, through Noah. But they contend that their progenitor, Ham, was degraded by the judicial action of the Creator, and that intellectual and moral inferiority having descended through all their generations, they are thus adapted for, and limited to, a condition of perpetual servitude to the white races.

By the great multitude of christian people, as well as by the almost unanimous opinion of philosophers and men of science, and we may add by the concurrent thought of the millions of men in all countries who have never heard the opinion contradicted, the African race are regarded as a mere variety of mankind, whose peculiarities of body and mind are due to the same class of causes which has determined other varieties, admitted to be such. They consider the negro race to be of the same blood as the rest of mankind.

With regard to the first opinion, it might be sufficient to say, that it is totally at variance with the Bible, and with the christian religion. It can only be held by those who reject the one and despise the other. As our readers believe the Bible to be God's truth, of course they will at once reject an hypothesis directly contradictory to its statements. As they believe in christianity, in the atonement of Jesus, and the sanctification by the Spirit, and as they see this religion preached to, received by, and efficacious in the black as well as in the white, they will not trouble themselves about a doctrine which attempts to prove God to be false, and religion a delusion. In order, however, to prevent any of them from being annoyed by the bold assertions of infidels, who are in the habit of opposing science to revelation, and human authority to common sense, we will observe that all physiologists of reputation are now agreed, that independently of revelation, the result of investigation upon purely scientific principles has clearly established the identity of the human race. This question may now be considered as settled by science itself, and those who reject Scripture upon this point, must reject physiology and natural history too. He who notwithstanding sets himself up in opposition both to God and man, religion and philosophy, belongs either to the class of the lamentably ignorant or incurably stupid, and may be permitted to expose his folly without disturbing the equanimity of men of sense.

With regard to the second opinion, viz: that the African race is the degraded and perpetually servile generation of Ham, it is even more absurd than the former, for it has not a shadow of foundation in the facts upon which it professes to be

based. It is perfectly amazing how such a notion as this ever found prevalence. Surely it never would but for the necessity which men have felt for some excuse for their conduct toward these unfortunate people. Yet we have known it to be advanced from the pulpit, and that too by a Rabbi, a veritably dubbed Doctor of Divinity.

Who first spoke of the "curse of Ham," we do not know, but neither do we know that Ham was cursed at all; if he was, the Scripture is silent upon the fact. Be this as it may, the cause, whatever it was, was definitely confined to the descendants of Canaan. These settled the land called by their name. They rapidly advanced in arts, wealth, and luxury. So far from being intellectually inferior they were the pioneers of the world in the march of intelligence. To talk about the natural stupidity of the Phœnicians seems ridiculous enough. Nor was the curse of the descendants of Canaan in any way connected with a black complexion. If so, it becomes those who advocate the doctrine to prove it. Of the other descendants of Ham, some founded the mighty kingdom of Assyria, others spread themselves over southern Asia, others over Egypt and Africa. If the curse of stupidity and perpetual servitude clung to the race it must have characterized them all.

In order to establish their opinion, the advocates of the Hamite theory of slavery must show, 1st. That the black race are lineal descendants of Canaan.

2d. That all the descendants of Canaan were reduced to inferiority of moral and intellectual condition.

3d. That the descendants of Canaan have been and are so incapable of fulfilling the ordinary du-

ties of human beings, that they can never be trusted with the management of their own affairs, but must always be cared for and directed by others.

4th. They must show that the curse of Noah upon this son and his posterity was an investment of the rights of magisterial domination over them, in Shem and Japhet; and that the two latter were immediately authorized and instructed to take possession of him and his family and make them their slaves, and the slaves of their children.

And when they have proved this, they may explain why the master brothers did not do it, and why their children permitted their slaves to dwell in independence and multiply and develop themselves into the powerful nations of Canaan, and its commercial colonies?

But this seems mere trifling. It must be a bad case that rests upon so silly a defence.

Let us consider the colored race as it really is. A variety of the human family, in all essentials like ourselves, whose right to humanity is no more to be questioned because they are black, than ours is because we are white. Over these people we have no natural rights more than we have over other men. Our relation to them, abstractedly, is the same as it is to the rest of mankind. We are bound under the same moral obligation to them as to others. They are entitled to the same justice and sympathy. They are subject to the same laws of intellect, the same movements of soul as we. Inhabitants of the same earth, feeling the same wants, animated by the same hopes, agitated by the same fears, undergoing the same probation, they are travelling to the same judgment and destiny. Included in the same wonderful

scheme of grace, they are called by the same Gospel, received by the same Savior, adopted by the same Father, sanctified by the same Spirit, and received into the same heaven.

So much for the character or

quality of these people. We have now to consider their condition, and the conduct which it requires from us in view of the designs of God toward them. But we defer this to another opportunity.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Letter from a Liberian Emigrant.

GANDILLA,

Liberia, *April 10, 1855.*

You ask me whether, in my opinion, Liberia is a fit place for any large body of our people to emigrate to?

I answer, Yes, for several reasons.

1st. Because we have a free representative Government, and the only one now existing where colored men can and do fill every office in the gift of the people, and hence only where they can develop every faculty of their existence. They are obliged to participate in every thing pertaining to self-government. Men here become president, judges, lawyers, doctors, jurymen, justices of the peace, senators, representatives, and one of our emigrants has been elected a member of the City Council of Monrovia. He is also Prosecuting Attorney. In the United States he could aspire to nothing higher than a good waiter, or hair dresser. Here he can fill any office in the gift of the people. 2d. Any one who wants to work can find as much as he wishes, either as a mechanic, a farmer, or a merchant, or a laborer.

Two of our emigrants had no money when they came here, now they own the farms upon which they live. They raise and sell corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. The great fault with too many who come here without money is, that instead of going immediately in the country to till the ground, (for all have lands given them, and can have one-half of all they raise for a given time,)

they set themselves down in the town and find very little to do, comparatively speaking. Among our capitalists a great want is felt for laborers, and they would rather have Americans than natives, (native help, by-the-by, is not always to be had.) If they have farms of their own to cultivate they will attend to their own first, which is the very time you may want them. I have in my employ four Americans and seventeen natives. The Americans are worth more than the whole natives. Americans get seventy-five cents, the natives twelve and a half cents per day. This season of the year we can work all day.

Most persons, as yet, have farmed upon a very small scale, for the reason that there has not been any considerable number of enterprising farmers to introduce the modern improvements in the country. We have on working oxen yet in Liberia, and but a few horses, though I am informed there are plenty of them in the interior. You must understand that it is not necessary to plough the ground as in the States. Under our present arrangements, when the ground is ready as already described, rice and cassada are hoed in; and when ripe, rice is cut with a knife, a blade at a time. It is astonishing to see how much a small boy can cut by this process. The Americans use the hoe according to the old Southern fashion, when planting potatoes. When a few more Northern farmers can be

induced to come here they will introduce the modern improvements, and teach or give us a few lessons.

As regards the inspection of letters by Government officers, there is nothing of the kind to my knowledge, and I have a very good opportunity of judging, as I am doing considerable business with merchants by correspondents in London and New York. I have occasion to send and receive letters continually. The moment the steamer arrives, myself, with every body else who has occasion, flocks to the post office for letters. We certainly keep the post-master busy for a time. I have neither seen nor heard of any one who complained of letters being opened, nor have any of my correspondents complained of the breaking of the seals.

You ask if we have slaves. I refer you to our laws and constitution, which I send you. They clearly prohibit slavery in any sense. 'Tis true that many of the natives bind their children for a given time, for a compensation, that is, when they wish to borrow money, but though this is contrary to our laws, it is done more as a pawn or pledge until the money is returned; but it is often the case that the parent will contrive to get the child away without returning the money. We are often served that way, and there is no redress.

With respect to the Government, I think I can safely say it is a popular one; though the president, in my opinion, has too much patronage to bestow; but that, in a representative government, can be remedied in time. Besides, his term of office is only two years.

You ask what has become of the New York Agricultural and Emigration Liberia Association.*

Well, by the imbecility of the society, we have received no addition direct from New-York. Still we are getting along finely, and making accessions to our number continually. We have in our settlement a fine church just finished, 20 by 25, built of wood, and entirely by subscription. We have several persons who have drawn lots, and they intend to improve them as soon as the dry season sets in. We have a splendid location, and will naturally be to the St. Paul's river what Albany is to the Hudson. We have not yet made any attempt at incorporation. I have called my farm "Gandilla," from the native tree of that name which grows on it, something like your oak.

The number of natives in the Republic is supposed to be about two hundred thousand. Their mode of carrying is on the back; I mean such articles as camwood, ivory, palm oil, &c. They often bring cattle, sheep, goats, and fowls from the interior. I am now buying camwood at the rate of three tons per month. The Mandingoes, who are half civilized, and can read and write the Arabic, frequently visit me. The natives have the land in common, and adopt the old patriarchal style of moving about from place to place; and until the Liberians subdued the various tribes and brought them under subjection they were constantly at war, and would sell each other to the slave dealers. They appear to be very glad that the wars and the traffic in slaves are broken up. There is every diversity of soil, from the light gravel (adapted to coffee) to the heavy loam for sugar, and from the bread fruit to the lemon. It would take a small volume to enumerate the different kinds of fruit.

*This was a society of colored people formed in this city in the year 1851, for the promotion of agriculture.—*Com. Adv.*

We have not discovered any mineral in Liberia proper as yet, but iron; but we get considerable gold from the interior. I have some in my possession.

Our currency is part English and part American, with the exception of bills issued by Government, which are very few. The missionaries get drafts payable in the United States. When merchants wish to make a remittance they buy up these drafts.

As we have no vessel of our own, we often buy from transient vessels passing by. We pay in camwood, palm oil, and ivory. I hope you will understand that the same God

who made this country made the United States. He never made any thing in vain. He made the beasts of the fields, and clothed them according to the climate he wished them to occupy; but man he did not clothe, leaving him to clothe himself according to his desires, and the climate he chooses to occupy. Hence it was optional with him to occupy any and all climates, as he chose—

“From Greenland’s icy mountains,
To Afric’s sunny strand—”

even the whole world.

Yours truly,

JACOB M. RICHARDSON.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Liberia Packet.

WE need not remind our readers, that we have from time to time filled up many pages of our Journal, advocating the building or purchasing of a vessel by the American Colonization Society, to be sailed under the special direction of its Agents. We have endeavored to show that this is the most judicious, the most practicable, and the most desirable course, under all circumstances, that can be pursued. Had others thought with us, long ere this the vessel would have been plying between the Chesapeake and Liberia. But what we endeavored to prove most *desirable*—now becomes a *necessity*. The late act of Congress prohibits the carrying of steerage passengers, unless in a certain kind of vessel or vessels of a peculiar construction. Among many minor and less important specifications, they must be double-decked, the lower deck to be permanent, watertight, and to be

at least, six feet below the carlines and beams of the upper deck. Now these and other essentials can only be found in vessels of a large class from five to six hundred tons; such as have seldom been chartered by the Society—and which cannot be chartered except at very high rates, at least double what has generally been paid. We repeat, therefore, that *the vessel* we have so long advocated, becomes a *necessity*—and we wait with no little anxiety to see measures adopted for its purchase. We have received letters from Mr, Gurley, the well known General Agent of the American Colonization Society, covering the proceedings of a meeting held in Maine—in which the initiative step is taken towards the thing needed. We trust it will not end here. A few months of united action, on the part of Agents, auxiliaries and friends of the Society, would put the vessel afloat.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Education in Liberia.

OUR readers need not now be informed, that the people of Liberia are behind those of every civilized country, in point of intelligence, and the means necessary

for the education of the rising generation: and though christian friends in the United States, have for a series of years, established and supported primary schools in

Liberia, the fact is obvious, that the principles upon which these schools are established, partake directly of a missionary character—the schools are supported with the avowed object to raise up missionaries for the enlightenment of the millions of Africa's degraded sons. In itself the object is a noble one and well worthy the consideration and benevolence of the good and pious throughout christendom. A doubt cannot exist as to the great and important benefits which it is possible may accrue to Africa if such schools are properly sustained—if qualified persons—persons we mean who are capable of spelling the name of their country—are employed as teachers. In many instances, it cannot be disguised, the teachers of some of the schools, supported by missionary societies, are utterly incapable of explaining sentences of the most ordinary import. We do not make these remarks from ill will to any person: nor can we pretend to say, that these teachers may not learn those placed in their care, something good—but we are, we confess, extremely credulous as to any real benefit Liberia may derive from her children being trained up under such unfavorable circumstances. We admit, and we do so with the greatest pleasure, that there are a few schools in Liberia which cannot by any possibility be placed in juxtaposition with those we have just referred to. They claim, at least a few of them do, a respectable position—they have as teachers, gentlemen of honor and intelligence, and well qualified “to teach the young idea how to shoot,” and we confidently assert, that the most promising young men in our city, have received their instruction in these schools. Education would certainly be at a very low ebb in Liberia, if a contrast could not be made.

But we will take up the train of argument we set out with, that all the schools in Liberia are under the control of missionary societies, whose ostensible object is, to raise up teachers, to disseminate christianity and civilization among the aborigines of the country. This will certainly be an advantage to Liberia, as it will be raising from deep degradation our heathen brethren, they will be taught the beauties of christianity, and learn to know that he is fit for the enjoyment of the benefits of a free government. In fact, the savage will stand disenthralled, redeemed, and as a man stand boldly forth to defend the honor and interests of his country. We admit that missionary operations are great auxiliaries in the hands of Providence for the redemption of Africa

from her low and degraded state: and we are willing to admit further, that without the assistance of missionaries, it is doubtful, if Liberia with her vast majority of citizens who do not know a letter in the alphabet, could sustain herself, and steadily maintain the purity of wholesome laws. What is at present Liberia's security? The reverence which all classes pay to the Sabbath, and to the christian religion. Let the man be what he may—he may ridicule the Church, but he knows well that if he openly violates the Sabbath, he is no gainer in a worldly point of view—his interests would be in jeopardy. Therefore, the people of Liberia are orderly, and we confess it, that it is through the influence of missionary operations. If such was not the case, what security would there be for the permanency of our government?

Now as we have tried to be plain and explicit, without wounding the feelings of any, we may be permitted to give full vent to our own views. It is no secret that ten out of every twelve immigrants who come to Liberia, are in the strict sense of the word, ignorant, and scarcely fit for any service, but that of being “hewers of wood and drawers of water”—their children, in many instances, do not know what a Bible is:—now we ask, can such description of persons do much to raise Liberia to that position which she should to reach? Can it be said that missionary schools are likely to send forth men capable of taking charge of the government—to carry it on as it should be? We unhesitatingly reply in the negative—and it is with fear and trembling that we are compelled to come to this conclusion. Our government are not insensible to this fact, but its resources must for the present be turned into other channels. It has made stringent laws to force parents to send their children to school, but the government have no schools of its own to receive them. What is to be done under these circumstances? Can Liberia continue to exist, in the absence of the necessary schools to educate the rising generation? What security have we, that our republican form of government will be sustained? Can ignorance maintain a republic? We say, no! What then is to be done? Tax the people—tax their houses—lands—vessels and every other description of property they may possess, and let this tax be for the express purpose of establishing schools for the education of our children, under no consideration must the revenue derived from this tax be used for other purposes, whatever contingency may arise.

The rising generation must be educated, or the republic, which the people so loudly boast of, will in the natural course of things become a monarchy. And what then? Will this be done without bloodshed? Will not tyranny hold up its cursed head? If the people are not educated, Liberia as a republic cannot stand. Missionary schools, such as we now have, cannot furnish men to take care of our country. Everybody knows this, who have given themselves the trouble to examine into the matter.

The people of Liberia must help themselves, and stop looking for aid, in this particular, from abroad.

The people of Liberia must be educated or the Republic cannot stand.

MONROVIA, July 10, 1854.

MR. HERALD.—Will you allow us a space in your columns to make a few remarks in relation to certain opinions advanced in an editorial of your last number?

The article in question discusses a very important subject, viz: "Education as indispensably necessary to the stability of the Republic." This is a fact so obvious that a blind man will not dispute it; though he may not see it, he will certainly stumble against it. But, Mr. Herald, how does it happen that you object to the idea that missionary schools such as are now in operation in Liberia are adequate to raise men competent to uphold and conduct the government? You ask, "Can it be said that missionary schools are likely to send forth men capable of taking charge of the government—to carry it on as it should be?" And then you remark, "We unhesitatingly reply in the negative—and it is with fear and trembling that we are compelled to come to this conclusion." Well may you have to come to this conclusion in such a manner, for it is, according to our impression, rather a hasty one.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the schools now in the Republic will send forth men qualified in a very respectable degree to take charge of the government in all its departments. It is not a fact that in all the schools the young men are educated exclusively with a view to missionary operations. We do not believe that all the young men in the Alex. High School—(of which we know more than we do of any other)—are being trained for the ministry.

We are acquainted with two of the students who are studying with a view to the practice of law—with another studying with reference to medical pursuits. We know of but two who have the ministry

in view. Though the fact cannot be concealed and should not be, that the Liberian Church is just as much in need of educated men as the State.

You ask further, Mr. Herald, "What is to be done under these circumstances? Can Liberia continue to exist in the absence of necessary schools to educate the rising generation?" By these interrogations, it appears Sir, you leave the impression that there are no "necessary schools" in the Republic. But is this the fact? Are not the schools now existing or some of them at least as good and fully as adequate to produce educated men as any the government might establish had it the means to do so? Surely they are. But the objection seems to be—they are *missionary schools*. Well supposing they are. Are not Liberians, strictly speaking a missionary community! Was it not a part of the avowed object of the founders of this nation that it should be the means of introducing christianity and civilization into this continent? and is not this now strenuously urged as one of the greatest pleas in behalf of Liberia by her friends abroad? Is it not right therefore—is it not sure to found the education of those who in future are to come forward and sustain the government, upon the holy principles of the Bible? Is it not proper to inspire them with high regard for those truths which are a nation's safe guard—and under the influence of which alone true national prosperity and greatness are promoted?

The perplexity with us, Mr. Herald, has always been, not so much that the means of education are lacking as that there are so few who appreciate the facilities within their reach, some there are who indulging a foolish pride, (and ignorance and pride go together) despise the idea of being educated by missionary societies and are therefore remaining in ignorance—satisfied with merely earning sufficient to keep themselves from pauperism. We know some young men in this community of fine natural talents who, if they would practice a little self denial—and embrace the advantages held out to them in some of these schools might become brilliant ornaments and efficient supporters of our Republic: but they look only to the present, they regard not the future. This being the state of things then—if instruction is now despised when it may be obtained under circumstances so favorable, is it likely that it would be appreciated, if schools were established by the government entirely detached from missionary operations? We cannot assure ourselves that it would. Yet it is certain that if the

people are not educated, "*Liberia as a Republic cannot stand*," for such is the increase and such the character of immigration that in a few years the country will be deluged in a flood of ignorance which will, in its powerful flow, unless there be a sufficient counteracting influence, bear away our free institutions, arrest the progress of the rising nation, and render our beloved land a scene of discord and tyranny. And here I may be permitted to state my honest conviction that so long as this state of things continues Liberia cannot fully meet the expectation of her friends abroad in exerting a redeeming and recuperative influence upon the surrounding natives—excepting perhaps so far as her example and authority may operate upon them. She will always have enough to do to suppress and counteract the demoralizing and degenerating influence of ignorance among our own citizens. It is impossible to disguise the fact that emigrations to Liberia from the U. S. are generally composed of persons not at all calculated to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizens of a free government, and therefore much less qualified to *redeem a continent*—persons who, having spent the greater portion of their lives in servile situations, if not in hard bondage, are themselves barely civilized. If Liberians then would see their country prosper—if they would see her advance to na-

tional importance. If they would not see her dissevered into a thousand pieces—and become an object of scorn to the world—a reproach to the entire colored race. If they would see Africa "elevated, redeemed and disenthralled," they must inspire their children with a sense of the importance of knowledge—teaching them that in efficiency it is "*Power*" and in value above the price of rubies—and therefore should be appreciated and driven after wherever and by whomsoever proffered.

Before we conclude, Mr. Herald, we beg to say that you must not, from the foregoing remarks understand us as slighting your advice that "*the people of Liberia must help themselves*," &c.

We sincerely believe and constantly advocate the doctrine of true independence, but this should not induce us to refuse or neglect offered aid, especially when we are in need of it. It is the part of wisdom to accept of and appreciate it. We would not regard a man in indigent circumstances as wise who, on the ground that he must be independent, would refuse assistance tendered to him—such conduct would be extremely foolish, and the man would be deserving of no sympathy. Let us then, while we endeavor to maintain a proper spirit of independence, not slight assistance from abroad.

ALEXANDRIAN.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Sporting Expedition.

A short time since a party of three gentlemen from this place went on an expedition up the Mesurado for the purpose of sport. Arriving at the destined spot, nine miles, they landed, and after solacing themselves with various creature comforts that they had provided themselves with, and making preparations for the morrow, they rolled themselves up in their blankets and slept as only sportsmen can sleep—before dawn they were aroused by those they had engaged to mark various species of game. A dip in the Mesurado, a cup of coffee, and a segar having braced up their nerves they felt themselves equal to any encounter. They then followed their guides to a spot where a number of Chimpanzies had been seen the previous day. On arriving near the place a sudden exclamation from one of the party induced the others to stop and see what was the matter; on looking round an immense brute in the shape of an Old Man Chimpanzie was observed in a threatening attitude; they (the party) immediately placed

themselves in battle array and poured in a volley which staggered the Old Boy; he however soon recovered himself and made a most infuriated charge upon the person nearest to him (a round paunchy little gentleman) and with an immense branch of a tree which he seized, he fell the unfortunate sportsman to the ground; he then rushed to the encounter with the others, when a well directed volley poured in brought the old fellow to the ground; on examining him, we found he measured four feet eleven inches, and his muscular proportions were almost incredible: we then paid attention to our unfortunate fellow sportsman, whose wounds we found to be very slight, and with the aid of a little brandy applied externally and internally, he was soon in a state to accompany us further. We then proceeded some distance without seeing anything, till one of our guides who had gone ahead returned, and by his signs and words, gave us to understand there was game ahead; we very cautiously followed him for about

one half of a mile, when by his violent gesticulations we were led to expect we were in the immediate neighborhood of it, we, by his direction, crawled some distance upon our hands and knees, and on our looking through the bushes could see at the distance of about seventy yards a herd of fine deer seven or eight in number, of the elk species. We then agreed that each should single out a particular one, and was taking deliberate aim, and on the point of firing, when the aforesaid little gentleman was seized with a violent convulsion of the nose, and began sneezing in a most terrific manner, which immediately put to flight the whole herd; several shots were fired, and various deer were declared to be struck, but none left on the field; the party then commenced abusing the unfortunate little paunchy, who ultimately made his peace by saying he would stand a champagne dinner.

The sun having now become intensely hot we bethought us of the most expeditious way of returning, and our guides jogging on ahead, we proceeded in a jovial humor towards our place of embarkation, when all at once in the open, up jumped a red deer, when all the fire-arms were

brought to bear upon him, and a regular volley poured in, the unfortunate brute dropt, all hands declaring they had struck him in such and such a place, but on examining it, only one ball appeared to have struck, and that on the back of the head; however we shouldered our game and proceeded onwards without any further adventure. We then jumped into our boat, and after strengthening the inward man with such good things as we had, commenced our homeward passage—on our way we passed a snake in the water, and fire-arms were again in requisition, when the unfortunate little paunchy with his usual precision of fire, commenced with a revolving rifle and each succeeding shot fell in closer and closer proximity to the boat, and had there been many more to fire doubtless would have been too near to be harmless—at any rate the snake escaped, and we made our way home, much pleased with our day's amusement, and at a future day intend to make another excursion on a more extended scale, and should it prove agreeable, dear Mr. Editor, we will transmit our further explor.

Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Action of Religious Bodies on African Colonization.

DURING the meeting, held April 10th and 11th, of the THIRD PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA, a communication was received from the Agent for Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, soliciting the help of Presbytery in the work of colonizing free persons of color in Africa. This was referred to a committee, on whose recommendation the following minute was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in reference to the colonization of free colored people on the coast of Africa, we are satisfied from what has already been accomplished thereby, that it is calculated to do much in the future for suffering humanity, and would respectfully and earnestly recommend the cause to the attention and patronage of all our churches.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA, at their Session, held in Bethlehem Church, April 11, adopted the subjoined resolutions on African Colonization, which were passed by the General Assembly in 1853:

1st. That the original project of colonization, so far as it proposed to introduce civilization, free government, and Christi-

anity among the people of Africa, merits, as it has already received, the cordial approbation and friendly sympathy of the Presbyterian Church.

2d. That as Christians and Americans, we look with delight upon the success already achieved, in the rescue of more than five hundred miles of sea-coast, from the manifold crimes and miseries which the slave trade inflicted upon it, and in the successful organization and administration of republican government by the emigrants to Liberia, thus triumphantly vindicating their capacity for the higher duties of society.

3d. That whenever colored emigrants, already free, or offered liberty by their masters at the south, on the condition of their emigrating, solicit aid to reach Liberia, we cordially recommend them to the sympathies and assistance of the churches under our care.

The following is the report of the PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist E. Church, passed at its meeting at Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, are of

the opinion that this noble enterprise is worthy of the entire confidence, sympathy and liberal support of this Conference and of our Church in general.

The philanthropic objects and fruits of Colonization, are too well known to require in this place any argument or detailed report, to secure the favorable regard of our people.

African Colonization may be properly denominated a special mission: a mission of civilization and Christianity to Africa and the African race: a mission possessing twithin the legitimate scope of its operations, a *home* and *foreign* department, calling into requisition the sympathy and beneficence of philanthropy and religion, whose united claims are urged upon us by every consideration of patriotism, humanity, and the love of God; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved*, That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission, a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

3. *Resolved*, That we will co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the Conference which lie within the boundaries of these States.

4. *Resolved*, That we will preach, if necessary, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or that immediately succeeding the 4th of July.

G. DIXON BOWEN, } Committee.
M. H. SISTY, }

Annexed are the report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE Methodist Episcopal Church, at their annual meeting at Newark, April 17, 1855.

The objects of the American Colonization Society are too well known and widely appreciated to demand from your committee any extended notice, or special defence. Truly national in its character and spirit, it is the ally of no party nor sect; but presents a claim of the deep practical regard of every christian, and every philanthropist, as an instrumentality, which, by God's blessing, promises to elevate and redeem a continent, and give the blessings of Christian civilization to nearly one-fifth of the world's population, yet degraded and sunken to the low depths of pagan barbarism.

It is a cause in which we as a church have a deep practical interest, to be measured and estimated by the value of our

mission field on the Western Coast of Africa, for whose past success, present prosperity, and future prospects, we are largely indebted to the direct or incidental advantages furnished by the Society.

But there are at this time special considerations existing, which, in the judgment of your committee, claim the earnest and practical attention of this Conference, and that portion of the population of this State which is embraced within the sphere of our influence.

The Colonization Society of New Jersey has purchased a large territory in Africa,—commencing at a point on the St. John's river, about 20 miles from its mouth, and extending about 25 miles into the interior. Upon this territory, the American Colonization Society are making a settlement. To aid in this object, the State Society has authorized their agents to select 20 families of suitable character, to be colonized on this purchase: giving them a free passage to Liberia—a farm with house and other necessary improvements to the value of \$200 for each family; and an outfit of \$100. The expense of sending these families to Africa, and providing for them an outfit and a home, will amount in the aggregate to about \$10,000.

To meet these expenses, we have an appropriation of \$3,000, payable *this year* by the Legislature of the State; leaving the Society entirely dependent upon the voluntary aid of the friends of the cause for the remaining.

Your committee entertain the opinion that these facts, if placed fairly before our people, will elicit from them a prompt and liberal response.

The measure now proposed is but another step towards the conquest of a continent for Christ. It is pushing the march of Christian civilization further from the coast, into a *salubrious* and healthy region, abounding in all the natural sources of prosperity and wealth, and teeming with a numerous population, waiting for the salvation of God. Our institutions, so blessed of Heaven, in the propagation of a pure faith on other continents, are now operating in Africa with all their undiminished efficiency. The waters of life fill a wider and deeper chamber *there*, than they did, when first on this continent the hand of our fathers smote the rock in the wilderness. Here, the stream fertilizes a continent—there it rolls its increasing tide to the same glorious and sublime consummation. If we aid in pushing these Christian colonies farther into the interior of Africa, we are by just so much aiding the

cause of African christianization. If we give money to build houses for emigrants, we are at the same time building houses in which the missionary shall preach Christ to the lost and perishing.

But we refrain, and beg leave in conclusion, to offer, for the consideration of Conference, the following resolutions :

1. That in the success of the cause of colonization, we see a most important auxiliary to the great work of African Christianization, and in this view it deserves, and shall have our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

2. That we approve of the efforts now being made by the society of this State, to colonize their territory in Africa ; and that, as far as practicable, we will aid in the accomplishment of that object, by bringing the subject to the attention of our congregations, and co-operating with the State Agents in procuring the necessary funds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WESLEY KENNEY, J. McCLINTOCK, B. WEED, J. S. SWAIM, J. T. CRANE, Committee.

Death of White Missionaries.

Rev. George W. Horne, white missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rocktown, Africa, died on the morning of the 6th of October. This gentleman was a son of Rev. James Horne, Wesleyan Missionary in Bermuda, and a brother of Rev. J. W. Horne, the principal of Monrovia Academy, in the mission of the M. E. Church, Liberia.

Rev. John Kingdon, Missionary under the auspices of the Southern Baptist convention of Foreign Missions departed this life at Monrovia, on Tuesday the 16th of January last. His funeral was largely attended from the Providence Baptist Church.

[From the American Missionary.]

Mendi Mission.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Thompson, dated at Kaw-Mendi, Oct. 20, 1854, and from Mr. Burton, dated Nov. 10 and 15. The members of the Mission were in pretty good health. Mr. Burton had been quite ill, but had recovered.

Mr. Thompson wrote, that the Kaw-Mendi station was prospering. He had received sixteen members to the church since Mr. Tefft left, and expected to receive more in November,

The following is an extract from one of Mr. Burton's letters :

BURNING FOR WITCHCRAFT.

On the 5th of August Mr. Burton writes : "I have had an opportunity of witnessing some of the most horrid specimens of heathenism that could be imagined. I cannot describe the scene. No one would get a correct idea of it by representation. A woman near us was taken sick, and several persons were accused of bewitching her; five were seized and put to torture the most cruel, and had suffered some eight or ten days before it came to my knowledge. I then hastened to the spot and found three of them. One, a woman, some thirty years of age, was burned till there is hardly a place on her body that is not a putrid sore. Her left breast is perfectly roasted ; also, the whole of her right arm and left leg. The other two, a man and girl, were not so bad. The man had a heavy chain fastened to his neck ; the girl had one ankle fastened in a log. I begged and entreated the woman who inflicted the torture to release them, which she finally did. I took the man and girl in the boat to the

Mission-house. I then went to Mr. Hanson, and he went with Mr. Nathan and myself to the spot. We concluded it was best to remove the other woman, and Mr. Hanson applied to the chief to get the two who were at another place, a short distance off. I brought the poor woman to the Mission, and the chief sent a man for the other two, who brought them here. I told him he had better leave them with us, as I thought we could make them more comfortable than they could. He did so, and we have the five at the Mission. One of the last two has a young child, born during this torture. The woman who is burned so badly, I think cannot live. I hope the others will. Our landlord, Beeryemmy, died day before yesterday, and they are now holding a great cry over him. It is reported that they have seized a good many for witching him but I have not yet seen any."

On the 22d of August, Mr. Burton wrote : "A few days ago, Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, captured two slave-canoes, with eighty-nine slaves. The slaves were packed in the bottom of the canoes, and sticks tied across on the top of the seats, to keep them confined. The owner intended to fight with poisoned arrows, but Mr. Hanson shot dead the first man who attempted to resist. The rest yielded without resistance."

18th of August, Mr. Burton's last date, he says, that "All the poor people who are suffering for supposed witchcraft are better."

Result of our Appeal for Funds.

IN addition to the amount reported in our July number, as having been received in response to our circular letter, which was sent to about one thousand persons, principally in the southern States, and which was subsequently published in our number for April last, we have received \$746 06, making a total aggregate of \$3,263 14; which is a little less than one-third the amount we hoped to realize from the agency of the friends to whom the circular was sent. Still, we are not the less thankful for what we have received. And to those kind friends who have responded to our appeal, some of them very liberally out of their own pockets, and others by soliciting assistance from their acquaintances, in addition to their own donations, we tender our most hearty thanks.

As stated in our April number, we were limited by the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at the last annual meeting, requiring all appeals in States wherein Auxiliary Societies exist to be made only through said societies, and under their direction. As we had previously

availed ourselves of the privilege of the co-operation of the principal State Societies, earlier in the year, by appeals made under their direction, (the material aid from which, however, to this Society, has fallen far below our expectations,) we did not feel free to ask their permission for us to send our circular to any of the friends of Colonization in those States, or to solicit them to do so.

The amounts received from time to time have been acknowledged in the monthly receipts of the Society, as published in the Repository.

We still hope to hear from others, in response to our appeal, and in aid of our exhausted treasury. In consequence of not having received, though the State Auxiliary Societies, that assistance which we hoped to receive, and of our limited receipts from other parts of the country, we have been greatly embarrassed during the present year. We earnestly hope the friends of Colonization will not allow the great work to stop, for want of means to carry it on.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1855.

MAINE.		
Bath—Wm. Ledyard.....	5 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
By Rev. Dennis Powers:		
New Market—G. W. Frost, \$1,		
P. W. Tenney, 50 cts.....	1 50	
Portsmouth—Ch. Hayes, W. B.		
Loud, C. W. Brewster, H. A.		
Bigelow, J. A. Paul, C. Rob-		
inson, Aaron Hill, J. Knowl-		
ton, Geo. Henderson, M. Buf-		
ford, A. E. Stevens, Elizabeth		
Walker, Col. Sternes, each \$1;		
Peter Jenness, Rev. H. D.		
Moore, Samuel Swasey, Mr.		
Myers, each \$2.....	21 00	
Manchester—David Gillis, S. J.		
Cheney, J. S. Kidder, each \$5.	15 00	
Nashua—L. W. Noyes, \$5, Eli-		
zabeth Shepherd, \$2.....	7 00	
Salisbury—S. C. Bartlett, Jona.		
P. Webster, T. H. Pettingill,		
E. F. Greenough, Samuel Di-		
mond, Moses Greely, Garland		
Calef, each \$1; Benjamin Pet-		
tingill, J. H. Clement, Mrs.		
A. B. Green, each \$3; Isaac N.		
Sawyer, Jennette Webster, ea.		
\$2.....	20 00	
		64 50
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Falmouth—Mrs. Martha Vinal,		
to constitute Rev. H. B. Hooker		
a life member of the A. C. S.,		
by Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	30 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Capt. George Barker:		
Newport—Thomas R. Hazard,		
\$25, Eliza DeWolf Thayer,		
\$15, Miss Mary King, \$5, Rev.		
T. Thayer, \$3, W. A. Clarke, \$1, };	49 00	

Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. R. DeWolf, each \$15, to constitute the Rev. John West, of Bristol, a life member of the A. C. S., as a testimony of their respect; Wm. Fales, Robert Rogers, each \$10, Cash \$5, Methodist collection, \$3.65, Wm. B. Spooner, Benjamin Wyatt, Martin Bennett, Rev. Thomas Shepard, each \$1.... 62 65

Warren—R. B. Johnson, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Mrs. Hannah Smith, \$10, Capt. Simonds, H. N. Luther, each \$3, Mrs. Carr, C. T. Child, each \$2, S. P. Child, \$1..... 51 00

162 65

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

Collinsville—S. W. Collins, \$10, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., Rev. C. B. McLean, Charles Blair, each \$2; R. H. Tiffenny, S. P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, A. G. Hugens, H. N. Goodwin, F. J. Garritt, each \$1, P. O. Humphrey, E. M. Curtes, G. H. Nearing, each 50 cents, J. J. Heath, 25 cents, N. N. Barrett, 20 cents..... 21 95

Simsbury—Rush Tuller, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; Jos. Toy, \$1..... 21 00

Litchfield—St. Michael's Church, \$10, O. S. Seymour, \$5, Dr. Beckwith, Misses Parmelee, each \$2, G. H. Hollister, C. O. Belden, each \$1—\$21, in part to constitute Rev. J. M. Willey a life member of the A. C. S..... 21 00

Unionville—S. Q. Porter, \$5, W. Platner, \$2, W. H. Cowles, D. A. Keyes, each \$1, L. Richards, A. S. Mills, each 50 cents..... 10 00

South Windsor—George Roberts, \$3, A. Olcott, R. Olcott, Miss A. Olcott, E. Moore, Mrs. E. Pinney, Mrs. Lieut. Greene, Mrs. T. Elmer, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. J. Clapp, G. O. Clapp, S. T. Wolcott, Miss U. Wolcott, each \$1, R. R. Rollo, Charles Willey, Mrs. W. Stoughton, Mrs. F. Stoughton, Miss Jeroma Scovill, each 50 cents, Cash 25 cents..... 17 75

Bristol—Collection in the Congregational Church..... 13 28

Avon—Collection in E. Parish, \$12.91; W. Parish, \$6.35.... 19 26

Killingworth—Coll'n in Church, 8 00

Fairfield—Collection in the First Congregational Church, by S. A. Nichols, Esq..... 35 11

167 35

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes—From the 1st and 2d United Churches of Amwell, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick and Rev. S. M. Osmond, Co-Pastors... 15 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From DEL, annual donation..... 50 00

VIRGINIA.

Wellsburgh—Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin..... 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greensborough—W. A. Caldwell, 5 00

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—S. B. Newman... 10 00

Clinton—William Lipscomb, by Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D.... 10 00

20 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph..... 100 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:

Coshocton—W. K. Johnson & Brothers, \$5, Hon. C. S. Barnes, Hon. T. Campbell, J. Simmons, Dr. Cass, S. Morrison, J. W. Dwyer, J. Painter, T. S. Humerrickhouse, each \$1, others \$2. 15 00

Martinsburgh—Uriah Reese, \$5, Stephen Cook, \$3, A. Barnes, R. Barnes, H. Dudgeon, each \$2, Rev. Mr. Harvey, George McWilliams, J. Stephenson, Rev. A. S. Moffit, C. McClelland, M. M. Davis, D. Lawman, B. F. Heskell, J. B. Cook, Dr. Rodman, J. Sims, J. S. Guy, J. Adams, J. McWilliams, Moses McWilliams, William H. Parks, each \$1, others, \$2..... 32 00

Collections in the following places, after lecture, viz:

In *East Union*, \$3; *New Castle*, \$4; *Bedford*, \$2; *Carlisle*, \$2; *Roscoe*, \$6.50; *Ulica*, \$4; *Pleasant*, \$10..... 31 50

Tremont—Coll: on Tremont Circuit, M. E. Ch., by Rev. E. H. Shields, 7 00

Collections in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz:

<i>Madison</i> , \$1; <i>Ashtabula</i> , 50 cents;	
<i>Ravenna</i> , Cyrus Prentis, \$5;	
<i>Brimfield</i> , Mr. Terril, \$1.50;	
<i>Freedom</i> , \$2.50; <i>Windham</i> , \$1.80;	
<i>Berlin</i> , \$3; <i>Wellsville</i> , \$1.50;	
James Wells, \$5; <i>Cleveland</i> , \$17.50;	
<i>Brooklin</i> , \$13 88; <i>Troy</i> , \$4;	
<i>Ellsworth</i> , Mr. Coult, \$3; <i>Chardon</i> , \$5.....	64 98
<i>Xenia</i> —Mrs. Nancy McQuiston, \$10, John Vanaton, \$5, by J. C. McMillan.....	15 00
<i>New Concord</i> —Pleasant Hill Ch., Rev. S. Wilson, Pastor.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	175 48

ILLINOIS.

<i>Lebanon</i> —Collections in Lebanon by Rev. P. Akers.....	42 00
<i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe.....	7 00
	<hr/>
	49 00

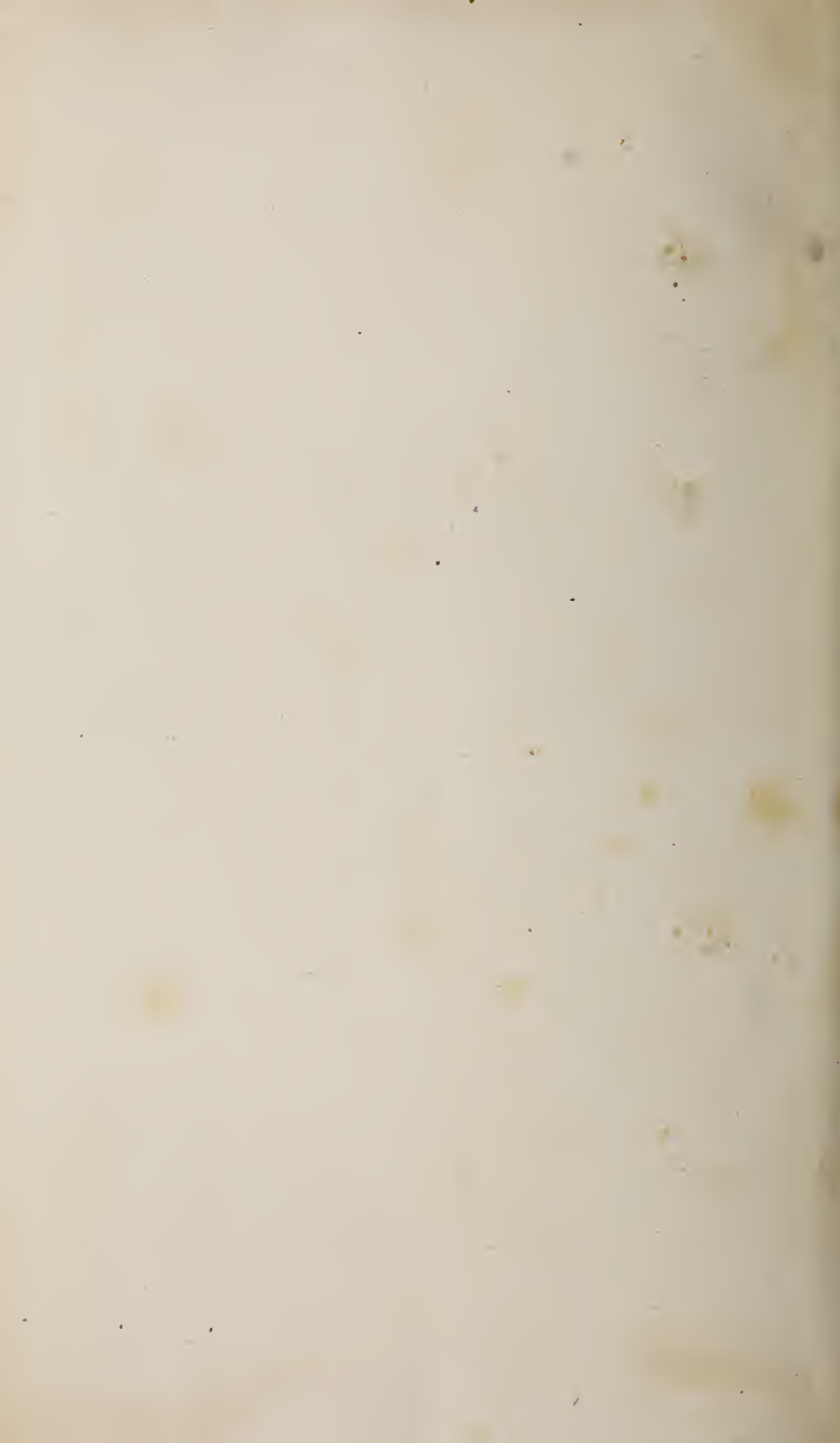
TURKEY.

<i>Constantinople</i> —Rev. Elias Riggs,	10 00
	<hr/>
Total Contributions.....	\$863 98

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE. — <i>Sullivan</i> —Augustus B. Perry, \$2 to Oct. 1856. By Capt. George Barker: <i>Portland</i> —Robert Holyoke, \$2 to Sept. '56. <i>Cumberland</i> —Rev. Jos. Blake, \$1 to May, '56. <i>Bath</i> —Wm. Ledyard, \$5 to July, '57.....	10 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Louisa Brown, \$5 to April, '61. <i>Fitzwilliam</i> —Rev. A. Jenkins, \$3 to Oct. '55.....	8 00
VERMONT. —By Rev. W. Mitchell: <i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. B. Carpenter, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Sharon</i> —Hon. Wm. Steele, D. Z. Steele, each \$1 to July, '56. <i>Royalton</i> —Martin T. Joiner, \$1 to July, '56, Dr. Joseph A. Denison, \$1 to Jan. '56. <i>Cornwall</i> —Jeremiah Bingham, \$1 to Aug. '54, S. S. Rockwell, \$1 to Aug. '56, Rufus Mead, \$1.17 to Aug. '55, Dea. Dan'l Warner, \$1 to Aug. '53, Frederic Ford, \$1 to Aug. '55.....	10 17
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Medfield</i> —Johnson Mason, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Lowell</i> —W. S. Southworth, for 1855, \$1. <i>Northbridge Centre</i> —Francis A. Gavitt, to July, '56, \$1.....	3 00

RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Providence</i> —Rev. Allen Brown, \$7 to Jan. '57. <i>Newport</i> —W. A. Clark, \$2 to Jan. '58, N. B. Hammett, \$2 to Aug. '58, Miss Mary P. Hazzard, \$3 to Jan. '56, Mrs. C. Wickham, \$2 to Jan. '56, G. H. Calvert, \$5 to June, '58. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, \$1 to July, '57, Moses B. Wood, \$3 to Aug. '58, Mrs. Sarah B. Peck, \$2 to Jan. '57. <i>Warren</i> —A. M. Gammell, \$1 to June, '56.	28 00
CONNECTICUT. — <i>North Haven</i> —Henry McNeil, to Jan. '56....	4 00
NEW YORK. — <i>Geneva</i> —G. L. Rose, to Jan. '50.....	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Washington City</i> —Miss H. L. Morley, to Aug. '56.....	1 00
VIRGINIA. — <i>Bowers</i> —Dr. Carr Bowers, \$5 to Jan. '59. <i>Farley</i> —R. H. Cunningham, \$15 to Jan. '60. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Jerry McHenry Farler, \$1 to Aug. '56.....	21 00
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty, \$1 to July, '56. <i>Waynesborough</i> —Thomas Kennedy, \$3 to May, '59. <i>Greensborough</i> —Thomas Caldwell, \$5 to July, '55.....	9 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Georgetown</i> —D. J. Wilson, to July, '56....	1 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Langsbury</i> —E. Atkinson, to Oct. '58.....	10 00
KENTUCKY. — <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Mrs. S. S. Thompson, \$10 to Jan. '56. <i>Greenville</i> —Jos. Ricketts, \$1 to April, '55. <i>Maysville</i> —James Artus, \$2 to Jan. '56....	13 00
TENNESSEE. — <i>Memphis</i> —William S. Kennedy, to July, '56.....	1 00
OHIO. — <i>Columbus</i> —J. Ridgway, to July, '55.....	2 00
INDIANA. — <i>Laurel</i> —John Chance, to May, '55.....	1 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Galena</i> —Dr. H. J. Coe, to June, '55.....	3 00
MISSOURI. — <i>St. Louis</i> —James Clemens, jr., \$5 to Jan. '62. <i>Deep Water</i> —Rev. Amos Jones, \$5 to Jan. '55. <i>Potosi</i> —H. M. Smith, \$5 in full to Aug. '55..	15 00
MICHIGAN. — <i>Northville</i> —Rev. Jas. Dubnar, \$5 to July, '57.....	5 00
	<hr/>
Total Repository.....	126 17
Total Contributions.....	863 98
	<hr/>
Aggregate amount.....	\$990 15



For use in Library only

I-7 v.31/32
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1794