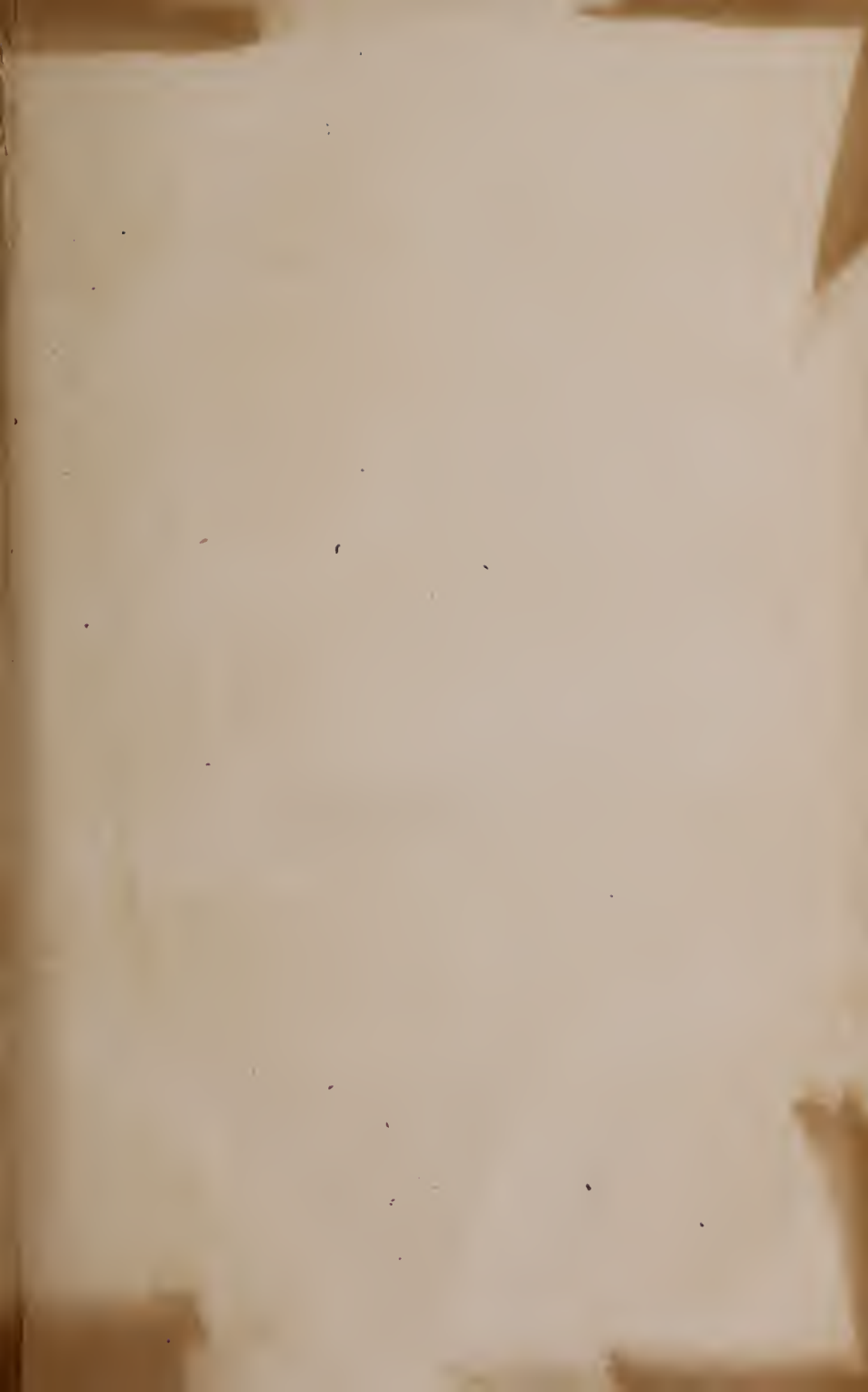


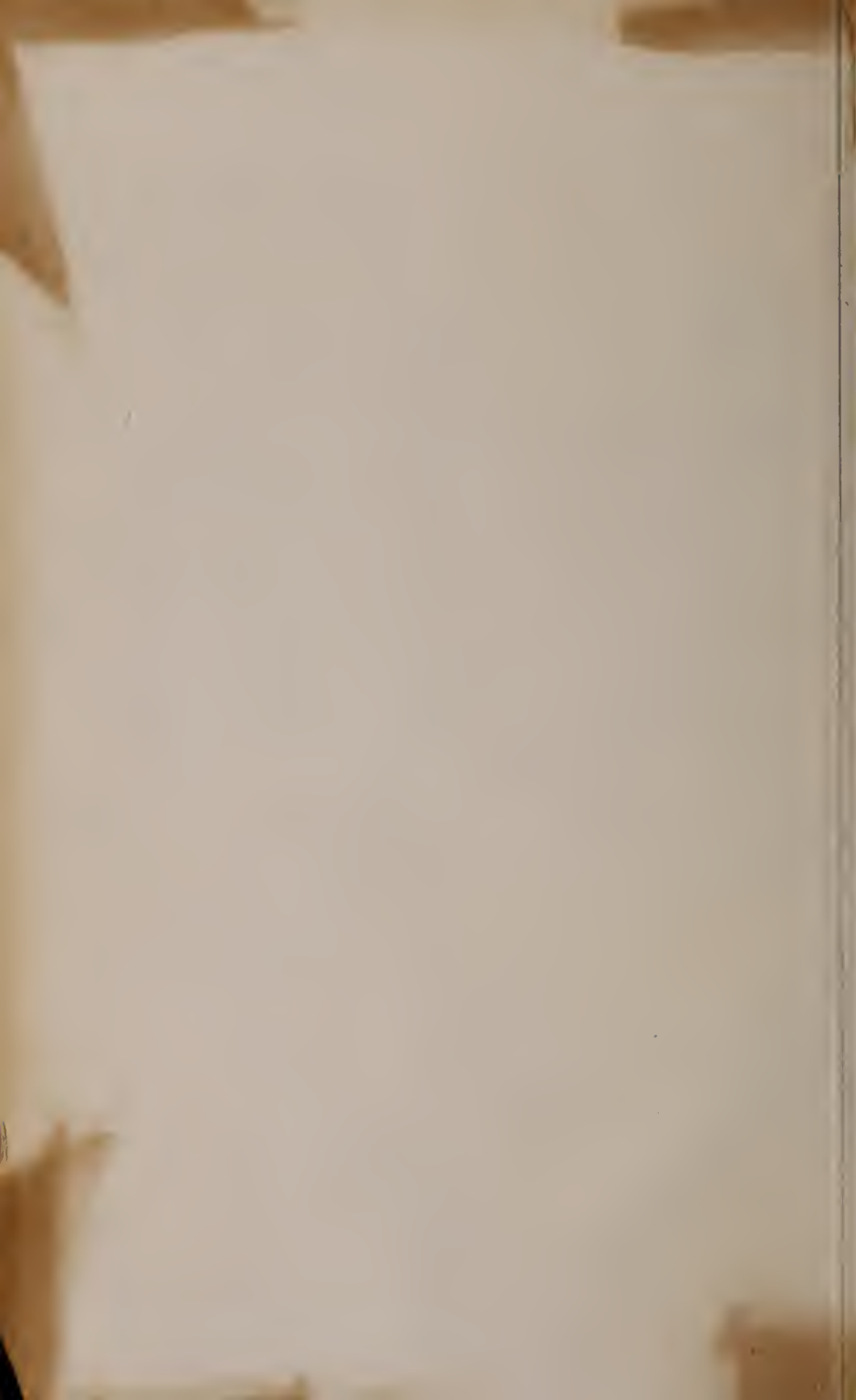
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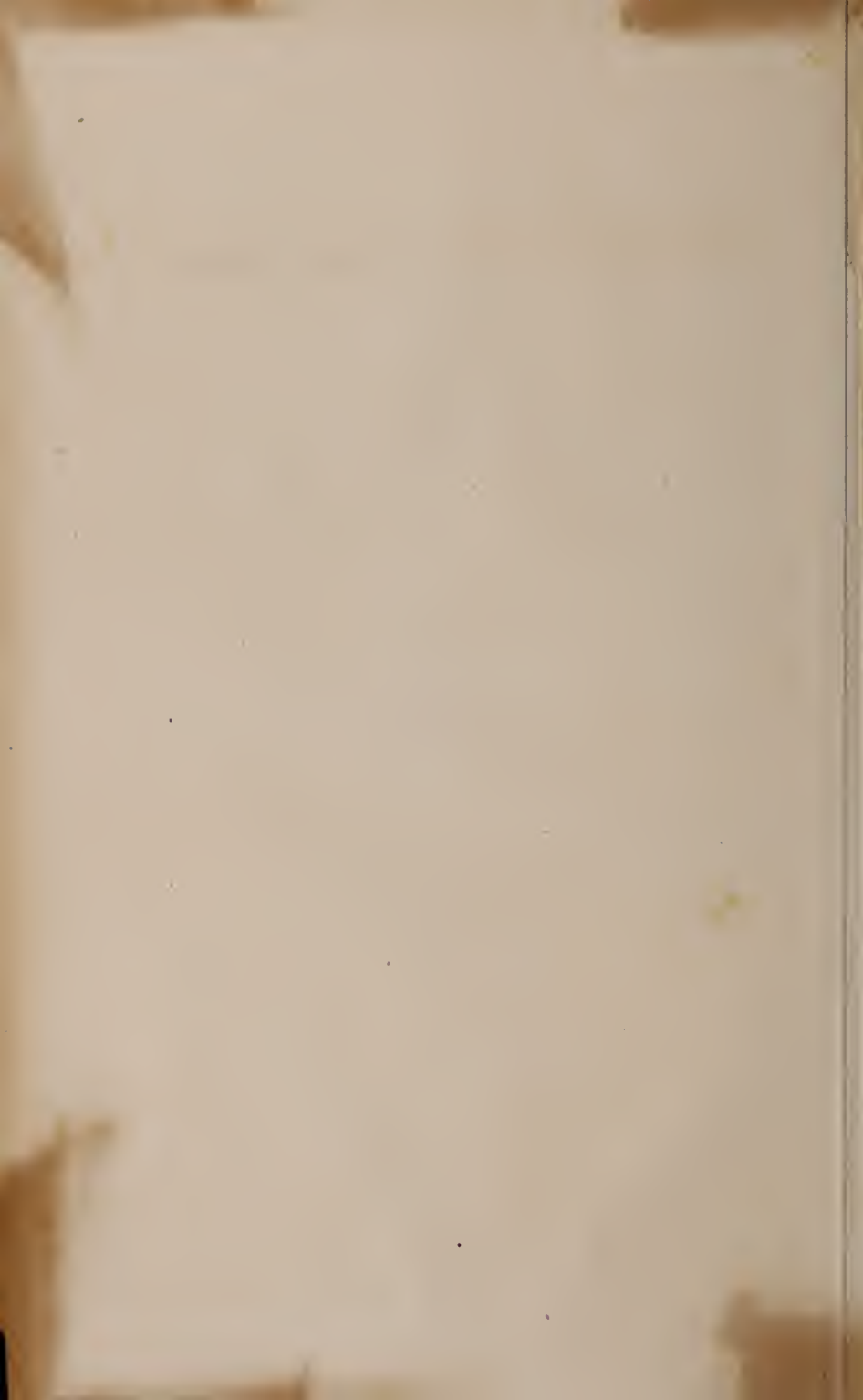
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVI.—1850.

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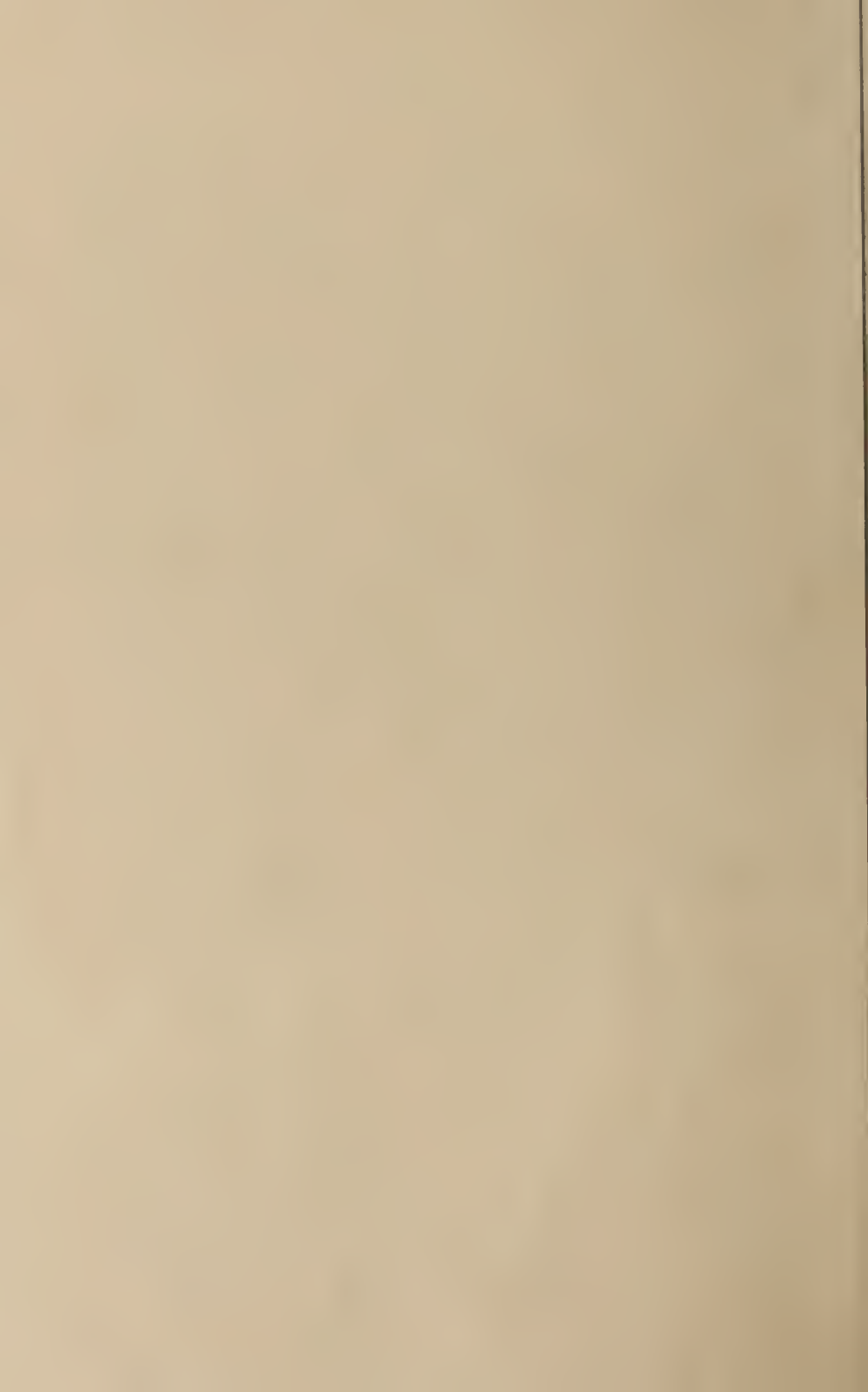
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVI.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1850.

[No. 12.]

Death of John McDonogh.

THIS distinguished individual died at New Orleans on the 26th Oct., in the 71st year of his age. He left to this Society the most magnificent bequest which it has ever had the good fortune to receive, viz: one eighth of the nett revenues of his estate, for forty years, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per annum! This will give us a permanent and substantial income, sufficient to put new energy and efficiency into all our operations.

We have not yet learned the particular provisions of the will. We learn by telegraph that nearly all his estate, estimated at about ten million dollars, is devoted to benevolent purposes, and that its validity is doubtful. It will probably be contested, and many years may elapse before we receive the first \$25,000 from it.

In a conversation we had with Mr. McDonogh, a few years ago, we told him the dangers which would surround his will after he was out of the way, and begged him to execute it himself before he died. He said

he was too old, and the responsibility was too great; and hence his wish to have the Legislature take the business off his hands; as was exhibited in a petition which he presented to the Legislature of Louisiana, to consider him as dead, and have his will opened and executed. He said he did not want any thing but a *bare support*, which the executors might fix themselves. He was a man of great activity and energy of character; was punctual in all his engagements, and required others to be the same with him. We well remember having engaged to dine with him at 5 o'clock one afternoon, and the ferry boat (his residence was in Algiers, opposite New Orleans,) being detained sometime in the river by a steamer, we did not reach his house till *two minutes* after 5 o'clock, when we found him eating his dinner alone!

This reminds us that he was a bachelor, and that doubtless many of his peculiarities resulted from the absence of all the sweet influences of a wife and children!

He was a native of Baltimore, but

went to New Orleans, when very young, and we believe has never visited Baltimore but once since. While Louisiana was a colony of Spain, he obtained large tracts of land, and by a prosperous and successful business since, amassed his immense fortune.

He has always been a warm friend of colonization, and a *liberal contributor* to our funds. It will be remembered that he, a few years ago, liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of his slaves, whom he had been training for freedom.

The telegraphic reports announce that he left the bulk of his property to New Orleans and Baltimore, for establishing schools and asylums for the poor. We presume that his will also contains some schemes for preparing his slaves, and others to be bought for the purpose, for freedom in Liberia. At any rate, he informed us when last we saw him, that such was his intention, and that it would take about two hundred years to perfectly execute the plans which he had laid! He may have altered his mind since.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Gurley are two of the seventeen executors named in his will.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of Mr. McDonogh's

will, of which we have room only for the following extract:

"Firstly, I give and bequeath to the American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, established at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of its noble and philanthropic institution, an annuity for the term of forty years, counting from and after the day of my decease, of the one-eighth part, or twelve and a half per cent. of the net yearly revenue of rents of the whole of the estate, as hereinbefore willed and bequeathed unto the Mayors, Aldermen and inhabitants of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, but which one-eighth part of the net yearly revenue of rents of said estate, as aforesaid, shall not entitle the said American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, to receive or demand, in any one year, a larger sum than twenty-five thousand dollars, should the one-eighth part thereof amount to a larger sum; trusting in full confidence that the inhabitants of this free and happy land, throughout all its borders, from Maine to Louisiana, will sustain this institution—one of the greatest glories of our country—and enable it to accomplish its humane and holy object in its full extent."

In our next number, we may possibly present our readers with more lengthy extracts from this highly interesting document, which is not less remarkable for its clearness and accuracy of detail than for its length. It is certainly an ably written document, alike creditable to the head and heart of the benevolent individual who left it as his last will and testament.

Action of the Synod of Virginia on Colonization, and the proposed Steamships.

THE Synod of Virginia, at their late meeting, in Winchester, Va., adopted the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, passed an act appropriating \$30,000 a year, for five years, for colonizing the free colored people of this State, in Liberia; and

Whereas, The terms of this act are such that it will avail nothing without the concerted and energetic cooperation of the individual friends of colonization in all parts of the Commonwealth: therefore

Resolved, That the ministers of this Synod be earnestly recommended to present this subject to the several congregations with which they are connected, at some early

day, and take up collections in its behalf, with a view of giving efficiency to the legislation of the State upon this great measure of state policy, and christian charity.

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure, the proposal to establish a

line of steamships, to run between this country and Liberia; and that we earnestly desire that the plan, proposed by the Committee on Naval affairs, of the House of Representatives, at their late session, may be adopted.

The Slave Trade.

"THE Anti-Slavery Reporter," published "under the sanction of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society," in its September number, gives us the report of "the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for the final extinction of the slave trade."

Their Lordships state that, in 1815, the slave trading coast, of Western Africa, north of the equator, extended to Cape Verde, about 2500 miles; the coast south of the equator being left, by the arrangements then made, perfectly free for the exportation of slaves to Brazil, and all efforts for its suppression being confined to the northern coast of 2500 miles. The trade, from the south coast has since been made unlawful by treaties with Brazil, which, however, are constantly evaded by the Brazilian government.

North of the equator, great progress has been made, by treaties with the native chiefs, by the occupation of British forts, on the coast; by the establishment of civilized settlements; and by the introduction of lawful commerce.

The Committee announce the entire extinction of the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra, where 1500 slaves had been annually exported from the River Bonny alone; while there were also large exports from the old and new Calabar, the Cameroons, and other rivers. Treaties have been formed, enabling British forces to land and put down the trade if renewed; a great and increasing lawful commerce is springing up, and missions have been established. Their Lordships, however, do not mention the fact, that these missions are to be carried on, in part, by the assistance of converted blacks from the West Indies.

"On the Gold Coast," they say, "the influence of the English forts has entirely eradicated the traffic;" and they add: "at Cape Palmas, to the northward, as far as Cape Mount, the settlements of Liberia have been equally efficacious to that end."— They mention its destruction at Gallinas, and add that "farther north the natives themselves have arisen against the traffic, requesting the captain of a cruiser to land and destroy the factories. A profitable trade has sprung up in its place; and the

Sierra Leone Commissioners report that not a slave has been shipped for the preceding twelve month." This statement, though it includes the territory lately purchased by Liberia, with Gallinas, must refer principally to the region north of Sierra Leone, and especially to the Rio Pongas and the Rio Nunez.

Thus, the committee state, "the slave trade has been expelled from every quarter, north of the line, except from the Bight of Benin,—a space of less than 300 miles."

South of the equator the trade continues because efforts for its suppression have been employed for a shorter time; because a less adequate force has been employed; and because of the connivance of the Portuguese authorities.

As means, to be used hereafter, for the extinction of the traffic, the committee recommend,

1. That the governments of Spain and Brazil be induced to fulfil their treaties. For this purpose, among other measures, a combination of "the three great maritime powers—France, the United States, and Great Britain"—is suggested.

2. They suggest "the wisdom of extending further our force and settlements on the coast of Africa; of encouraging the free settlement of Liberia, which secures 350 miles of coast." Since this report was written, that coast has been extended to nearly 600 miles.

"3. Of countenancing the settlement, on different parts of the coast of Africa, of free blacks from our own possessions."

"4. Of establishing consular agents on the points of the coast where the slave trade has been extinguished, and which are best fitted to become emporiums of the trade." And,

5. They recommend, as "an essential condition" of success, the continued employment of the squadron on that coast. They suggest several changes in the arrangements of the squadron, and especially the exchange of the large ships hitherto employed, for a greater number of small vessels; "a large proportion of which should be screw steamers."

What disposal was made of this report, we are not informed; but, as it requires no act of Parliament, we presume the government will act on the principles recommended.

Slave Depot at St. Helena.

"THE Island is a great depot for Africans captured from slavers. About 3000 of these poor creatures are landed every year. Of these, nearly one half suffer in health from the hardships they endure from their inhuman tyrants; and about one-

fourth are heavily afflicted. I accompanied His Excellency, a few days ago, on a visit to their village, or establishment, in Rupert's Valley. If anything were needed to fill the soul with burning indignation against that master-work of Satan, the slave-

trade, it would be a visit to this institution. There were less than 600 poor souls in it at the time of my visit. Of these, more than 300 were in hospital; some afflicted with dreadful ophthalmia; others with severe rheumatism; others with dysentery; the number of deaths in the week being 21. I think I have seldom beheld a more deplorable spectacle. I was pained to find that no effort is made to instruct these poor things during the time they are in the island; and the more so, because the superintendent informed me that they show a great aptitude for instruction, and have a strong desire for it. The lack of employment, too, for their minds, has a bad effect on their health and spirits, so that, when sickness overtakes them, they sink at once into a settled melancholy, and some commit suicide, partly from lowness of spirits, partly because, poor souls, they imagine that after death they will return to their much loved home and fatherland."

So writes the Bishop of Cape Town, in his journal lately published. He then gives an account of his visit to a schooner of about 100 tons, just brought in, with 560 slaves on

board. He says that "the cargo was a particularly healthy one; the number of deaths being only one a day." He adds:—

"I shall only say, I never beheld a more piteous sight—never looked upon a more affecting scene—never before felt so powerful a call to be a missionary. I did not quit that ship without having resolved, more firmly than ever, that I would never cease entreating of the mother church the needful supply of men and means, that the reproach may be wiped off, which, alas! still attaches to us, of being almost the only body of christians in this great diocese, which is not engaged in the work of the conversion of the heathen."

This sad state of things at St. Helena is one of the results of the British policy of sending recaptured Africans to the West Indies as "free laborers," instead of settling them in colonies on the coast of Africa. The latter policy would be far better for the recaptives, for Africa, and for all mankind, except the West India sugar-planters.

The Slave Trade in the Mozambique.

THE British "United Service Gazette" states, on the authority of private letters from Brazil, that several cargoes, amounting to "thousands" of slaves, from the east coast of Africa, have been landed at Santos, San Sebastiano, and Isla Grande, on the coast of Brazil. The Gazette adds, that "the importation of slaves from the Mozambique was considered to have been suppressed;

but it appears, since the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope squadron, which has left only a couple of cruisers, and sometimes only one, at the disposal of the commander in chief, to be employed in the Mozambique division, it is again revived—the stricter blockade on the west coast of Africa having driven the speculators to the eastward."

The Mozambique country belongs

nominally to Portugal, and some parts of it are actually covered by Portuguese settlements. Throughout the whole region, the slave trade is unlawful, and, as the Gazette says, was "considered to have been suppressed." To the northward it is made unlawful by the British

treaty with the Imaum of Muscat; while to the south, nearly if not quite the whole coast is covered by British jurisdiction. The trade in that quarter, therefore, can be carried on only by smuggling; and its revival can only be temporary.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

The growth of Cotton in Africa.

THE Board of Trade have made a communication to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and sent some specimens of cotton grown in Liberia, the particulars of which, as given in the following correspondence, will be read with some interest by all who understand the importance of a better supply of this staple of our extensive manufactures:

OFF. OF COM. OF PRIVY COUN- }
CIL FOR TRADE, WHITEHALL, }
September 10, 1850. }

SIR: I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, copy of a letter addressed to Viscount Palmerston by the President of the Republic of Liberia on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in that part of Africa. I am further instructed to forward to you samples of cotton, the produce of certain districts on the gold coast, which have been submitted to the inspection of their lordships, and I have to request that you will be so good as to procure for their information a report as to the qualities and market value of the same. Their lordships are informed that very considerable quantities of cotton may be procured from these districts if

any well-organized system of cultivation were adopted to that end.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. R. PORTER.

T. BAZLEY, Esq.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
Monrovia, July 5, 1850. }

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of May 18th, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Straw, who has the management of an expedition fitted up by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiment, the possibility of procuring a supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa. This expedition, my lord, is destined to produce important and salutary results, especially with respect to the future welfare of Africa, not only by increasing her commercial importance, but also as a means of introducing more rapidly the habits of civilization and the blessings of Christianity among the barbarous tribes of this country. There can be no question, my lord, as to the success of the enterprize, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. They have here persons who are well acquainted with the culture of cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by

actual experiment, that cotton, of as good quality as in the United States, can be raised here, and in large quantities, if persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it. Cotton in small quantities, is now raised by the natives in the interior of Liberia; and, if encouraged and instructed a little, as to the best mode of cultivating it, they may be induced to raise it in large quantities, indeed to almost any extent. I beg to assure your lordship that the expedition shall have every protection and facility in furtherance of its objects that this government can possibly afford.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. J. ROBERTS.
VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G. C. B.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND
MANUFACTURES, MANCHESTER, }
September 19, 1850. }

SIR: I have now to report the result of our examination of the samples of African cotton transmitted, by direction of the right honorable company, to this chamber for an opinion thereon. The quantity is too small to permit the quality to be tested by actual working; and had the quantity been large enough for that purpose, another difficulty would have intervened, in the cotton not having been separated from the seed, which it must of course be whenever it may be sent in a merchantable shape. This latter point is one of extreme importance to the cultivator of cotton, inasmuch as a difference of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the value will arise from the treatment which the cotton may receive in the separation of the fibres from the seed. With reference to the samples sent by their lordships, I am fortunately in a position to give a nearer estimate of the market value of the cottons than I should have been under other circumstan-

ces. Had we been obliged to state our opinion from that which we have separated from the seed by hand, we might have gone somewhat astray; because cotton pulled from the seed by hand will certainly show a more favorable staple than if passed through any cleaning machine. I had, however, heard of samples of African seed cotton having been sent to this town a short time ago, and had been the means of having a portion thereof cleaned by a machine, of the merits of which I have a high opinion, whilst another portion was passed through a recently-invented machine which is now being made in Manchester. On application to the party alluded to, I found that the samples transmitted by their lordships were identical, in name and quality, with those which he had received; and as they, by having been passed through machinery, give a juster index of the value of the quality as it may be expected to be when brought to market for manufacturing purposes, I quote the prices which he, a broker, has this day assigned to each respectively: Accra, $7\frac{1}{4}$ pence to 8 pence; Abassa, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., to $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Secundi, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Providence, 8d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. As respects the usefulness of this cotton, nothing could be more desirable than the quality which these samples represent. We do not need any large increase of the finest qualities of cotton; our most pressing want is of such qualities as enter into the manufacture of the coarsest and heaviest of our fabrics, and this want, the cottons now under review are admirably adapted to supply. Our trade could not receive any greater boon than a large import of them, if sent to us free from seeds, leaf-stems, and other extraneous matters; whilst a correlative result would arise in Africa if such an intercourse with this country could,

by any means, be established. We therefore receive, with the greatest pleasure, the copy of President Roberts's letter to Viscount Palmerston of the 5th of July, which you kindly sent to this chamber, because we see in the sentiments expressed therein strong grounds for hope that, ere long, such a community of interests may arise between this country and Africa as will at once minister to the steady employment of our own people and provide the likeliest of all means for spreading civilization there.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BOOTHMAN,

Secretary.

G. R. PORTER, Esq., Secretary to the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.

[From the Liverpool Times.]

COTTON IN AFRICA.—The Parliamentary debate on the purchase of the Danish forts on the coast of Africa possesses more than ordinary interest at the present time, when the state of the cotton crop in the United States awakens serious apprehension for the future, now that our manufacturers are paying a hundred per cent. more than the price the staple commanded two years ago, and fifty per cent. more than its value twelve months back. The sum of £10,000 for the forts is a small affair, when compared with

the object in view—that of securing a regular and continuous supply of cotton, at a moderate price, in all future years. If this object can be even remotely attained, every one will rejoice at the fact.

The purchase in question is defended by certain parties on the ground that the extension of legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa will do more to suppress the slave trade than all that our squadron can effect; that the cultivation of cotton, as an article of barter, might be extensively carried on under becoming arrangements, and that the samples of cotton received from Dahomey have been of the most encouraging kind. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Cardwell, and other gentlemen favorable to the project.

The principle opponents of this scheme were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Sir William Molesworth, who represent that section of the free-trade party in whose eyes colonies find little favor. The objection urged by Mr. Cobden with reference to the mortality of the country, which swept away Europeans so mercilessly, was met by Mr. Hawes, that it was not the intention of the government to place white men in the forts; a local force would be employed, and the force would be held not as military stations, but for the purpose of securing the protection of the British flag to the fair trader.

The Slave Trade.

FOR two or three years past, the attention of British philanthropists, including many members of the British Parliament, has been directed to the subject of the African slave trade, and a flood of light has been thrown upon the whole traffic, its

extent, horrors, facilities, preventives, etc. A corresponding interest and zeal have been awakened, and the subject will not be suffered to rest till some effectual way of suppressing the dreadful traffic is found out.

A late No. of British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter contains some valuable information, which we will give in a condensed form. It is from an elaborate report of a committee, who have this whole matter in charge.

SLAVE VESSELS.—In the construction of slave vessels, strength, durability, beauty, everything, is sacrificed to obtain speed. They therefore outsail the cruising vessels, which are burdened with guns, provisions and various stores. Even a steam vessel has been distanced by the slaver.

PLANS OF SLAVE TRADERS.—The plans of the slave traders for carrying slaves from the coast of Africa are carried to great perfection. On this point, Sir Charles Hotham, in a despatch to the Admiralty, says:

“Generally speaking, there are no established points for shipment. Information is conveyed, by neutrals and canoes, to the vessel waiting off the coast, of the exact position of each cruiser, and arrangements are then made for the further operations. The quantity of provision and water carried by our vessels is perfectly well known; and, if circumstances are not propitious, she waits off the coast until the man-of-war is compelled to quit her station, then makes her point, and in two hours receives a full cargo.”

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—A table is given, showing the number of slavers captured and condemned during the last nine years, and the mortality which occurred between their capture and condemnation. From this we gather the following results, viz: Number of vessels captured, 625; number of vessels condemned, 578; number of slaves captured, 38,033; number that died between capture and adjudication, 3,941.

THE MIDDLE PASSAGE.—The horrible condition and sufferings of slaves, after being packed for the voyage, may be inferred from the fact, that upon an average, twenty-five out of every hundred taken on board, die before reaching the destined market. The Commons' report says, “The sufferings and mortality of the slaves in the middle passage are appalling to humanity.” And it is a fact clearly shown, that the intensity of these sufferings increases every year that the trade continues.

PROFITS OF THE TRADE.—The profits are, of course, the sole motive for this diabolical business, and they must be great to warrant the risks involved in the trade. Lord Howden says, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee:

“This morning I drew out an estimate of the expenditures of a slaver, and of the profits; a good sized slaver, with a good cargo, without being very full, and at a high valuation for purchase, wages, food, medicines, and price of slaves, costs £5,000, and the return cargo of human beings sells for £25,000, that is to say, at 500 per cent. profit.” Lord Howden gave another instance: “A sailing vessel, which had made five successful trips to Africa and back, brought, according to the lowest calculation, 3,000 slaves; they gave an average of £40 apiece, and the expenses would be about a fifth of the net sale.”

Mr. Consul Cowper, in a despatch from Brazil to Lord Palmerston, relates the case of a Brazilian yacht, which had made eight successful trips to Africa, had landed 3,399 slaves, and after deducting all expenses, had a clear profit left of more than 80 per cent.

THE REMEDY.—Armed squadrons cannot prevent the traffic. The committee say:

“In this service they have been assisted by France, the United States, and Portugal, each of which powers has had, for several years past, armed vessels on the coast for a similar purpose. But it is found that, notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of these cruisers, the slave trade expands in proportion to the demand for slaves, and that the supply of slaves is fully equal to the demand for them in the Spanish colonies and Brazil. This fact is incontestibly proved, not only by the evidence laid before Parliament, but by the united testimony of British functionaries residing in those countries. Such being the case, it may be fairly asked, ‘Why keep the squadron on the coast of Africa, at an enormous cost to the country, to the injury of the health and the loss of life of our seamen, when it does not answer the end proposed by its employment?’”

The measure which the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have recommended and pressed upon the attention of Parliament, and which they fully believe would be both peaceful and effectual, it is set forth in the following passage, which is part of a petition addressed to the House of Commons in March last:

“That, inasmuch as every treaty with a foreign power necessarily implies the means to enforce its stipulations, your petitioners respectfully entreat your honorable House to

agree to an address to Her Majesty, requesting Her Majesty will forthwith give instructions to the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to demand of the Brazilian and Spanish Governments, the liberation from slavery, of all Africans, with their descendants, who have been illicitly imported into their several territories and colonies, contrary to the stipulations of treaties and their own laws; and that, as the non-fulfilment of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, is to be attributed to the bad faith of Brazil and Spain, a further demand be made on them, for the re-payment of all monies disbursed by this country, in consideration of the said treaties, or expended in the suppression of the traffic in slaves, carried on by those countries, so far as it can be ascertained: and that, in the event of their attempting either to evade these demands, or to procrastinate their strict fulfilment, it be notified to them that their produce will be excluded from the British markets, until such time as slavery itself shall be abolished by them.”

This measure, it will readily be seen, would bear with crushing weight on every Brazilian interest, and cut off all motive for importing slaves. And yet it would be just, as it would only make that government responsible for the evils of her own bad faith, and her ungodly measures of gain.—*Congregationalist*.

Ohio in Africa.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY IN OHIO:

In April, 1848, it was suggested, through the Cincinnati papers, that an effectual blow might be struck at the slave trade, and liberal provision made for the settlement of a colony of colored people from Ohio,

by purchasing an additional portion of territory on the coast of Africa.

This suggestion was responded to by Charles McMicken, Esq., of Cincinnati, by an offer of sufficient funds to pay for the necessary amount of land for a colony of the

kind proposed. The Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Wm. McLain, in his answer to our inquiries, on the 24th of June following, recommended that the purchase be made northwest of Liberia, so as to include the Gallinas, and thus "break up the slave trade in several of its darkest dens."

President Roberts reached the United States shortly after the plan of Mr. McMicken had been announced, and gave to it his decided approval. On visiting England, the President explained to Lord Palmerston, and others, the effect of purchasing territory and settling intelligent colonists in Africa; and succeeded in convincing them that it was the most certain mode of destroying the slave trade. Samuel Gurney, esq., who was present, proposed to extend Mr. McMicken's plan, so as to include *all the territory between Sierra Leone and Liberia*, and pledged \$5,000 for that object, being one-half the sum supposed to be necessary to complete the purchase. Solomon Sturgis, esq., of Putnam, Ohio, has also donated \$1,000 towards the purchase of the Gallinas.

Lord Palmerston, in behalf of the Queen, presented to the President a beautiful armed vessel, of the revenue cutter class, in which to sail home to Liberia, and to be retained for the protection of its commerce. An order was also issued, directing that a part of the British squadron, on the coast of Africa, should proceed to blockade all the ports, from which slaves have been exported, within the district proposed to be purchased, until the chiefs and kings should consent to sell their lands to be annexed to Liberia. This blockade has been rigidly enforced since that time, and has greatly contributed to the important result now attained.

In a communication dated the 17th of May last, and recently received at Washington City, President Roberts announces that he has completed the purchase of the Gallinas and several other tracts, including, with a trifling exception, the whole space desired, and that "by this act the coast of Liberia has been extended to 700 miles in length, along the whole course of which the slave trade was formerly carried on to a great extent."

The Rev. Mr. McLain, our Secretary, notified me on the 17th inst., of the purchase having been made, and that Mr. McMicken has remitted to the Society the \$5,000 which he had pledged to pay for the lands for the Ohio colony. The portion of this territory purchased with the funds of Mr. McMicken, is designed for the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; because their proximity to the Ohio river will enable them to act in concert in any movement toward emigration; but it is to take the name of *Ohio*.

With the consummation of this act, a new era in African colonization commences in Ohio. To give greater efficiency to the enterprise in which we are about to engage, the parent Society has appointed a *Committee of Correspondence for Ohio*, who will be called together as soon as the health of the country will permit, to organize and adopt measures for the promotion of the Colonization cause in the State.

In the meantime it is deemed important to call public attention to this subject, and to urge the necessity of the adoption of an efficient system of securing funds, to carry out Mr. McMicken's plan of establishing the new colony of *Ohio in Africa*. Colored men in various parts of the State, from time to time, have had the subject of emigration to

Liberia under consideration, but as the agent had no permanent fund on which to draw to aid them, their designs had to be deferred or abandoned. To obviate these difficulties and to afford every encouragement to emigration, it is now proposed:

1. To call the attention of the churches to the subject, and to ask that annual collections be made for the cause of colonization; and especially that a collection be taken up for the present year, (where one may not already have been made,) by the Pastors of all the congregations friendly to African civilization, *on Sabbath, the 22nd day of December next*, that being the Sabbath preceding Christmas.

2. That the convention to form a new constitution for Ohio, be requested to insert a clause in that instrument, empowering the Legislature to set apart a fund for the payment of the expenses of any colored persons in the State of Ohio at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, who may determine to remove to any of the settlements now existing, or that may hereafter be formed, in Africa, including *Kaw Mendi*, the location of the *Amistad Africans*.

3. That the next Legislature of Ohio be memorialized to appropriate a permanent fund to carry out the above-named design.

Should the full privileges of citizenship be denied to the colored man in the new Constitution, it

would be both ungenerous and inhumane not to allow him the small pittance necessary to meet the expense of his removal to Liberia, where he can enter upon the full enjoyment of his rights.

There are not over 30,000 colored people in the State, and a portion of these, from age and infirmity, cannot emigrate. But even suppose all should go, the expense would be a mere trifle to each citizen of the State—a tax on the \$430,000,000 of its property that would scarcely be felt.

But, then, the numbers removing annually, until comfortable arrangements are made in the new purchase, must be few, and the tax on the people the merest trifle. Suppose that one hundred a year should go, the expense at 50 dollars each would be 5,000 dollars, or only the *one-thousandth part of a mill on the dollar* of the valuation of our taxable property.

There are causes now operating, principally *moral and commercial*, that must soon lead to a rapid emigration of colored people to Africa. The reasons upon which this opinion is founded, will soon be laid before the public, when, it is believed, there will no longer exist any serious objections in Ohio to the cause of colonization.

DAVID CHRISTY, *Agent,*
Am. Colonization Society for Ohio.
OXFORD, Butler Co., O., August 23,
1850.

The Journal of Commerce again.

THE following articles which we copy from the Journal of Commerce of the 19th, 21st, and 22d of October, will doubtless be read with interest. We cannot too strongly express our admiration of the course

pursued by the accommodating editor of the Journal of Commerce; and we would sound for him a note of praise, to be heard, if possible, from Tangier to the Cape of Good Hope, were we not aware that he lightly

esteems the praise of man, or at least regards it as of little worth or importance, when compared with the consciousness of doing good to others. The amount which has been so freely contributed in reply to calls for aid that have, from time to time, appeared in the Journal of Commerce; exhibits the willingness (and in some cases the eagerness) of the true friends of the colored race to make liberal donations in aid of those who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of emigrating to Liberia. By reference to the lists of contributors to the different funds, it will be perceived that most of the donors withheld their names; thus presenting indubitable evidence of their disinterested and praise-worthy motives—evidence far superior to the noisy declamations of those who so loudly profess friendship for the slave as well as enmity against the system of slavery, but very few of whom are willing to make any sacrifice of personal interest for the good of those for whom they profess to live and labor.

The following article from the Journal of Commerce presents a view of the kind of persons who so liberally contributed, in answer to the calls for aid presented by the editor of that paper:

We have received two or three communications desiring to know what proportion of the money contributed for the emancipation of James Hallet, was given

by abolitionists. We do not know the politics of all the donors, are not aware that any of them are abolitionists, in the technical sense of the word, unless Isaac Hollenbeck (colored) is of that way of thinking. Nor do we remember that on any previous occasion, when money has been raised, through this office, for the emancipation of slaves, any thing has been given by abolitionists proper except perhaps \$10 in all, by colored men. The amount so raised within the last five months, is \$3,900, securing the emancipation of 40 slaves, and the removal of 39 of them to Liberia, together with eleven free colored persons belonging to the same families. And yet we are called "pro-slavery" men, and so are the donors of nineteen-twentieths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the whole amount. They, on the other hand, who make it a matter of principle not to give any thing for the emancipation of slaves, but by their intemperate zeal and furious demonstrations have retarded the extinction of slavery at least a half century, are in their own estimation the peculiar friends of the slave,—the real Simons. They are great at *stealing* slaves,—but to give any thing for the emancipation of slaves, wounds their tender consciences, dear souls. The other day a man named Chaplin, of Albany, got caught in the act, down in Maryland, and was jugged. Anon the Abolitionists held a Convention at Cazenovia, and resolved to raise \$20,000 in order to defend him from the penalties of the law. This \$20,000, if applied as economically as the aforesaid \$3,900, would secure the freedom of more than two hundred slaves. Applied to Chaplin's defence, it will only be expended upon lawyers, abolition lectures, &c. The time will come, we hope, when "things will be called by their right names."

PRO-SLAVERY VICTIM No. 41.—We stated the other day that within the previous five months, the freedom of forty slaves had been secured, almost exclusively by the contributors, of "pro-slavery" men (so called by abolitionists,) received at the office of the Journal of Commerce, and amounting in the aggregate to \$3,900.—We have now another case to present, but it will impose no serious burden upon anybody.

Some of our readers may remember about two years ago, \$450 was contributed, in answer to an appeal through our columns, for the liberation of a slave owned in Newbern, N. C., by the name of James R. Starkey. The circumstances which prevented the success of that undertaking,

will be seen in the annexed letter from Starkey to the editor of this paper, dated
NEWBERN, N. C., May 13, 1850.

DEAR SIR : I cautiously take the liberty to write you a few lines, and humbly pray that you will condescend to notice them. Sir, I am not insensible of the fact that in writing to you I am assuming a position most unbecoming me ; but I hope, Sir, you will take the subject, with its circumstances, for my humble apology.

Sir, I doubt not that you will be greatly surprised to learn that the humble writer of this letter is a *slave*, who has been for a long time striving to procure my *freedom* in an honest way, that I might emigrate to the "Republic of Liberia ;" and having exhausted all other means, I now make this humble appeal (as a *last resort*) to you, Sir, and through you to other benevolent friends, for "one crumb from their mighty abundance, to assist in purchasing my freedom, that I may go where I can truly tread 'free soil.'" Sir, I would remind you, that I am the same slave that appeared in your valuable Journal of Aug. 31st, 1848, in a card from Rev. J. B. Pinney. I on that occasion addressed a letter to Rev. William McLain, of Washington city, wishing to know if I could hope for aid from the Colonization Society, to which he replied that the Society could not assist me, but that he would do all he could to borrow the money for me. He put the matter in the hands of Mr. Pinney, of your city, who succeeded in borrowing the amount (\$450) that my master had intimated would buy me.

[Starkey here goes on to state that he found he had misunderstood his master in regard to the amount to be paid for his freedom. Instead of \$450, the price was \$800 ; and this his master said, was \$200 less than his value, being a good barber, &c.]

Seeing, Sir, that the \$450 would be of no use to me unless I could raise the balance, I at once communicated the fact to Mr. Pinney, who, as I suppose, returned the money.

But, Sir, I did not despair. I went to work to raise the balance here among my friends (not being able to lay up much myself, having heavy wages to pay monthly.) I at last succeeded in *begging* the balance to the \$450, my master having agreed to take \$700 for me. I wrote Mr. McLain, that I had the balance. He answered, that Mr. Pinney, thinking the balance could not be raised, had returned the money, and there were doubts whether it could be raised again, and he has not been able to raise it for me. Having thus

failed, I now with great reluctance appeal to you, Sir, trusting in God, that my communication will receive from you, Sir, a passing notice.

The amount I need is \$400. Could it be borrowed by having my life insured as security, and placed under an agent here until it is paid back, which will stop my wages, as whatever arrangement could be made in this way, would be very thankfully received.

Pardon me, kind sir, for this intrusion. I sincerely hope that when you consider the cause of it, and seeing that I have been for years trying in an honest way to gain my freedom, you will pardon my rudeness for imposing this sheet upon you.

Should it find favor with you, Sir, I would respectfully refer you for further particulars to Rev. W. N. Hawks, and Rev. D. Straton, of this place, and I would also refer you to S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, No. 32 Front street, New York, who is well acquainted with me, and who I would be glad to see this letter.

I would also refer you, Sir, to the African Repository, of October, 1848, for my first letters to Mr. McLain.

Praying earnestly to God for the success of this production,

I am, dear Sir,

Your humble servant,
JAMES R. STARKEY.

P. S.—Should you find cause to answer this, you will please address Rev. Mr. Hawks. J. R. S.

The spelling and punctuation, with a few trifling exceptions, are Starkey's.—Not feeling at liberty to call upon our friends for so large an amount (\$400) after the failure of the previous effort, we wrote him to that effect, and advised him to work on, patiently, a while longer, and so diminish the amount required ; at the same time encouraging him to expect \$200 from this city, whenever it would certainly secure his freedom. Thus things remained until about the middle of last month, when we received the following letter from Starkey :

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 9th, 1850.

Mr. Hallock—Sir :—I have been advised by several young gentlemen of this place, who sympathize somewhat with me, (and who have, within the last ten days, made me up *one hundred dollars*,) to address a letter to *Miss Jenny Lind*, the celebrated "Nightingale," through Mr. Barnum, soliciting one crum from her mighty abundance to help me out of the "drag." Believe me, Sir, when I say, that it was with considerable hesitation I wrote. But on

being informed that it could possibly do me no harm, and might result in good to me, I wrote.

[The innumerable applications to Miss Lind for charity of one kind and another, left but a poor chance for Starkey, notwithstanding her unexampled munificence.]

I received your letter of June last, in answer to mine of a previous date, and am certainly obliged to you for your kind offer of \$200 whenever that will accomplish my freedom.

I am now making arrangements to meet your very kind offer, and should I succeed, Mr. Hawks will inform you.

As to my wife and two children, it would certainly be gratifying to have them free at once. But knowing that is impossible, I ask nothing for them, nor do they desire me so to do; believing that if I can get clear myself, and God should spare my life, I am fully competent to relieve them in a very few years, go where I may.

Respectfully, your very humble serv't,
JAMES R. STARKEY.

Two or three weeks later, while the case of the Kentucky slave family was before our readers, and also that of James Hamlet, the re-captured slave, we received the following letter from Rev. Mr. Hawks, of Newbern:

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 24th, 1850.

MR. GERARD HALLOCK:

Dear Sir:—Your letter under date of June 19th, of the present year, to James R. Starkey, in answer to one requesting your co-operation in the purchase of his freedom, is before me, and I see that you therein state that "when \$200 from New York will accomplish your object, let Rev. Mr. Hawks drop me a line to that effect, and I will endeavor to raise it for you, which, I have no doubt, I can do without much delay." Starkey has called upon me, and says that he is now ready to raise the additional amount required, and earnestly requests that you will exert yourself in his behalf, to procure the sum promised. He is a man who can be safely relied upon, and I have no doubt but that he is now ready to do his part. If you can aid him, he is well worthy of your assistance; and should his ulterior aim be effected, (that of going to Liberia,) he will be a valuable member to the Colony. He has a wife and two children to purchase before he goes; but as his wife is but feeble, and his children quite young, it would not take him long to procure their freedom, if he was once relieved from the burden of paying wages to his master.

It may be a matter of some moment to him that his request be attended to immediately, if possible, as he now owes his master for some six months, (he pays annually,) and if he is ready to give him cash for his freedom, his wages which are now due, may be remitted. Let me hear from you soon upon the subject.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. N. HAWKS.

We replied to Mr. Hawks, that as soon as we could venture to present another case of the kind to our readers, we would remember Starkey, and had no doubt of the result. What is wanted is \$200; and we propose to raise it in four sums of \$50 each. Two of these sums are already within our reach. If two other gentlemen will authorize us to call upon them for a like amount when wanted, it will accomplish the object. We propose to request Rev. Mr. Hawks to draw on us for \$200 whenever it will secure Starkey's freedom. When the draft has been paid, we will notify the donors. The emancipation of Starkey will in all probability secure the freedom of his wife and (two) children at no distant period. Who will take the two remaining sums of \$50 each?

THE STARKEY FUND SUBSCRIBED.—Early Saturday morning a merchant of this city called and demanded of us the privilege of taking one of the two remaining shares, of \$50 each, in the fund to be applied in purchasing the freedom of the Newbern, (N. C.) slave, James R. Starkey, remarking as he entered his name, that he had feared he might be too late.—Scarcely had he left the office before another gentleman, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., and a slaveholder, brought in a check for \$50; requesting us, if the amount solicited for Starkey had already been secured, to apply his contribution to the next case presenting similar claims on sound-hearted benevolence. Meanwhile fifty dollars was paid on same account, by a gentleman who refused to leave his name, to our cashier in the Bulletin Office, and together with a notice of that, we received letters, of which the following are extracts:—

_____, Oct. 19, 1850.

Sir,—You may call on me, at this office for \$50, in behalf of the slave Starkey when required.

_____, Oct. 19, 1850.

Dear Sir,—With much pleasure, I will be one of the four to contribute \$50 in

the case of the slave Starkey, of Newbern. If it is necessary, and cannot be carried through, you may put me down for two shares.

October 19, 1850.

Sir,—You may call upon me for fifty dollars for the liberation of the Newbern Slave.

MR. EDITOR :—Enclosed please find a ten dollar bill of the Stark Bank, which happened to be in my hand while reading your communication about the slave Starkey. I also hand ten dollars from a friend. In case the enclosed twenty dollars is not needed to free Starkey, you can apply it towards freeing his wife and children.

A contribution of fifty dollars has also been tendered by another house. Amount asked, \$100; offered, \$470. Excess offered, \$370.

THE SLAVE STARKEY.—The subscriptions for the emancipation of James R. Starkey, of Newbern, N. C., are as follows:—

E. C. R., New Haven.....	\$50
W., New York.....	50
H. Y., " ".....	50
Merchant of Savannah, (slaveholder) paid.....	50
Anonymous.....paid...	50
W. A. W.....	50

J. B.....	50
J. S.....	50
W. J. D.....	50
B. A. & B.....	50
S. A. S.....paid...	20

Total.....\$520
Required for Starkey's freedom.. 200

Leaves.....\$320

Of which we propose to apply \$50,—originally offered by "W." for the Hamlet fund, but declined, as not being wanted,—to supply the deficiency in that fund occasioned by the failure of the supposed subscription of Isaac Hollenbeck, (colored,) who, it appears, was misapprehended.—The other \$50 necessary to make up said deficiency, was volunteered by a generous merchant a few days since. We have then, a surplus of \$270; which if the donors consent, we will authorize Rev. Mr. Hawks, of Newbern, to draw for, whenever it will secure the freedom of Starkey's wife and two children; or the wife alone, or children alone, if he should deem it expedient. The earliest subscriptions, including the cash paid in (\$120,) will be first called for, to meet the \$200 draft for Starkey when presented. If any donor should not approve of this arrangement, we shall thank him to give us notice TO DAY, as otherwise, we shall proceed as above indicated.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

African Steam Lines.

THE entertainment by the Government of Great Britain of a project for the establishment of a powerful line of steam vessels between that country and the African coast, ostensibly for the conveyance of a monthly mail and the more effectual checking of the slave traffic, is strong proof, we think, of the value that the commerce between the two countries is capable of becoming. It may, in addition, be regarded as corroborative of the justness of the position taken by the advocates of a mail steamer line between this country and Africa. We are by no means disposed to look invidiously on the enterprising spirit exhibited abroad for securing a closer connexion with a country, the great mercantile wealth of which is yet, comparatively speaking, untouched. This spirit should have on us no other than a stimulating effect. Besides, for years, if not ages to come, the trade with Africa can admit of no very close

competition. The promised vastness of this trade, whilst excluding all idea of monopoly, must continue to excite to new enterprise by its unlimited rewards. It is unnecessary that we should exhibit statistics to show how largely England has benefited by her persevering though frequently interrupted communication with the interior parts of that great continent, nor to make plain how, with better knowledge and more ready means of access, mercantile risks will be lessened and mercantile profits enlarged. It will be remembered that the Congressional committee to whom the question of establishing mail steamers between this country and Africa was referred, adverted in their report to the aid its adoption would afford in the consummation of the plans of the Colonization Society. On the intimate relation between the one and the other, it was supposed that a good part of the required success was de-

pendant. It is something singular that the colored race—those in reality most interested in the future destinies of Africa—should be so lightly affected by the evidences continually being presented in favor of colonization. He will do a ser-

vice to this country as well as Africa who shall do any thing to open the eyes of the colored race to the advantages of emigration to the fertile and, to them, congenial shores of Africa.

The results of Missionary Labors in Africa.

IN view of the deep degradation of the benighted inhabitants of Africa, the greater part of whom are groping their way through life amidst the mazes of the grossest ignorance and the most absurd superstitions, it is cheering to the heart of the self-sacrificing missionary, and encouraging to all who feel disposed to aid in spreading the benign influences of our holy Christianity throughout the world, to know that the moral and intellectual darkness which has so long enveloped the minds of the degraded sons and daughters of Ham, has in some measure been dispersed by the light of gospel truth; and that some of the native inhabitants of that land which for so many centuries has presented little else than scenes of the most debasing superstitious rites, and the most horrid effects of human warfare, have realized by happy experience the blessings of the glorious gospel of salvation. And presuming that the following notice and letters may be interesting to those of our readers who have not previously seen them, we copy them in our present number. Charles Pitman was educated under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and from

Dr. Lugenbeel, who was well acquainted with him at Monrovia, we learn that for several years he has been a consistent and exemplary member of the M. E. Church—a true and faithful witness of the saving efficacy of the religion of Christ. And we are glad that efforts are being made to give him the opportunity of acquiring a thorough education, preparatory to future, and we hope extensive, usefulness in his native country. We understand that some of the citizens of Liberia agreed to pay to the Missionary Society, the expenses that may be incurred on account of this interesting youth.

A NATIVE AFRICAN PRINTER.—One of the passengers who came in the packet from Liberia, under care of Dr. James Moore, is Charles Pitman. This intelligent youth is a living evidence of the influence of the infant African commonwealth on the natives. Young Pitman has been reared among the colonists, educated at her schools, and there learned the important art of printing. He is a native African, of good promise. It is intended to afford him an opportunity to obtain a good education, and then to return to Africa for future usefulness to his brethren in that interesting country. It is a fact worthy of notice, that he “set up the types, and worked off” the whole of the last number of *Africa’s Luminary*.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

AN AFRICAN LETTER WRITER.—The following is from Gregory T. Bedell, one of the pupils in our mission school in W. A., under the care of the Rev. Mr. Rambo. It is given without correction, either in its

orthography or punctuation, so as to exhibit a fair specimen of the improvement of one who has just been rescued from heathenism.

FAIR HAVEN, Western Africa,
March 29, 1850.

Rev. Mr. Harrold, Dear Brother:—I enclose this, thinking it may interest yourself and people and Sunday scholars. This youth has been a communicant some 12 or 15 months. He is about 18 years old, and progresses well in his studies. You can form your own opinion about it.

Your affectionate Brother in Christ,
J. RAMBO.

FAIR HAVEN,
March 28, 1850.

Dear Friends.—I am well hoping you are all in the same state. I will endeavor friends to tell you about our country-people. A great many of them for this time were willing to have their children to be instructed by the missionaries. And many of them are under the instructions of the mission scholars who go to their native towns and teach schools. The way for their coming to Sunday Schools is by the means of these teachers. A great many of them as I hope try on the sabbath day to rest from their labors and attend to church and a number of children attend to the sundays schools. I now think that the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ begins to shine in the Grebo country. Oh I do wish and I do hope that God in his wise providence will send more labourers to teach our people that they may turn from their wickedness.—But I must tell you in what state they live.

They are the worshippers of Greegrees, such things as are made of wood, stones, horns and ordinary leaves. These are the things which they have insted of their God who made all things. They often make a dedication to these Greegrees and they discovered any trouble or calamities they call upon these things which have no ears to hear nor mouth to speak. The Devil has blinded their eyes and they cannot see, and so they have a great deal of trouble because they proceed on by the deliberate act of disobedience from God.

And again "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of God." This being the case, all that you need is to know what people are still uncivilized; still "in darkness and the shadow of death," still "without hope and without God in the world." And the duty is plain, you should try all you can to assist in sending the Gospel to us. For saith St. Paul, "how shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in

him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" And your own Church, my dear friends, I think hath made all her baptised children members of her great missionary institutions. And expect all to give more or less of what God hath given you, in order to aid by your money as well as by your prayers to the coming of that blessed kingdom which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Think of these things, my friends, and feel yourselves to do so.

Affectionately yours,
GREGORY T. BEDELL.

LETTER FROM A NATIVE AFRICAN BOY.—The following is from one of the native youth connected with the mission school at Edina. He is the son of one of the petty kings of the country. Rejoicing in the gospel himself, he seems desirous of extending the knowledge of Christ among his countrymen. The hand-writing of the letter is quite good. We present it with but little alteration, as expressive in his own style, of the feelings of his heart.

EDINA, Oct. 1849.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to drop you a few lines in order to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the great favor you and the good Christian people of America are showing to me and my country people, in using means to bring us to the great light of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the dear Son of God, who was delivered for our offences and rose again for our justification. We bless God that he has put it in the mind of his people to support missionaries in our country; some of whom came from your country, beyond the great ocean, and falling by death, of whom we can only say, like good Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." I pray, and not only I, but all my school-mates, (those that are Christians, who are somewhat enlightened by the missionaries,) that it may please the Lord to raise among us some faithful preachers to instruct my people, and convince them of their superstitions and ignorance. Of them it may be said, they are led captive by the enemy at his will. By the power of the Almighty, I hope these things will be done away, and the powers of the devil be abolished. Some of my people seem to know that they ought to serve God, but none have made a profession, except those that are a little enlightened by the missionaries, and such as

are taken into the country as interpreters. It may be said of them that they are a little enlightened. My father, a chief, says, he would love to be a Christian, but he wish to see all the kings and head men make profession first; now this is only the obstacle of the enemy demonstratively; and, dear father in Christ, will you pray for him? He is a meek and good man naturally, and he is the friend of all the Liberian citizens, especially Mr. or Rev. J. Day, who is fond of my father, for he acts separately from those other kings.

And now thy servant will relate what is his occupation, in order to get succor from above, by your prayers, "as the prayers of the just availeth much," which is to teach his fellow country youths. One is here named Solomon Page, who is of the same age of thy servant, and also his classmate, during the time we were going to school ourselves, but now we are students and teaching. While I am teaching my own race, as they usually say, and making a distinction, he is teaching the American children according to their saying; now

this seems very delightful and somewhat like contending, and also we are of the same color. Thus far I extend in explaining or relating those pleasures which I enjoy by exercising myself in teaching my fellow country youths.

Dear Sir, I now crave your intention to regard this badly written letter, though not its contents, but in its writing. Though it is written badly, it was intended for a good purpose. Dear father in the Lord, in this letter I am greatly desirous to have some letter written to me from my Christian friends. I hope you will not be sick of perusing these incorrect lines, hoping you will be patient with one. I would have composed these incorrect lines again, and have them better adjusted, both in meaning and writing, but exhaustness of ink allows me not. I hope you will have correct and straight lines hereafter, if the Lord willing. Farewell.

Your student and servant in the Lord,
by the name of

SAMUEL P. DAY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Death of John McDonogh.

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

third, John McDonogh, now lies ready for his last journey and his last resting place—the tomb.

He was in the city on Thursday, looking as well and as active as ever. His old friends thought him better than usual. He spoke much of his private affairs. He said he had made provision for his family, and felt himself in excellent health. That night he was seized with a severe colic, which we are informed afterwards took the appearance of cholera. The most powerful remedies were employed, but in vain. He continued to sink; his pulse became feebler, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he died. A number of his friends and medical attendants were present. He handed his will to his legal adviser, Mr. C. Roselius. We learn indirectly that the bulk of his fortune is left to the poor of Baltimore, his native city, and to those of New Orleans. He has a sister in Baltimore, married to a Mr. John Cole, a music seller. At the time of his death he was within two months of being seventy-one years of age.

John McDonogh came to this city immediately after the cession of Louisiana to the Union. He engaged in business as a merchant, and then entered largely into speculations in lands and other property.—

By dint of the strictest economy and the exertion of rare business talents he succeeded in amassing a fortune variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions. His most singular propensity was a settled resolution not to sell any of his immense possessions, and that resolution he has kept. At the battle of Chalmette Plains, and in the preceding movements and conflicts of the campaign under Gen. Jackson, he served as a private soldier in the Louisiana Regiment, and comported himself as a valiant soldier. Many traits of

benevolence are cited of him on good authority, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary.

A belief has long been entertained that he was meditating some grand scheme, either of negro colonization or otherwise, in which his magnificent fortune would have proved of immense benefit to humanity. If he has bequeathed his wealth to the poor of two great cities, he has done well, and will leave to posterity something more than the name and reputation of a Cæsus.

Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

By the arrival of the Liberia Packet at Baltimore on the 16th ult., we have a large number of letters from Liberia; all of which tend to strengthen our confidence in the stability of that infant Government, and present encouraging prospects in reference to the future prosperity of the little African Republic.

In closing his letter, President Roberts says, "I am now exceedingly anxious to hear from the United States, to learn something of the feelings of President Fillmore and his Cabinet towards Liberia. Is he favorable to Liberia? May we hope that he will favor the recognition of Liberia? The death of President Taylor is deeply regretted here, as also the withdrawal of Mr. Secretary Clayton from the Cabinet. We had confidently hoped that through the kind offices of those two gentlemen, Congress might be induced to do something

for us. I shall not despair, however, until I hear from you again."

We shall afford our readers the pleasure of perusing some of the letters we have received, in the next number of the Repository.

The Packet will sail again for Liberia on the 14th instant, (December.) Our agents, and all others who may be concerned, will please take notice, that all persons who wish to emigrate must be in Baltimore on or before the 13th instant. And as we may not yet have received definite information from all who desire or expect to embark for Liberia in this vessel, we earnestly desire our friends to write without delay, and give us such information as will enable us to ascertain beforehand what number of emigrants we may certainly expect to be ready to go.

[From De Bow's (New Orleans) Review.]

African Trade and Productions.

THE value of the commerce of Africa to the United States is steadily and rapidly advancing, and needs but encouragement from our government to make it in a few years as valuable to our country as that of Great Britain was twenty years ago.

During the last ten or fifteen years great discoveries have been made in and about Africa, and many new and important facts brought to light. In addition to the numerous eligible points on the coast, occupied by slave traders, the French have had for some time a settlement on the Senegal, and

have recently taken possession of the Gaboon region; the Danes are on the Rio Volta; the Dutch on the gold coast; the Portuguese at Loango; the Americans at Liberia—now formed into an independent republic, with laws modelled after our own—and the English at Sierra Leone, in the Gambia, and on the gold coast.

From the results of these colonies and the testimony of travellers, such as Park, Lander, Laird, Clapperton, Burckhart, McQueen, Duncan, and others, we are afforded evidence that nature has scattered

her bounties with the most lavish hand, and that what is required to make them available to the noblest purposes is a legitimate commerce, sustained by our rulers and directed by honorable men.

Among the productions of the soil may be named:

Grain.—Rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, wheat, domah, &c.

Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pines, citrons, papaws, plantains, bananas, dates, tamarinds, and mango plum, &c.

Roots.—Manioc, igraine, batalee, yams, cassada, arrow-root, ginger, sweet potato, beans, peas, &c.

Timber.—Teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood, oak, mahogany, and forty or fifty other species of wood, suitable for all purposes.

Nuts.—Palm nut, shea or butter nut, cocoa nut, cola nut, croton nut, castor oil nut, netta nut, peanut, &c.

Dyes.—Carmine, yellow various shades, blue, orange various shades, red, crimson, brown, &c.

Dyewoods.—Camwood, barwood, &c.

Gums.—Copal, Senegal, mastic, sudan, &c.

Drugs.—Aloes, Cassia, senna, frankincense, copaiva, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, emery, sal ammoniac, nitre, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, tobacco, India rubber, beeswax, ostrich feathers, hides, skins, ivory, pepper of all varieties, spices, hemp, honey, &c.

In the animal kingdom I find that, in addition to the wild beasts which infest its forests and occupy its swamps, and whose skins, teeth, and horns are valuable as articles of commerce, immense herds of cattle, incalculable in number, range its plains. Hides, therefore, to almost any amount, may be obtained. Sheep and goat skins, of a very large kind, are equally numerous and very valuable. Fish of all kinds visit the shores and rivers in innumerable shoals, and are easily taken in large quantities during the proper season.

The mineral kingdom has not been explored, but enough is known to show that the precious metals abound, particularly gold. This is found throughout the known regions of Africa, in beds of rivers and in mines. Dupuis and Bowditch speak of the "solid lumps of rock gold" which ornament the persons of the attendants in the court of the King of Ashantee, at Coomassie. Mrs. Bowditch says the great men will frequently, on state occasions, so load their wrists with these lumps that they are obliged to support them on the head of a boy.

The iron ore found near Sierra Leone is particularly rich, yielding seventy-nine per cent., and is said to be well adapted to making steel. Copper is so abundant in Mayomba that they gather from the surface of the ground enough for their purposes.

A few words on the productiveness of the soil. It has been proved that two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables can be and are raised in a year. They yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. One acre of rich land, well tilled, says Governor Ashmun, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants will, after the third year, produce a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding cotton of an equal, if not superior, length and strength of staple and fineness and color than fair "Orleans," will clothe a whole family, and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of all the world for sugar. The dyes in particular are found to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes that we know of possess.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast. Since that time the trade has been gradually improving. The last year's report, which we have received, sets down the imports into Cape Coast as amounting to 423,170 pounds sterling, and the exports as 325,008 pounds sterling. The imports during the same period into Asia were 95,000, and the exports 115,000 pounds sterling. The total export of British merchandize to Africa is at present estimated at 5,000,000 pounds sterling per annum.

The average import of *palm oil alone* into *Liverpool*, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons a year, valued at about 400,000 pounds sterling, and giving employment to 25,000 or 30,000 tons of shipping. The imports into the Republic of Liberia are estimated by an American (white) physician, who has spent six years there, at \$120,000 per annum, and the exports as reaching very nearly the same amount. The commerce of our own country with Africa is daily becoming an important item. The principal seats of this trade are Salem, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. New York occasionally sends, while our city has at the present time five sail of brigs and barques actively and profitably employed. One of our merchants stated that he cleared \$12,000 in one year on the single article of ground or peanuts. Strange as it may appear, nearly all these nuts are tranship-

ped to France, where they command a ready sale, are there converted into, and thence find their way over the world in the shape of *olive oil*—the skill of the French chemists enabling them to simulate the real Lucca and Florence oil so as to deceive the nicest judges. Indeed, the oil from peanuts possesses a sweetness and delicacy not to be surpassed.

While we greatly regret that there are no means of acquiring proper and correct information of the commerce of Africa, yet we presume, from the facts we have already given, that there are at least 160,000,000 of inhabitants in that continent, the whole of whom are not only willing but anxious to exchange the various products of their prolific soil for the dry goods, powder, rum, beads, pipes, tobacco, lead bars, iron bars, hardware, glassware, earthenware, brassware, cowries, soap, flints, tallow and sperm candles, wines, beef, pork lard, flour, meal, hams, tongues, biscuit, crackers, perfumery, and the thousand other articles produced by the skill and industry of our citizens.

So important and valuable has this rap-

idly increasing commerce become to Great Britain* that we cannot but notice the great efforts which have been made, and are making, by that Power to secure *all* the trade of Africa to her merchants. In addition to the aid given to various enterprising travellers, and the enormous expense borne by her in keeping up a large and efficient squadron on the coast, and in sustaining her colonies there, we behold her pouring forth immense sums of money on the celebrated "Niger expedition;" in sending Mr. Duncan to negotiate a treaty with the powerful king of Dahomey; and in the ready acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia—entering immediately into a treaty of commerce and amity—and the kind attention shown President Roberts during his brief stay in that country.

It therefore well becomes our Government to awaken themselves to the importance of the African trade. Ours are emphatically a commercial people, and, to enable them to enter into competitions with the English traders, demands the earliest and most serious attention.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 7.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

DISEASES.—The physical system of every individual who removes from a temperate to a tropical climate must undergo some change—must experience some process of acclimation; which may, or may not be attended with much fever, according to circumstances—to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, the nature of the surrounding country, the previous habits of life, the situation at the time with respect to regimen, comforts, &c.; and by no means the least, the state of the mind with respect to calmness and patience, or irritability and disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances. So that the developments of fever are exceedingly various, requiring various methods of treatment—each method to be adapted to the

individual case, as circumstances may require. Hence, the impossibility of furnishing an exact or complete treatise on the subject—of setting down any characteristic marks of the *Acclimating Fever*, or of adopting any particular mode of treatment.

Instead of pursuing a systematic course of treatment in all the cases which came under my observation, I was obliged to lay aside all plans, and to modify my treatment in such a manner as necessarily to discountenance, to a considerable extent, all the labored theories of medical writers, relative to the diseases of tropical climates. The leading object which I always had in view in the treatment of this and all other diseases, and which I regard as of the great-

* Since writing the foregoing, information has been received by the steamer America "that it is in contemplation by some Liverpool merchants—with every prospect of success—to form an African Company, with a capital of 100,000 pounds, in 2000 shares of 50 pounds each, for the purpose of trade with Africa."

est importance, was, to preserve the natural strength of the patient, as much as possible—to avoid the too free use of any means by which the system might be greatly or unnecessarily debilitated. Consequently, I seldom used very active purgatives, and scarcely ever resorted to the lancet; and consequently, I used very little wine, brandy, or any other kind of stimulant, to bring the patient up after he had been brought down by debilitating treatment. And, not unfrequently, my patients were able to walk about within a few days, after having experienced what at first was regarded as an unusually violent attack. The rapid convalescence of some of them was indeed astonishing to myself.

Some persons, in passing through the physical change, or process of acclimation, have so little fever that they do not require medical treatment at all. And I have no doubt that many persons might pass safely through the acclimating process without taking a grain of medicine, if they could or would exercise the necessary precautions in the preservation of health; such as proper attention to their habits, diet and clothing, to the extent of exposure to the heat of the day, as well as to the damp and chilling night-air, and especially to the avoidance of all sources of mental inquietude.

In some cases, the physical system becomes sufficiently adapted to the climate to resist the surrounding deleterious influences, in two or three months. In other cases, a year or more elapses before this desirable point is reached. And in some cases, the physical system and the climate seem to be at variance for several years.

In the course of my observations in the treatment of the acclimating fever, I frequently noticed that persons who had previously suffered from local inflammatory affections were extremely liable to have a recurrence of some or all of the symptoms

of the old disorder, in consequence of the previously inflamed organ or tissue being the “weak point” in the system. And in some cases, persons who might have enjoyed tolerable health in the United States die very soon after their arrival in Liberia, in consequence of the physical system not being sufficiently vigorous to undergo the necessary change, in order to become adapted to the climate. Hence the impropriety of persons emigrating to Liberia whose constitutions have become much impaired by previous disease, by intemperance, or otherwise. And hence the necessity of Missionary Societies being careful in regard to the physical as well as to the moral qualifications of those persons who offer themselves as missionaries to Africa.

The majority of persons from the United States who take up their residence in Liberia have some development of fever, in some form or other, within the first two months after their arrival. The most common form, perhaps, is that which medical writers generally call “Bilious Remitting Fever,” which is usually simple in its character, and which generally yields readily, in a few days, to simple, mild, appropriate treatment. The first attack, however, is generally followed, within a few days or weeks, by a second similar, or nearly similar, attack, or, which is more common, by one or other of the varieties of the intermitting form of fever; and to this latter kind of fever the individual is more or less subject until his system shall have become sufficiently adapted to the climate and to the local influences of the country to resist their peculiar effects. Not unfrequently the first attack, as well as the subsequent ones, assumes the intermitting form; in most cases, however, attended with considerable biliary derangement. The fever seldom assumes a strictly continued form, is seldom inflammatory, and it seldom terminates in permanent congestion of any internal organ.

The congestive and inflammatory forms are perhaps never exhibited, except in cases in which there is some striking constitutional peculiarity. Bilious vomiting frequently occurs, in both the remitting and intermitting forms; and sometimes gastric irritability prevails to a considerable extent, and renders the proper management of the case rather difficult. In all cases the tongue is considerably furred, and in many cases headache, more or less violent, continues during the continuance of the fever. Temporary delirium is sometimes present, during high febrile excitement; but it usually subsides with the remission or intermission of the fever.

In reference to the most successful mode of treatment, it is impossible to furnish any statement which will be sufficiently intelligible and comprehensive to justify the application of remedial medicinal means, without the judicious exercise of an enlightened judgment. I may, however, point out a few land-marks, and a few rocks and shoals, by which the untutored medical mariner may be able to steer his course with more safety than if he were entirely destitute of such information. And first, I would remark that there are two points of essential importance, which cannot be too strongly impressed on the consideration of all persons who expect to reside in Liberia: The first is, the great advantage of mental as well as physical quietude, and patient resignation; which necessarily imply the avoidance, as much as possible, of both mental and physical irritability, of despondency or gloomy forebodings, and of distrust in Divine Providence. Whoever goes to Africa, ought to go with the expectation of living, and if he should get sick he ought to try to get well again—to avoid all excitement, and to endeavor to be cheerful and contented. The greatest difficulty with which I generally had to contend, in the treatment of the acclimating fever, was to prevent mental depression or desponden-

cy in my patients. And I have invariably found, in cases in which patients obstinately and pertinaciously yielded to despondency, and abandoned all hope of getting well, that, sooner or later, their expectations were realized, and death closed the scene. The other point to which I would direct particular attention is, the danger of using medicinal agents too freely—of relying too much on the curative virtues of medicines, and not giving due attention to auxiliary means; which indeed are often of much more importance than all the pills and powders of the doctor or the druggist. I am quite satisfied that the lives of many persons have been sacrificed in Liberia, by the too free or the injudicious use of medicines, especially calomel and drastic cathartics.

In reference to the use of calomel, I may state, that although I generally found the necessity for its use in the majority of cases of the acclimating fever which came under my treatment, yet I used it much more cautiously and sparingly than it is generally used by medical practitioners in the United States. I never gave more than eight grains at a time, and seldom gave more than fifteen grains during one attack of sickness. Whenever I found the necessity for its administration, in any case, I sometimes gave it in about two grain doses, at intervals of about two hours, usually in combination with some diaphoretic or sweating medicine, especially James' Powder. After three or four of these doses had been taken, I usually directed a moderate dose of castor oil to be taken, within ten or twelve hours after the first dose. In the beginning of an attack of fever, especially in those cases in which the tongue was much coated, and the patient complained of nausea, without free vomiting, I frequently gave a dose of calomel and ipecacuanha, in the proportion of six or eight grains of the former to about twenty of the latter. This dose usually

produced sufficient action on the bowels, as well as vomiting. If it failed to move the bowels, I always directed some mild laxative afterwards—generally castor oil or rhubarb. In some cases I had no occasion to give any other medicine, during the attack, than the dose of calomel and ipecac; except generally, in the intermittent form, quinine to break up the periodicity of the attack. I never gave calomel with the intention of producing salivation:—this result I always endeavored to guard against; and, of the hundreds of cases which I treated, very few ever complained of the slightest soreness of the mouth. In the few cases, in which salivation resulted from the administration of calomel, in consequence of a strong constitutional tendency in the patients, I always observed that convalescence was more tedious—the patient requiring a longer time to regain his health and strength.

My favorite diaphoretics were, James' powder and sweet spirit of nitre; both of which I used frequently and freely. I generally found the latter of these two medicines very beneficial, in producing perspiration, when given during the febrile excitement, in the dose of about a teaspoonful, at intervals of an hour or two. I sometimes found it necessary to be more cautious in the administration of the former, especially in cases in which much tendency to gastric irritability existed. I seldom used nitrate of potash, (a favorite diaphoretic with some physicians in this country,) in consequence of the tendency, in many cases, to irritability of the stomach.

In reference to the use of opiates, I may state, that, although I frequently found them highly beneficial, under circumstances which peculiarly indicated the necessity of their being administered; yet, I always endeavored to avoid the use of them as

much as possible, in consequence especially of their general astringent and constipating effects. Whenever the case seemed to demand the use of any opiate, and the bowels were not constipated, especially if they were looser than desirable, I generally gave free doses—seldom less than fifty drops of laudanum, or one-fourth of a grain of morphine. In some cases, in which the general system was in a highly irritable condition—quick and feeble pulse, dry skin, and sometimes violent headache, and sleeplessness, with or without delirium, I sometimes gave about one-third of a grain of morphine, in combination with five or six grains of James' powder, at night; and generally the patient was decidedly better on the following morning; after having enjoyed refreshing sleep during the night. A teaspoonful of paregoric, under similar circumstances, sometimes also produces very beneficial effects. But the judicious administration of opiate medicines, requires the exercise of more skill and judgment, than most persons possess, who have not given particular attention to the study of the animal economy, and the effects of medicinal agents.

I would strongly discourage the use of Epsom salts, as a cathartic: the only way in which it ought to be given, (if at all,) is in broken doses—not more than a teaspoonful at a time: in some cases of eruptive diseases, it may be beneficially used in this way; but it should never be given in active purgative doses. This remark is applicable to all other hydrogogue and drastic cathartic medicines. A favorite combination with me, was three grains of calomel, one-sixth of a grain of tartar emetic, and six grains of compound extract of colocyath, made into two pills: I sometimes added one grain of gamboge; but I generally found the pills sufficiently active without the gamboge, if the medicines were good. This dose I used frequently to give, as an anti-bilious cathartic, and as a preparative for the administration of quinine, during an attack of intermittent fever. I have several times taken this combination myself, and always with decided benefit. As a mild, certain, and safe laxative, in cases in which the principal object was, to produce action of the bowels, I never found any thing to answer so well as castor oil,

Rhubarb, either alone, or in combination with calcined magnesia, will sometimes answer very well.

I frequently found great advantage from the application of blistering plasters; especially to the pit of the stomach, in cases attended with much irritability of that organ. I generally found that the vomiting ceased as soon as the plaster began to produce its peculiar effects. I sometimes also applied a blister plaster to the back of the neck, in violent headache, with decided advantage. In cases attended with marked inflammatory action in the stomach—great tenderness to pressure, irritability, and other prominent symptoms, I sometimes resorted to local depletion, by cupping; and I sometimes applied cups to the temples, to relieve the head. I, however, more frequently resorted to the free application of *leeches* in such cases. These little animals are very plentiful in Liberia, and they can be easily procured, at any time. They are about one-third the size of the ordinary foreign leeches, which are used in the United States, and they draw much less blood. I have had nearly a hundred of them applied to myself at one time.

In the intermittent form of fever, *Quinine* is the *remedium magnum*. I seldom failed to break up the attack, in a few days, by the judicious use of this medicine; which, perhaps, approaches more nearly to a specific, than any other medicinal article. Although I had frequent attacks of intermittent fever during my residence in Liberia; yet I never had more than three paroxysms, during any one attack; and I was generally able to prevent the third, by the use of this valuable remedy. My usual mode of taking or administering it, was in doses of about two grains, at intervals of two hours, commencing about eight hours before the time of the expected chill or ague; whenever circumstances would admit its administration in this way. Sometimes, I gave it at intervals of one hour, commencing four or five hours before the time of the expected paroxysm. I generally found eight or ten grains to be sufficient. In cases in which the chill or ague came on early in the forenoon—say 7 or 8 o'clock—I generally gave a single dose of about five grains, within an hour of the time at which the paroxysm was expected. In most cases, I believe one such dose would prevent an ague, if it could be taken within an hour of the expected attack. But, in consequence of more or less irregularity respecting the time at which a paroxysm might be expected, I generally found it necessary to commence the use of the quinine several

hours previous to the time at which the preceding paroxysm made its appearance. It is best to continue the use of quinine two or three days after the chill or ague has been stopped, in two grain doses taken several times during the day.

I have but little confidence in the habitual use of wine, brandy, porter, ale, or any thing else of the kind, either as preventives of fever, or as tonics during convalescence, after an attack. The climate itself is too exciting and stimulating to the systems of new-comers generally; and, consequently, I always found it better to avoid the use of stimulating beverages; except in cases of great physical prostration by disease; in which some stimulating draught was imperatively demanded. During the first six months of my residence in Liberia, I always found the use of wine injurious, at any time, in my own case. And I am decidedly of opinion, that cold water is the best beverage, in Liberia as well as in the United States. The moderate use of wine or porter, or even brandy, may sometimes be advantageous, in those cases in which the system has become greatly enfeebled, by frequent attacks of fever, and by the protracted enervating influences of the climate; but, in the majority of cases, I think the use of such beverages ought to be entirely dispensed with.

I frequently found the use of various domestic remedies highly beneficial in the treatment of fevers in Liberia, particularly herb-teas, and the pepper cataplasm. The latter is almost universally used, instead of mustard; in consequence of pepper being more convenient, as well as more active in its effects. The pepper pods whether green or red, are cut into small pieces, and mixed with corn or rice meal, or wheat-flour, and water, and made into a poultice or plaster, in the same manner as mustard plasters are usually made. The burning effects of this poultice will be experienced in a few minutes. I have frequently found it to be very beneficial in relieving nausea or vomiting, and also colic pains, when applied over the stomach or abdomen. It is also a powerful revulsive agent, when applied to the ankles, wrists, bottom of the feet, or calves of the legs; and it is peculiarly beneficial in some cases, in which the use of such an agent is indicated. The infusion of an herb called "fever tea," is generally very beneficial, as a diaphoretic, when taken warm, and as an agreeable beverage when taken cold, instead of water. Various other vegetable substances, which abound in Liberia, may be advantageously used, in making innocent and useful medicinal infusions.

[Communicated.]

Death of Jonathan Hyde, Esq., of Maine.

By the removal to the world of spirits, of Jonathan Hyde, Esq. of Bath, Maine, the American Colonization Society has lost a Vice President; and, in this sphere of action, one of its earliest, most steadfast, and devoted friends.

Mr. Hyde was, to the full measure of his ability, a most exemplary supporter of every class of religious and benevolent institutions whose claims were presented to him; but, a thorough investigation of the subject had long settled his mind in a sober and conscientious judgment that the cause of the Colonization Society presented to the Christian philanthropist, the most urgent claims of any of the numerous charities of the day, and at the same

time by far the most encouraging hopes in future prospect. He had, therefore, with the increase of years, even under the infirmities of age, exhibited an increase of zeal and exertions in its behalf as Secretary and Treasurer, of the Colonization Society of Bath, and vicinity, until, on the 18th of October, instant, at the age of 78 years and three months, and without a day's confinement to his house, it pleased the Lord gently to remove him to a state of life and field of action, in which, as we trust, his benevolent affections may find greater freedom and a more extended scope of activity in the execution of those heaven-begotten purposes, to which his devotion had but commenced upon the earth.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Wentworth—Rev. Increase S. Davis.....	4	00
Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell, \$5; Rev. L. Arms, by Capt. Geo. Barker, \$3 50.....	8	50
		12 50
VERMONT.		
Montpelier—Donation from the Vermont Col. Soc., contributed by the following persons, viz: C. W. Storrs, \$2; Sam'l Goss, J. T. Thurston, C. Dewey, G. Worthington, J. E. Wright, J. Hawes, each \$1	8	00
Craftsburgh—S. C. Crafts, esq.,	1	00
Hardwick—L. H. Delancey, esq.,	5	00
Essex—Estate of the late N. Lathrop.....	39	46
Colchester—1st Congregational Society.....	9	05
Burlington—Mrs. R. W. Francis, N. B. Staniford, esq., each \$10; Chas. Adams, \$2; B. Haswell, \$1.....	23	00
Barnet—Henry Stevens.....	2	00
Barre—Leonard Keith.....	1	00
Brookfield—Capt. Amasa Edson, \$3; Elisha Allis, esq., Simon Cotton, Luther Wheatley, esq.,		
each \$2; Capt. J. S. Allen, David Bigelow, John Bigelow, each \$1; Homer Hatch, esq., Dr. S. H. Smith, Marshal Edson, Miss M. Wheatley, Wm. Chamberlin, W. W. Ingalls, esq., Rev. Archibald Fleming, Julius B. Lyman, Hon. Ariel Burnham, Mrs. Jemima Truman, each 50 cents; Mrs. Maria Merrill, Thos. S. Wells, Dea. Wm. Wells, Capt. C. A. Stratton, each 25 cents; Thos. Kennedy, (Canton, Mass.), \$2		20 00
		108 51
Deduct for printing reports.		18 51
		90 00
By Capt. George Barker:		
St. Johnsbury—Moses Kintredge, esq.....		10 00
Peacham—Dr. Josiah Shedd.....		20 00
Burlington—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., & John E. Pomeroy, A. M., each \$30; to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Cash 25 cents.		60 25
Charlotte—Mrs. Breckridge.....		25
Middlebury—Dea. Allen, 50 cts.; Hon. Wm. Nash, \$5,.....		5 50
Pittsford—Andrew Leach, \$10:		

Mrs. Sarah Hammond, Rev. D. Parker, each \$1; A. C. Kellogg, 50 cents, 12 50
Castleton—Joseph Perkins, M. D. \$5; Rev. J. Steele, \$1; Mrs. Armstrong, 30 cts.; Mr. Budd, 25 cents; Mr. Gurnsey, 10 cts.; Hon. Zimri Howe, Calvin Griswold, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc..... 66 65
East Poultney—Mrs. Bailey..... 25

265 40

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westfield—E. G. Talmadge, esq., 2 00
Canton—Donation from Misses Catharine B. and Hellen E. Kidder, aged 11 and 9 years, from their own earnings, to be applied towards the redemption of James Hallett..... 2 00

4 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

East Windsor—D. Chapin, \$3; S. Wells, J. Bissell, N. S. Osborn, H. Bissell, C. Ellsworth, E. Barber, J. Ellsworth, A. C. Stiles, J. S. Allen, Mrs. S. Andrews, T. Potwine, Mrs. L. Meacham, Miss A. A. Porter, each \$1; J. Potwine, D. Phelps, N. Phelps, each 75 cents; J. Ellsworth, S. Shephard, J. U. Terry, J. Stiles, J. Allen, G. Booth, A. S. Roe, S. Stoughton, J. Bancraft, Mrs. M. Barber, J. Barber, S. Barber, J. Wells, Dea. J. Wells, H. L. Wells, Mrs. M. Wells, Dr. H. Watson, T. C. Tarbox, S. Watson, H. D. Allen, W. Robinson, Rev. S. Bartlett, Mrs. S. Bartlett, each 50 cents; Miss H. P. Starr, Miss M. Potwine, each 25 cents; H. Barber, 12½ cents; Cash 8 cents;—to constitute Rev. Shubael Bartlett, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 45

Broad Brook—N. Palmer, \$1; W. W. Billings, A. M. Hailing, J. L. Chase, G. A. Nye, A. M. Talcott, M. Boies, J. R. Blodgett, L. Moody, each 50 cents, 5 00

Enfield—S. Lusk, John King, A. Parsons, H. S. Belcher, each \$2; Dr. A. S. Spaulding, \$1 50; J. Collins, Mrs. M. Parsons and daughter, E. Potter, P. B. Parsons, Dr. J. P. Converse,

D. Gray, D. T. Chapin, J. King, Mrs. E. Pease, S. Phelps, Mrs. C. M. Chapin, W. Abbe, L. Allen, A. King, G. Meacham, Dea. A. Pearce, A. Terry, H. Terry, C. Clark, Mrs. C. Greeley, Mrs. R. T. King, A. Parsons, Miss J. W. Peck, R. Abbe, each \$1; S. R. Pease, 75 cents; Mrs. E. D. Marsh, H. P. Pease, A. Johnson, H. Abbe, A. A. Webster, A. Clark, N. Allen, A. King, Mrs. S. H. Spaulding, F. Chapin, D. H. Abbe, W. H. Allen, P. Henry, E. Collins, L. Meacham, H. Chapin, J. H. Twiss, J. G. Harper, Mrs. A. Woodworth, J. Parsons, J. Sheldon, each 50 cents; L. Killam, Mrs. L. Booth, Mrs. M. Prior, Mrs. S. Parsons, Mrs. M. Terry, Mrs. B. Button, R. Parsons, Mrs. D. Parsons, Mrs. B. Chapin, O. Olmsted, L. Hayes, C. Kellam, Miss M. Allen, Miss M. A. Allen, Mrs. M. P. Allen, Miss J. Terry, E. Pease, Mrs. R. Pease, E. P. Terry, W. Pease, J. W. Parsons, C. Allen, each 25 cents; Mrs. R. Abbe, 22 cents; J. Pease, 20 cents; Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. R. Abbe, each 12½ cents; L. Markham, 10 cents;—to constitute Dea. Jonathan Pease of Enfield, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 51 02

Thompsonville—Rev. James Ely, 2 00

Stafford Springs—G. M. Ives, \$5; R. G. Pinney, esq., C. Hastings, each \$3; Rev. S. H. Woodward, H. C. Baker, C. P. Chapin, Mrs. L. White, S. J. James, A. K. Parsons, J. Baker, J. Smith, W. Woods, each \$1; D. R. Stetson, 62½ cents; H. Thrall, D. B. Bacon, J. Soules, S. Woodworth, Mrs. H. T. Bacon, Mrs. S. Winchester, Mrs. M. Davis, Mrs. L. P. Winchester, Mrs. C. Blodgett, Miss L. E. Orcutt, Miss A. M. Orcutt, L. W. Crane, J. F. Balcan, each 50 cents; F. Lander, 30 cents; J. Chandler, D. Smith, L. Blodgett, Miss M. J. Robbins, Miss H. E. Bacon, C. Smith, Miss B. A. Paddleford, Miss L. Chaffee, Miss E. Gerrish, each 25 cents; A friend, 20 cts.; Cash, 12½;—to constitute the

Rev. George H. Woodward, of Stafford Springs, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00	Miss L. Terre, W. H. King, L. Stanley, Mrs. A. K. Kendall, Mrs. J. Fuller, P. Hitchcock, Mrs. S. Douglass, Mrs. O. Douglass, Mrs. B. M. Douglass, Mrs. L. Loomis, each 50 cents; Mrs. T. Remington, 40 cents; Miss A. A. Kendall, 30 cents; J. T. Sherman, J. B. King, Mrs. G. Loomis, Mrs. H. Loomis, Mrs. H. G. Leonard, Miss L. King, Mrs. S. N. Pomroy, E. Burbank, H. M. Northan, each 25 cents; Mrs. M. King, A friend, each 12½ cents; Mrs. H. S. Albro, 13 cents.....	29 83	
<i>West Stafford</i> —In Rev. Mr. Collin's Society—B. Patten, \$5; Rev. A. B. Collins, Rev. E. Palmer, A friend, each \$1; others, \$5 62.....	13 62	<i>Redding</i> —Collection in the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Frost's,) by Rev. J. Morris Pease.....	23 50	
<i>Windham</i> —Rev. J. E. Tyler, Captain J. Swift, each \$2, Dr. C. Hunt, J. Smith, Mrs. A. Swift, Dea. A. Follett, each \$1; Mrs. A. Walcott, J. Avery, J. W. Robbins, J. Follett, C. H. Buckingham, each 50 cents....	10 50	<i>New Haven</i> —Francis Miller.....	2 00	
<i>Scotland</i> —J. Geer, \$3; N. Bass, S. Cary, S. Webb, Mrs. M. A. Brumley, each \$2; Rev. J. Tallman, \$1 35; W. Smith, J. Bass, A. Briggs, W. P. Robinson, T. Webb, J. Burnett, each \$1; S. Fuller, W. Davison, E. Bingham, N. Fuller, H. Greenslit, E. Bardon, M. Burnham, C. Palmer, each 50 cents; Dea. A. Palmer, J. M. Palmer, each 25 cents; Misses E. & J. Doolittle, 15 cents;—in part to constitute the Rev. Thos. Tallman, of Scotland, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	23 00		349 29	
<i>Middletown</i> —E. Jackson, \$20; H. S. Ward, \$15; J. Barnes, esq., H. G. Hubbard, Mrs. O. Fisk, each \$3; J. L. Smith, Dr. C. Woodward, Dr. W. B. Casey, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each \$2; Prof. C. K. True, D. R. Benham, J. Tobey, A. Pease, D. W. Camp, R. Atkins, J. H. Sumner, S. Brooks, B. Douglass, W. Cooley, jr., C. Jackson, J. B. Beckwith, each \$1; J. O. Haydon, E. J. Peck, A friend, Cash, each 50 cents; others, 26 cts.; "Middletown Female Col Society," \$62 11;—to constitute Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey, and Mrs. Sarah Spencer, of Middletown, life members of the Am. Col. Soc.	128 37			
<i>Suffield</i> —Dr. A. Rising, \$3; N. Loomis, \$2; G. Fuller, S. A. Loomis, D. Hale, H. Spencer, H. P. Kent, M. Hatheway, Misses Gay, Col. H. Washburn, Miss B. Hanchett, Miss C. M. Hanchett, M. Lester, Miss C. Williston, L. Adams, D. Curtis, Mrs. G. Douglass, each \$1; Mrs. H. K. Case, J. N. King, H. Sheldon, 2d.,				
		NEW YORK.		
		<i>Cohoes</i> —Collection in the Dutch Reformed Church Boght, by Rev. Wm. Pitcher.....	3 00	
		PENNSYLVANIA.		
		By Rev. J. Morris Pease:		
		<i>Pittsburgh</i> —Charles Brewer, esq., \$50; Allen Kramer, esq., to constitute his wife, Mrs. Margaret Kramer, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; Rev. John Alexander Roe, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., and give his name to a native boy in one of the schools of Liberia, \$30; R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, \$10; Wm. W. Wallace, Mrs. Nancy Kier, Mrs. Wm. Brigham, Charles B. Taylor, esq., Hon. Thos. M. How, S. & W. Harbaugh, L. S. Waterman, esq., J. W. Hailman, esq., L. R. Livingston, esq., John Griener, McGill & Co., John H. Page, esq., Mrs. Sidney O. Page, B. B. Campbell, esq., R. Edwards, esq., each \$5; John Hays, R. E. Sellers, esq., D. R. Miller, Joseph Woodwell, each \$3; Edward Hazelton, K. T. Friend, John J. Patrick, D. J. Morgan, J. W. Finney, each \$2; W. H. Kincaid, C. Black, M. Hodgkinson, Friend to Liberia, A. Bradley, Wm. VanKirk, Mrs. O'Flynn, J. K. Hamilton, each		

\$1; A friend to Liberia, 70 cts.;
A friend to Africa, 50 cents... 226 20

DELAWARE.

Cantwell's Bridge—Wm. Polk,
esq..... 50 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—Mrs. Ridgely, by
Rev. Mr. Steele..... 1 00

Washington City—A. Given Car-
rothers, in part to constitute
himself a life member of the
Am. Col. Soc..... 17 00

Collection in Christ Church,
by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Rector,..... 6 50

24 50

VIRGINIA.

Abingdon—Collection during the
Methodist Episcopal Confer-
ence, after an able address by
the Rev. David R. McAnally,
of Knoxville, Tenn..... 16 00

University of Virginia—A friend
in Virginia..... 18 00

34 00

NORTH CAROLINA

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:

Gold Hill—Joseph McCanless,
Clement Idler, each \$1; A.
Honeycut, 50 cents..... 2 50

Wadesborough—A. Little, E. Ne-
lms, each \$10; Dr. W. Jones,
\$5; Mrs. H. H. Strong, Jo-
seph P. Smith, M. Shaw, Dan-
iel McIver, Dr. E. F. Ashe, E.
F. Lilly, N. D. Boggan, each
\$3; T. J. Lockhart, \$2 50;
Wm. Conrad, J. R. Hargrave,
each \$2; A. J. Dargan, Rev.
D. D. Byers, W. Hollyfield,
Rev. F. R. Walsh, J. Grimby,
S. S. Arnold, J. D. Smith, E.
Cooley, jr., J. Couick, J. A.
Bain, John Roscoe, H. Mc-
Kay, each \$1; W. H. Patrick,
25 cents..... 64 75

Rockingham—Robert J. Steele,
W. F. Leake, each \$5; S. W.
Webb, \$1..... 11 00

Robeson Co., Centre Church—Mas-
ter J. H. J. Baker, 5 cents;
Master J. C. Baker, 10 cts;
Rev. John R. McIntosh, Hen-
ry Elliott, each \$5; Rev. Wm.
N. Peacock, Dr. John Maloy,
each \$3; Rev. A. McQueen,
John Elliot, Rev. H. McLean,
each \$2; John C. Baker, P.
McEachin, each \$1..... 24 15

Fayetteville—Mrs Elizabeth Eccles,
Cash, each \$10; Cash, \$3;

Cash, (ten times,) each \$2;
Cash, (sixteen times,) each \$1;
Cash, 50 cents..... 59 50

Murchison's Factory—Cash..... 2 00

Carthage—Cash, Cash, each \$2.. 4 00

Asheborough—Hugh McCain, Rev.
H. S. Hellsabeck, A. Drake,
each \$1..... 3 00

Greensborough—Jesse H. Lind-
say, \$10; Wm. S. Rankin, \$5;
D. McLean, W. A. Caldwell,
J. M. L., each \$2; W. J. McC.
\$1 50; John Sloan, \$1; Cash
50 cents..... 24 00

Leaksville—B. Watkins, jr..... 2 50

197 40

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of a residuary be-
quest to the Am. Col. Soc., by
the Rev. John Bowman, de-
ceased, of the Holston Confer-
ence of the M. E. Church, by
Rev. S. Patton..... 400 00

By Rev. A. E. Thom:

Wilson Co.—Mount Vernon Ch. 5 70

Rutherford Co.—Smyrna Church, 17 55

Mauvy Co.—Hon. W. E. Kenne-
dy..... 20 00

443 25

OHIO.

College Corners.—John Macdill,
Rev. Peter Montfort, J. M.
Ridemour, each \$2, Samuel
Macdill, \$5, John Buck, Gov.
Jeremial Morrow, Dr. W.
Snead, each \$10, by Rev. Peter
Montfort..... 41 00

Rockport—Collection, \$1 54,
Benjamin Brown, \$1..... 2 54

Cleveland—J. H. Batchelder,
Esq., \$1, Cash, 46 cents, by
Rev. H. O. Sheldon..... 1 46

Cincinnati—By David Christy,
Esq: Collections to pay for
printing Lecture on African
Col'tion, viz: Walter Gregory,
Esq., \$150, Bailey Langstaff,
& Co., \$20, A. M. Taylor &
Co., \$20; For the Colonization
cause, viz: George Carlise, J.
R. Coram, Rufus King, C.
Stetson, L. Anderson, J. Shil-
lito, Butler & Brother, James
Ferguson, Robert W. Burnett,
Wm. Neff, Augustus Moore,
J. C. Culbertson, J. H. Groes-
beck, M. W. Scarborough, J.
Strader, Whiteman, Esqs., and
Dr. C. L. Avery, each \$10,
Eden B. Reeder, Esq., \$25,
Dr. M. Allen, \$15, G. Tiche-

nor, W. Hartshorn, P. Rust & Son, Dr. W. T. Taliaferro, R. Clayton, L. Broadwell, Esq., Dr. Wm. Judkins, J. M. Johnson, J. Slevin, M. E. Williams, Joseph Clarke, each \$5, Wm. Caldwell, Dr. & R. Brown, Cash, each \$3, Mr. Andrews, Cash, each \$2.....	468 00
<i>Morning Sun</i> —Collection in Rev. G. McMillan's congregation..	10 00
<i>Urbana</i> —R. M. Woods.....	5 00
By Rev. William Wallace :	
<i>Mount Pleasant</i> —Collection in Ch. <i>Coshocton</i> —Collection in Church \$5, Wm. K. Johnston, \$3, Casewell, J. M. Low, D. Spangler, each \$1; Judge Elliott, 70 cents.....	3 00
<i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthew Scott, Edward Adams, Mrs. Mary Smith, each \$5, J. Cooper, J. W. Cooper, James Scott, each \$1, S. Scott, H. Scott, ea. \$1 25, Misses Scott, \$1 45; Cash 75 cts.	37 20
<i>Cambridge</i> —M. E. Church, \$2, 20, W. Hutcheson, W. Earle, C. J. Albright, each \$1.....	5 20
<i>Washington</i> —Pres. Church.....	19 00
<i>Salt Creek</i> —Pres. Church.....	9 00
<i>Blue Rock</i> —Pres. Church.....	5 00
<i>Dresden</i> —Charles R. Copeland, \$2, Mrs. Mary Munro, G. W. Cass, each \$5.....	12 00
<i>Buffalo</i> —Pres. Church, \$14 37, Mrs. Margaret Floyd, John Johnson, Samuel McMahan, Thomas Bay, each \$1.....	18 37
<i>Adamsville</i> —Collection in M. E. Church, \$4 45, W. W. Watt, Jacob Sterger, each \$1, Isaac Suiers, \$3.....	9 45
	644 42

INDIANA.

By David Christy, Esq.:	
<i>Whitely Co.</i> —Mrs. Shaw, per Mr. Thorpe, A friend, each \$1....	2 00
By Rev. James Mitchell:	
<i>Vincennes</i> —S. Judah, D. S. Bonerer, Dr. Hite, each \$5; G. D. Hay, T. Bishop, each \$2, J. L. Williams, Esq., \$3, A. Smith, Mr. Watson, M. Laughton, N. Miller, J. D. W. Williamson, H. Doke, S. Wise, G. B. Sheldon, each \$1, Cash \$1....	31 00
	33 00

ILLINOIS.

By David Christy, Esq.:	
<i>Vermillion</i> —J. G., per Methodist Book Concern.....	1 00

<i>Walnut Hill</i> —Samuel Kimper, Esq.....	1 00
	2 00
Total Contributions.....	2,228 96

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Nashua</i> —Josephus Baldwin, \$3, to Sept. '53; Ziba Gay, to Oct. '53, \$3. <i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Brown, on account, 50 cents, John White, \$3, to Oct. '53; Mr. Orcutt, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Aiken, each \$1, to Oct. '51; Hon. S. Bell, to October, 1852, \$2. <i>Lebanon</i> —Jedediah Dana, to January, 1851, \$2. <i>Hanover</i> —Prof. S. G. Brown, to July, 1850, \$3. <i>Lyme</i> —Beza Latham, Hon. D. C. Churchill, each \$5, to '54; A. Shaw, 25 cents on account, Dr. Dickey, F. Dodge, Royal Storrs, each \$1, to Oct. '51; Rev. E. Tenney, \$1 50, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, \$2, Dr. Smalley, 50 cts. <i>Oxford</i> —Rev. Mrs. Campbell, to April, 1852, \$1 50. <i>Bath</i> —Hon. A. S. Woods, \$2, on account, Dr. John French, \$1, on account. <i>Wentworth</i> —Rev. Increase Davis, to May, 1851, \$1. <i>Francetown</i> —Thomas B. Bradford, to June, 1851, \$1.....	43 25
VERMONT.— <i>Union Village</i> —J. Lord & Son, to June '51, \$1. <i>Norwich</i> —Hon. A. Loveland, for '49 and 50, \$2, Dr. Ira Davis, \$1, to March, '51; Mr. Hunt, 38 cents, I. Emerson, Esq., \$1, to Oct. '51. <i>Thetford</i> —Miss Mary White, to Oct. '53, \$3, Mrs. Elmira Conant, Miss Mary Pike, A. Howard, Esq., each \$2, to Oct. '52; S. Y. Closson, to Feb. '51, 50 cents, H. Orcutt, (Seminary) for '50, \$1, Dr. E. C. Worcester, to April, '52, \$1 50, Miss E. M. Denny, to Oct. '55, \$5, John Lougee, Enoch Slade, each \$1, to Oct. '51; Rev. T. F. Clay and Esq. Short, 50 cents. <i>North Thetford</i> —Dea. David W. Closson, \$5, to June, '51; Uriel Hosford, Esq., to October, 1851, \$1. <i>Bradford</i> —Dr. Poole, 25 cents, Dea. Prichard, to Oct. '51, \$1.	

Newbury—F. Keyes, \$5, to Oct. '52; Mrs. Wm. Atkinson, to October, 1851, \$1. *Wells River*—T. Shedd, to October, 1851, \$1, O. C. Slade, to October, 1852, \$2. *Danville*—Hon. S. B. Mattocks, to January, '51, \$4. *Peacham*—S. A. & J. W. Chandler, to Oct. '54, \$4. *Burlington*—Philo Doolittle, Postmaster, each \$3, to Oct. '53; Horace Nicholls, John Bradley, each \$5, to Oct. '55; Wm. H. Wilkins, to July, '55, \$6, Horace Wheeler, to Oct. '52, \$2, G. Loring and H. Tracy, A. S. Dewey, H. F. Davey, Esq., each \$1, to Oct. '51; Homer Hubbard, 25 cents, Martin C. Bradley, 20 cents, Judge Foot, F. N. Benedict, Calvin Pease, H. S. Noyes, John Myers, Catlin & Spear, H. N. Ballard, Newell Lyon, Howard House, H. H. Doolittle, each \$1, to Oct. '51; Prof. H. Chaney, \$2, to July, '51; W. G. T. Shedd, to July, '53, \$3, Wm. Warner, J. Torrey and Daughter, each \$1 50, to April, '52; J. Hatch, Thomas H. Canfield, Geo. B. Shaw, Esq., John H. Peck, Wm. W. Peck, Esq., R. G. Cole, each \$5, to Oct. '55; Horatio Noyes, A. D. Smalley, Esq., M. A. Seymour, H. P. Hickak, E. C. Loomis, W. L. Strong, Jas. Cook, each \$2, to Oct. '52; William H. Root, 55 cents, to April, '51; M. L. Hart, Mrs. E. W. Buel, each \$3, to Oct. '53; Rev. J. H. Worcester, to Jan. '51, \$3, E. T. Englesby, Esq., Dr. John Peck, Horace Loomis, each \$10, to Oct. '66; H. W. Catlin, to Oct. '52, \$2, B. Johonot & Co., F. K. Nicholls, L. M. Hagar, each \$1, to October, 1851. *Shelburne*—Mrs. Lydia Meach, to Oct. '51, \$1. *Charlotte*—Dr. Joel Stone, \$2, for '50 and '51; Charles McNeil, Esq., to April, '52, \$2, Dr. Luther Stone, to Oct. '52, \$2. *Middlebury*—Hon. Joseph Warner, Hon. H. Seymour, Ozias Seymour, Esq., George S. Swift, Esq., Zachariah Beckwith, each \$1, to Nov. '51; Hon. Peter Starr, Hon. Samuel Swift, each \$5, to Nov. '55. *Pittsford*—John Stevens, to

Nov. '51, \$1, B. F. Winslow, for '50, \$1, J. & J. Tottingham, to April, '52, \$1 50. *Castleton*—Calvin Griswold, for '50, \$1, Jarius Branch, to November, '52, \$2, Rev. E. J. Hallock, to Nov. '53, \$3, E. & H. Higley, to April, '52, \$1 50, E. Merrill & Son, Z. Miner, Mrs. O. Maynard, James Adams, J. Adams, Jr., each \$1, to Nov. '51; Hiram Ainsworth, Chester Spencer, each \$2, to Nov. '52. *East Poultney*—Aiden Kendrick, M. D., J. H. Morse, Wm. L. Farnum, each \$1, to Nov. '51. *West Rutland*—Abner Mead, \$10, to Jan. '60; Mrs. E. J. Pratt, to April, '53, \$2 50, Rev. A. Walker, to Jan. '49, \$1 50, Benjamin Blanchard, Mrs. Gilmore, each \$1, to Nov. '51. *Rutland*—Rev. S. Aiken, Rev. L. Howard, Luther Daniels, each \$1, to Nov. '51. *Snow's Store*—Nathan Snow, Esq., to August, '50, \$2. *Westford*—Manassah Osgood, to November 21, '51, \$5..... 226 68

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Westfield*—E. G. Talmadge, Esq., for '50.... 1 00

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven*—Francis Miller, to Nov. '51.... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Bower's*—Dr. Carr Bowers, to Jan. 1854, \$5. *University of Virginia*—Prof. John B. Miner, to Jan. '51, \$2. *Hampstead*—Mrs. Lucy F. Moore, for '50, \$1..... 8 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Gilopolis*—P. McEachin, to Nov. '51.... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*La Grange*—Rev. Jno. W. Talley, to Nov. 18, '50... 2 00
By Rev. A. M. Cowan:—

KENTUCKY.—*Colbyville*—Dr. Thos. M. Taylor, to Jan. '51, \$2. *Bardstown*—Mr. Harden Edwards, for '50, \$1..... 3 00

TENNESSEE.—*Strawberry Plains*—Mr. Daniel Meek, to June, '51, 1 00

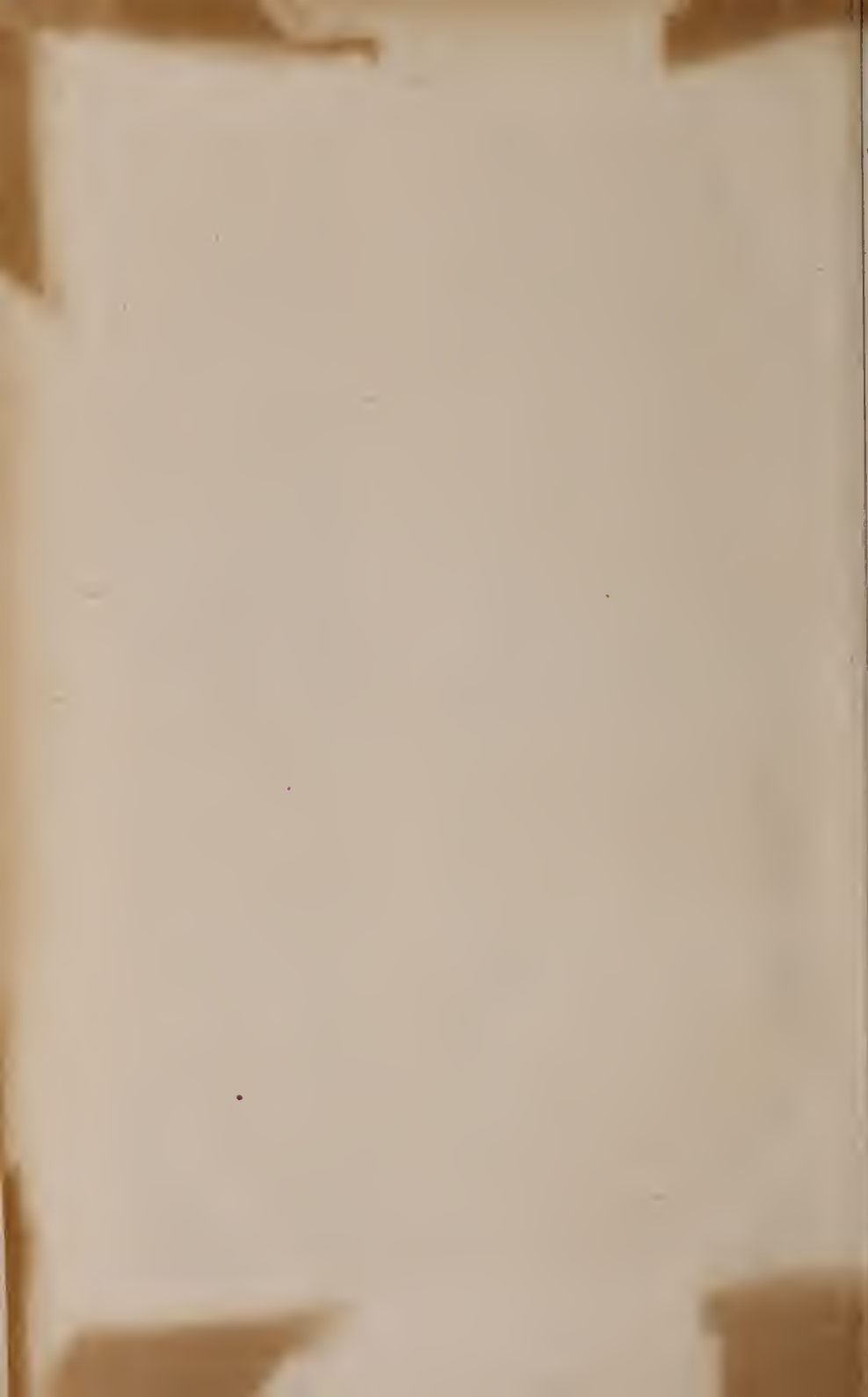
OHIO.—*Salt Creek*—Mr. James Howell, to Oct. 1851, \$1. *Hartstown*—Rev. David Heron, to Oct. '51, \$1. *Springfield*—Samuel Burnett, Esq., to Feb. 1855, \$5, 7 00

MISSOURI.—*Mount Pulaski*—Jabez Capps, Esq., on account. 1 00

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