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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1860.

[No. 3.

## From Liberia.

By the Ocean Eagle, letters and newspapers were brought from this Republic bearing dates to the 21st of April. Sugar, coffee, ground-nuts, syrup, and other valuable articles of Liberian produce, came as cargo in the Eagle.

We said, in our last number, that no deaths had occurred among the emigrants of the November expedition, most of whom settled at Careysburg. Much has been done towards the opening of the road to this place from the St. Paul's River, though some of the bridges are not yet completed. The advantages of this road will be very great; it will relieve the Society from heavy expense, the agents and emigrants from anxiety and exposure, and offer new conveniences and facilities for trade between the inhabitants of Careysburg and the lower settlements.

We learn from a very intelligent

correspondent that the affairs of the Liberia College are not yet settled.

The sending out of sugar mills, agricultural implements, and machinery, for sale, has particularly gratified the farmers.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, Agent of the U. S. for Recaptured Africans, writes on the 21st of April, from Monrovia:

"All we know here of the Rebecca's final success is that Commander Wise, of the British Navy, told our Commander, Totten, of the Vincennes, that she had really got off the coast with 800 slaves for Cuba. Her future history we know nothing of.

"We are quite well. Mrs. Seys and myself returned a few days ago from a most pleasant visit to Careysburg. I can find no words in which to convey an idea of the increasing prosperity of that most beautiful and healthful interior settlement. The more the land is cleared and new tenements go up, and farms are opened and planted, the more numerous the evidences that it will eventually become a

large and flourishing agricultural settlement. The people are industrious. They live well; raise an abundance of every thing, and are happy and contented. I send you a letter from a very fine young man of New Orleans, to Rev. Mr. Thompson, who boards in the same family with us. His sentiments are the genuine feelings of his heart. It is a pity we cannot get scores like him to come here. I have seen him since he wrote that letter. He is now in his neat little house, as happy as a prince."

The following is the letter to which Mr. Seys refers :

Mr. Fred. K. Hyde to Mr. Thompson.

"I was much pleased to receive your letters, for their contents elicited many facts I was anxious to learn. We have enjoyed remarkably good health, for which we cannot be too thankful; and in many other ways we were much favored. Joseph Cain, Pleasant Cain, and wife, Eliza Cain, and Mary Cain, and Alfred Cain, Penelope Cain, and Caleb Lewis, Hezekiah Green, have all removed to their houses. My house is done, and I expect to take Mrs. Hyde, my little son, and my brother, from the Receptacle next week. Joshua Tyler is building another house of logs, and expects to be united to a Mrs. Barrett soon. The Stephenson family have not moved yet, in fact, their houses are not finished. Peter Stephenson married Hetty Wilson, Penelope Cain married Samuel Bryant lately.

"All of the immigrants are well, except Sarah Minor and Jane Taylor. Robert Taylor's house is very nearly finished. Mrs. Isabella Hill is down at St. Paul's river—she married a Mr. Smith.

"Careysburg is improving rapidly, you would be surprised to see so

much improvement. I have planted my lot in cassavas, eddoes, potatoes, okra, beans, papaw, &c. If you was to see little Oceanus, you would barely know him, he has grown so fast, he is as lively as a cricket. Mrs. Hyde is well, and sends her respects. I am very much obliged to you for the "Christian Advocate." Will you please to subscribe for me and I will refund the money to you when I come to the Cape, which will be soon.

"The emigration send their respects. My respects to all. We had quite a crowded church on Saturday and Sunday; a host of visitors came from the river.

"Everything wears a cheerful appearance. I am glad I came to Liberia. I wish to see you very much, indeed, but I am coming down to Monrovia soon on business, then I shall have an opportunity to state how affairs are going on in this little settlement.

"The road is cut through to the river, two bridges are already built, it reminds me of the States. I took a walk on the Careysburg turnpike, on Sunday as far as *Zodu Que's*. We are right glad to hear of your continued good health. Please write soon. Your letters are always most welcome."

Mr. Hyde writes to the Financial Secretary, from Careysburg, March 31, 1860 :

"I am about to clear my farm at present, my lot is cleared, and log cabin erected thereon.

"I am well pleased with Africa, and sincerely wish I could prevail upon all my race to emigrate to this *Country of Liberty*.

"My health is better than when I was in the States. My wife's health is better also. Little Oceanus (born at sea, Nov'r. 20, 1859, 8 o'clock a. m., Sunday morning.)

is doing well, in fact Africa agrees better with the children than the States. It is entirely out of the question, for intelligent colored men to argue about the African race, having a nationality in the States, if they ever expect to enjoy the rights of *freemen*, untrammelled, they must flee to Africa, and there is no better opening than Liberia, offered as a refuge. I was once a bitter Anti-Colonizationist, but finding that I was not a free man in mind as well as body, in the United States, I determined to remove with my family, though in feeble health, to a more congenial clime. I did emigrate, and found the Liberians quite the reverse to what I expected. I was received cordially, found myself welcome, in the official's residence, came to Careysburg, where I am at present, and as long as I live I intend to remain in Liberia."

The Hon. B. V. R. JAMES, Principal of the English Department in Alexander High School, Monrovia, writes under date of Monrovia, April 11th, 1860, and after some very kind allusions to former intercourse and events, adds:

"The papers and your numerous correspondents will keep you well informed of our political affairs, so there is no need of my saying anything on this head. \* \* \*

He then speaks of the precarious condition of the College, amid a great conflict of opinions, and deeply regrets the defects of teachers in many of the Missionary schools. He adds:

"In the midst of all this darkness and discouragement in Liberian history, we have still bright features that cheer and encourage our hearts.

"Men of experience, means, and

intelligence, have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and that, too, in good earnest, and have begun to reap a rich and certain reward for their labors, which astonishes themselves and everybody else.

"Our National Fair was held this year at Buchanan, and was a time of the deepest interest and profit to all that took part in it. We have made our report of the same, and suppose it will be published. To our report I must refer you."

The following letter, by same arrival, from Judge James, appears in the Commercial Advertiser:

"I was on business recently up the St. Paul's; on my way up and down I stopped at several of the sugar farms, and to say that I am delighted to see the improvements and enterprise on this fine river but poorly expresses my feelings. At Coopers' establishments, there is now belonging to the Coopers' over forty tons of as good brown sugar as you will meet with in any market, and syrup and molasses by tens and hundreds of thousands of gallons. Take a stand on some high land near Coopers', and in almost all directions along the St. Paul's, you will see fields of sugar cane waiting for the mill to grind it. I am told that the breaking of Anderson's mill causes the loss of seventy acres of sugar cane. I do not believe, from what I have heard of other grain-growing countries, there is any that surpasses this. Mr. Cooper has six acres of cane, off which he has this year taken the sixth crop, and the largest that has been yet harvested, (only one planting.) Coffee and cocoa may be cultivated with equal success. Cotton is being introduced all along the coast; all that is wanting is capital and enterprise, directed by intelligence;

one of my first scholars is now the largest and most successful planter on the river. Is not this a reward for my poor labors?

"I attended the National Fair at Bassa. I have made out the report and sent it to the officers, and I presume it will be published. I refer you to it. I can only say in advance, it is one of the grandest institutions in Liberia; every cent expended on it yields to Liberia a thousand fold."

Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, Bishop of the Methodist Church, under date of Monrovia, April 12th, writes:

"Some time since, I had the gratification of receiving a letter from you. I thought then I should find no difficulty in replying to its refreshing sentences in the same spirit in which they were written. Your letter was a comfort to me, and I published an extract, which I see you have republished.

"When I was in the United States, two or three years ago, I heard it said by those I thought ought to know, and whose partiality for the Colonization scheme was sufficiently strong to insure everything that could be said in its favor, that Colonization was evidently losing its hold on the public confidence.

"But from our stand-point, as looked at through the reports of the institution, it would seem otherwise. I am at a loss to know why it should be so. Considering the many great difficulties before the Society in its infancy—the fewness and inexperience of its friends—its limited resources, and the obstacles in the way of augmenting them, and then the totally discouraging aspect of things in Africa, it is a wonder that you have accomplished so much.

"It would be a satisfaction to you to know that several important

questions have been settled, beyond further dispute, whatever may be said, and truthfully too, about the unhealthiness of our climate on the part of colored persons; in good health, no more fears need now be entertained in coming to Liberia, than may be felt by individuals brought up in the Northern States, upon setting out to reside in the Southern cities of the Union. A great many lives are thrown away here that might be saved with only suitable care on the part of the individuals themselves. Among the masses that come here, there are many, for one or another cause, who could not longer live in any country. These all, with what the fever bears off, swell the lists of mortality considerably, and give our fine country a bad name.

"No doubt rests now, I should suppose, on the mind of any one, that Liberia is naturally and sufficiently affluent in resources to meet the demands of a great people. Developments have been made in nothing on an extensive scale. The means are wanting to do this. But a sufficient number of trials have been made in the several departments of manual labor life, as well as in other directions about which it is our duty to be concerned to know, forever to settle the question of Liberia's natural capabilities to support and make prosperous and happy a great population.

"What Colonization has done in one way and another to bring to the surface the capabilities of the colored race, I do not pretend to say. This question, I think, must be left to other hands. The doctors must settle it.

"But pardon me, I am writing you a long letter. I intended to say only a word, and yet I cannot close without adding that prospects for doing good among the heathen



were never more encouraging than at present; and you have no doubt observed that we are trying to answer some of the calls—the pressing calls made upon us.

“This portion of our work is commanding and receiving increased attention. The signs of the times now indicate that before many years it will stand forth as principal among the provisions of our church.

“But the *properly qualified* men and women for the work is the WANT now with us. Men need training for the missionary work, as they require training in any other direction or calling, where knowledge and skill will be in constant demand.

“Sir, I must stop; after saying, you were pleased to call up recollections of your visit to Liberia some years ago. I shall never forget it. Were it right, I would wish it possible you might come out again. Liberia would take a great deal of pleasure in testifying her gratitude to you.

“Well, we may never meet on earth; but if our labors have been sincerely put forth, as I trust they have, Heaven will be rich enough in its rewards to remunerate us for every disadvantage to which we have been put in accomplishing its purposes.”

#### STILL LATER.

Despatches from Liberia have just come to hand, bearing dates to May 22d:

President BENSON writes under this date—

“The agricultural prospects of the Republic were never so bright. This season’s crop of sugar, molasses and syrup is far in advance, both as to quantity and quality, of

the last. Nor has there ever been a better palm oil season in Liberia than the present. You will see by the Herald that two Liberian vessels, the brig *E. N. Roye* and schooner *Moses Shepperd*, the former belonging to Mr. Roye and the latter to Messrs. McGill & Bro., left here last week, with full cargoes of Liberian produce, for England. This we may regard as a mere beginning.”

From the Liberia Herald of May 2d, we copy the following:

#### *Report on the National Fair.*

*To His Excellency*

President STEPHEN A. BENSON.

SIR: The Committee of Adjudication for the National Fair, held in the city of Buchanan, county of Grand Bassa, from the 14th to the 21st of March inclusive, having performed, to the best of their ability, the duties assigned them, beg to submit the following report:

The holding of the National Fair in the county of Grand Bassa was regarded by some as of doubtful expediency. Fears were entertained that the lateness of the season would prevent many from attending who might otherwise be present. As in the month of March our rural population, who usually form the bulk of the exhibitors, are engaged in preparing their farms for planting. And the committee must confess to a participation in those fears.

But the result exceeded, by far, the expectations of those present. It is very true that only two counties were represented, there being no timely conveyance for persons at the leeward, in consequence of the unexpected delay of the “Quail” at Cape Mount on special government business. The absence of leeward representation was exceedingly regretted; but the committee

are happy to state that, while the number of exhibitors was less than at either of the two previous Fairs, the articles exhibited were of greater variety, of better quality, and of larger quantity.

The agricultural specimens were all remarkably interesting. Of perishable articles, there were exhibitions only from the county of Grand Bassa. The astonishing growth of vegetables and esculent roots attracted attention. There were exhibited two yams of mammoth size, each not more than a year old, and from single hills—one weighing 290 pounds, the other 280; also one bunch of plantains, three feet four inches long, containing two hundred on the bunch. From these and others articles, the result of the simplest agricultural attention, unaided by scientific culture, it may be gathered what the character of the soil must be. One bale of cotton of the finest quality, was exhibited by Mr. John O. Hines, of Montserrado county, thoroughly ginned by his new gin, lately presented to him by the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association." This is the first bale of cotton ever raised and prepared for market in Liberia. It need no longer be a question whether here, on the coast of Africa, in the territory of Liberia, cotton can be raised. All along our rivers there are, on a small scale, evidences of the fact; and in the special and successful efforts of Mr. Hines, on his small farm, not far from the seaboard, we have a satisfactory demonstration. All that is now needed is enterprise and capital.

And it affords the committee great satisfaction to know, that the stimulus and aid afforded to our citizens in giving themselves to the work of proving this interesting fact did not originate from abroad, but proceeded from the government

of Liberia, in the shape of the National Fair.

Abundant specimens of refined, white, and light brown sugar were exhibited by Messrs. Cooper & Sons, Dr. Moore & Sons, and Jesse Sharp, farmers of the St. Paul's, which the committee have never seen surpassed by any foreign sugar. The brown sugar would not suffer in comparison with the best Havana.

Messrs. Moore & Sons, of the St. Pauls, exhibited an article of syrup, double refined and defecated, which was truly the object of admiration. The committee recommended that the Honorable Dr. Moore be awarded a silver medal for his superior double-refined syrup. It was the opinion of several visitors, and the committee freely endorse the sentiment, that for their own use, they would decidedly prefer, as a matter of luxury, Moore's syrup to the refined syrup of New York. And the committee are candid and sincere in the expression of the opinion that if those gentlemen had the means to prepare their syrup in sufficient quantity for foreign market, it would compete successfully with any other syrup. For agreeable consistency, purity, and richness of flavor, it is unsurpassed.

Coffee of superior quality, favorably known abroad, was exhibited in large quantities by Hon. Thomas Moore, of Grand Bassa county. There were several other articles of interest in this department, with regard to which the Committee beg to refer to the list of premiums.

The cattle and poultry exhibited, exclusively from the county of Grand Bassa, proved that the citizens of that county are rapidly progressing in this very important and useful branch of domestic industry. In no department did the committee more cheerfully award prizes than in this.

In manufacture the specimens were abundant, and superior to former specimens. The ladies deserve special commendation for their efforts in rendering this department interesting.

The mechanical department did not fall behind that of previous Fairs. There were articles on exhibition which gave indubitable evidence of mechanical genius and inventive skill of no inferior order.

On the whole, the committee gladly bear testimony to the decided advance of this Fair on the two preceding; taking into consideration the fact that only two counties were represented, and that the fair was held at a season of the year when many, even from those counties, could not be present. It is earnestly to be hoped that the National Fairs will continue to be held periodically. The numerous advantages arising directly from them are too obvious to need mention; and there are many collateral and incidental benefits which the future alone will develop. Already have they shed an incalculable influence upon our communities; they have infused a life into various departments of industry; they have engendered among us a confidence in our own ability to support ourselves independently of foreign productions, which thousands of treasure could never have purchased.

In conclusion, the Committee beg to express their congratulations to the citizens of the county of Grand Bassa, that they have so triumphantly set aside the gloomy predictions of some who, as the time for holding the fair drew near, insisted that a more judicious and profitable financial outlay could and ought to be made by the government than the disbursement of money in making preparations for a Fair which, if it took place at all,

would be little more than an apology.

Respectfully submitted,  
B. V. R. JAMES,  
*Chairman of Committee.*  
Buchanan, March, 1860.

*Officials of the Liberian Government  
in foreign countries.*

GERALD RALSTON, Esq., Consul  
General, London.

T. W. FOX, Esq., Consul, Ply-  
mouth, England.

A. LLOYD FOX, Esq., Consul,  
Falmouth, England.

WM. WAIT, Esq., Consul, Bris-  
tol, England.

CHAS. COTESWORTH, Esq., Con-  
sul, Liverpool.

THOS. CLEGG, Esq., Consul, Man-  
chester, England.

ALBERT CAREY, Esq., Consul,  
Guernsey, England.

CARL GOEDEL, Esq., Consul,  
Hamburg.

CHAS. LEIGH CLARE, Esq., Vice  
Consul, Manchester, England.

EDWIN FOX, Esq., Vice Consul,  
London.

THOS. BEYNON, Esq., Vice Con-  
sul, Newport, South Wales, Eng-  
land.

GEORGE VERTUE, Esq., Vice  
Consul, Edinburg, England.

From the Herald of May 16th.

THE LIBERIAN brig *E. N. Roye*, belonging to Mr. E. J. Roye of this city, left this port to-day for England, with a cargo, consisting in a great measure of Liberian produce; the principal articles of her cargo are 36 tons 18 cwt. of camwood, 617 lbs. ivory, 25,845 gals. palm oil, 4,848 lbs. sugar, 581 oz. of gold dust; besides her cargo, she takes some produce on freight.

We learn that the schooner *Moses Sheppard*, belonging to the firm of McGill & Bros., is to leave this port to-day for England; her cargo con-

sists in part of 14,006 gals. of palm oil, 20 tons, 3 cwt. of camwood, and 498 lbs. of ivory.

The *Moses Sheppard* goes to be repaired; but the *E. N. Roye* seeks a better market than is at present offered our produce in the United States, and especially one where annoying restrictions upon the commerce of a people who give to Americans more privileges in their own ports than they receive in America, do not trammel their efforts. The departure of these vessels marks an epoch in the history of Liberia, an epoch worthy of lasting remembrance.

#### MRS. SIGOURNEY REQUESTS

President Benson and lady to accept the volume in which their names are written, and should they decide to read one of its brief poems daily, according to the chronological arrangement, they would gratify the giver, and also join a multitude of friends who thus pursue its perusal.

Inferring from the State papers of President Benson, as well as from the character of his administration, that he attaches just importance to the great cause of education, she adds to the parcel several books which have their welfare in view, begging him to dispose of them where he thinks they may be the most useful.

Those which bear upon their fly-leaf the inscription of "from the author," have been often distributed as premiums in some of the schools

of the United States; and the others used for reading books in the different classes. She presents them with best wishes for the prosperity of Liberia, and respectful regards to its Chief Magistrate.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

February 10th, 1860.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to be able to add to the many testimonials which we have received, another evidence of Mrs. Sigourney's anxiety for the promotion of the educational interests of Liberia. The President and lady have joyfully received, and will always cherish the remembrance of the gift accompanying the above note. We, in behalf of the people of Liberia, heartily thank Mrs. Sigourney for the interest manifested in their welfare.

This is not the first time our esteemed friend has sent us presents of her valuable works; works which are prized as well for the fact of their being the production of the pen of the giver, as for their intrinsic worth. Many ladies who have attained maturity in Liberia, gratefully remember Mrs. Sigourney's kindness twenty-five or thirty years ago, in the way of presents, to encourage them, while attending school, in learning.

The remembrance of Mrs. Sigourney will ever be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people; and her works will tend as much to bless generations unborn, as they have dispensed their benefits to those who now are on the stage of action.

[From the Liberia Herald of March 21, 1860.]

#### The National Fair.

WE give the following extracts from an editorial article in the Herald:

"Let us summon before our minds

the idea of a State founded for some of the greatest purposes that ever influenced men to action; a State that had been just founded, and seemed to prosper for a short time,

when an unfortunate oversight on the part of its citizens, in failing to provide reliable means for its maintenance, was hastening its dissolution: does there not at once arise a desire to avert the dread calamity? Is not every measure that has for its end the prevention of each a catastrophe hailed with delight?

"Let us apply the subject to Liberia. Few there are among us, who are not aware of the inconveniences we have experienced in past years, because we neglected to develop those resources from which our independence and prosperity should receive their growth; and many see the embarrassments under which we still labor, because our resources have not been sufficiently developed to place us beyond that need which wraps about us its "ardent folds," and prevents us from expanding as the exigencies of our case demand. \* \* \*

"The institution of a National Fair in Liberia forms one of the important events that has transpired in our history. \* \* \*

"We have been asked why has a Fair been instituted? What is its object? We might reply that any one who has lived in Liberia five years, and can ask such a question, ought not to be offended if we call him an unthinking individual. Go, ask of the scarcity that, for some time, yearly occurred in our midst; inquire of that operation by which we are continually being deprived of our means, with every year an increasing improbability of their re-supply, because we have no medium based upon resources that are as inexhaustible as the demands they are intended to supply; go, ask of these things a reply to your inquiry. \* \* \*

"On one hand we are asked 'Why this waste of money? had not the government better husband its means in order that it might satisfy the claims of its citizens?' \* \* \*

"The government, it has been suggested, should husband its means for other purposes; but do those other purposes have such a beneficial tendency as the National Fair? Weigh well this question: Do some of those purposes for which the government is compelled to spend thousands annually, produce, or are they calculated to produce such happy effects as must result from the Fair, for which only a few hundreds are annually expended? Let it be granted, even, that it is a sacrifice on the part of the government to provide for a National Fair; can it be supposed that any nation can arrive at eminence, can settle itself on a firm basis of prosperity and independence, without great sacrifices, made not only by the government, but by the citizens individually? Despicable, indeed, must be that position at which we must arrive with little or no sacrifice. Limited, yea, very limited must be that prosperity which we acquire by employing nothing. We are not omnipotent; to produce great results, we must employ sufficient means.

"We must, however, compelled by our limited space, waive the further consideration of any opinions contrary to ours; and leave the discussion of this important subject to another time, when increased space shall justify a more lengthy discussion."

We copy the following from an article in the Herald of April 4th, in continuation of the subject of the National Fair:

"Continuing our subject, we come to notice the proposition that the institution and maintenance of a National Fair by the Government involves a sacrifice that is hardly warranted by existing circumstances. \* \* \*

"We know that the Fair cannot be attended now with the results that must naturally follow it at no distant day. Whether the adopting by government of any measures whose consummation cannot at once be witnessed, and in the prosecution of which is involved an expenditure that cannot immediately accomplish the desired object, be an unwarrantable sacrifice, can only be ascertained by looking at the results to which all these operations tend.

"Now, in proportion as an object is grand or beneficial, will one be justified in making a sacrifice of some other good to obtain that object.

"If the end of the institution of a National Fair in Liberia be one worthy of our efforts, then are we warranted in devoting what means we have at command to the procuring of that object. It is not only to draw forth a spirit of rivalry in our citizens, not only to make a vain show of the few products of our country, that we have in our midst a National Fair. While there are in our country many products which nature yields spontaneously, and others which require little cultivation for their development; still here, as elsewhere, are needed increasing industry and a healthy energy; there are here, as elsewhere, the 'thorns and thistles' that earth yields: here, as elsewhere, the most valuable products of nature require untiring energy and industry to develop them.

"If, then, the object of a Fair can at no distant day be accomplished, by stimulating our citizens to increased exertions to develop the inexhaustible resources, as yet locked up from us, resources on which depend the prosperity and real independence of the country, the greater the sacrifice, the sooner will the end be attained. \* \* \*

"There is another very important light in which we may regard the National Fair; a light in which we are not sufficiently inclined to view many things in Liberia: we mean the Fair as connected with the aborigines of the country.

"Surrounded by hundreds of thousands of our heathen brothers, notwithstanding we may be considered the leaven that is to leaven that mass of ignorance; the light that is to chase away their night of superstition and idolatry; yet, we may not hope to accomplish any great good among them, unless we endeavor to assimilate them to ourselves; we may not hope our body politic to grow rapidly in beauty and strength, unless we prepare our heathen brothers who are incorporated in it to contribute to its maintenance. \* \* \*

"The National Fair, in its tendency, looks also to the development and encouragement of the skill and industry of the aborigines of our country.

"Certainly no one can fail to see the amount of good that might be accomplished by that vast population, (if its skill and industry were called forth,) which now only partially develop themselves. Let us consider how much the aborigines even of Liberia contribute to the comfort and wealth of the nations of the earth, and consider how much more they might contribute to the prosperity and independence of the nation of which they form a part, if some system were inaugurated to direct and encourage their skill and industry; and we become at once satisfied that the National Fair, however impotent its operations may seem to some, cannot but exert upon our aborigines an influence more beneficial than many are inclined to admit.

"True, that influence is not now exerted; and we have only to in-

quire for the cause, and the reason will at once suggest itself. It is on account of our indifference to our heathen brothers; they and their products have not been brought enough within the pale of this influence which the Fair is calculated to exert. As we before said, as citizens of the same State, we do not sufficiently understand, or if we understand, we care not to make known clearly to our heathen brothers the relation which exists between them and ourselves. If the government has instituted a National Fair, we should be as zealous in stimulating our aborigines to a display of great skill and ingenuity, as we are in encouraging our more favored civilized brothers.

“That the Fair has already demonstrated what seemed at first doubtful of demonstration, is an undeniable truth. Besides many articles, which time will not permit us to dwell on, let us consider the fact that once the successful cultivation of cotton had become in the minds of many a thing of doubtful accomplishment. We all know that not many years ago an attempt was made by a foreign association to raise cotton in Liberia; from some causes, which we perhaps cannot correctly state, the attempt failed; and not weighing the different causes that operated in the case, some concluded that our soil was unfavorable or there was something else that operated against the successful cultivation of cotton, notwithstanding the soil on which the attempt was made is but one kind of the different soils of the country. \* \* \*

“Now, let us consider, on the other hand, the effect which the Fair has produced. It is a fact that our citizens have proved that cotton can be raised here successfully,

and have, since the institution of the Fair, produced more of it each succeeding year, though the quantity is still comparatively small. And this, undoubtedly, is the result of the encouragement received from the Fair. \* \* \*

“We think the government, in instituting a National Fair, acted for the best interest of the people, and, consequently, acted nobly. \* \*

“The government has instituted and, so far, worthily maintained the Fair; many consider it an unwarrantable sacrifice: the government has been acting for them; we call upon them, in turn, to act for the government; we invite them to come to the relief of government by organizing and maintaining an institution of similar effect. Will they not do it? There are, in the world, many associations that have a similar bearing upon communities, formed and maintained, not by governments, but by citizens in organization. If our citizens think that the government is embarrassed, now is the time to relieve her of this embarrassment. \* \* \*

“We fear, however, that, as a people, we are too much inclined to go after that which glitters. We like the tinsel of glittering fooleries. \* \* \*

“It is lamentable that such should be the case; it is cause of much regret that in the building of the foundation for our national superstructure, instead of employing materials that are durable, we use those that crumble almost at a touch. Can we expect to be a great people, while this is the case? Can we expect to be a nation renowned in all that dignifies and ennobles man?” \* \*

The Herald of the 18th of April appears on an enlarged sheet and in a new type; and contains many

articles of interest. We are pleased to see from the leading article that some of the oldest and worthiest citizens of Monrovia are disposed to record and preserve some reminiscences and memorials of early Liberian history. The following extracts are encouraging :

"The fundamental basis, the original starting point, the days that tried men's souls, are the celebrated, the adored, the venerated epochs in the histories of the great nations." \* \* \*

"It is to be feared that we are, already, rather regardless of the duty we owe to the preservation of facts, food for the future historians of our land; if any, a spirit more adverse than favorable to the discharge of this duty obtains among us.

"Have we no memorable facts even yet in our history? Have thirty-eight years brought us but two days worthy of mention, and one of them indeed seems to be waning in our estimation? Have we been thus far borne on beds of flowery ease?

"Had our fathers really no *days* that tried their souls? or is there no interest, no soul-animating veneration for them? Shall we look with indifference on the day that our fathers first set sail from the land of our common oppressors? Are there no notable incidents connected with their landing and stay at Sherbro? Is not as much due to the day of their first landing at Bushrod as is to that of the decisive battle? When and where did Johnson refuse to hoist that flag, the hoisting of which, doubtless, would have this day presented us to the world in quite a different national aspect?

"What honors shall ever be done to Lieutenant Gordon and his noble companions, who gave their

lives for us? Shall the cannon of Hawkins be allowed to rust out as an ordinary thing? or has the sword of Elijah Johnson been lost? In a word, are we, of all people, the most void of those sublimer sentiments of veneration, or even ordinary respect, for the times and doings of our sires?

"Among other people, to a mere man, the whole nation will often delight to do homage; while we seem indifferent to the exploits of the assembled people.

"These things should not be. But, judging from the present course of things, we have our fears, that many valuable data, the most worthy to be remembered events, if not in time entirely lost to us, will only occupy a too uncertain and dubious place in our history; and when in some future day our historian will essay to write up the valliant and valuable *res gestas* of this nation, unanswerable inquiries will be made as to many of the most essential. Even if, in those days, he should be content to compile from tradition, where is the aged father among us who delights, or even cares to communicate these things to the rising generation? Wrapped in their hoary, and, otherwise, venerable dignity, these fathers seem to be pleased in reigning sole possessors of such knowledge. Worthy old men, even in this questionable monopoly, you cannot be held blameless, if all the pristine achievements of your beloved cotemporaries, if the fundamental principles of those whom it will be alike the duty and pride of future generations to esteem, if those glorious and laudable achievements of your very selves shall be entirely forgot, or, what is worse, but indifferently regarded, if the only monumental carving upon your stones shall be—FORGOT—if, after all,



“——dying, you too go down,  
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.”

“Mere fault-finders would we be, were we to fail to make use of this occasion to animadvert upon some of the causes among us which are directly opposed to the preservation of facts in the original history of our country. The spirit of reserve, the taciturnity of our fathers, who yet remain to us from the immediate actors of the first days of colonial planting here is not all, though it may be among the chief of those causes; for we cannot, on the other hand accord, in justice to any class that degree of anxiousness we would like to see manifested to receive and propagate the knowledge we have alluded to.

“It is to be feared that we are imbibing, at too early a period, too much of the materialism of some of the more money-loving nations of the age; living too much, as individuals, to ourselves and for ourselves. If ever we become a great nation, *de facto*, commanding the honor and respect of the other great nations, there are some things which must be done, and that as speedily as possible, which, as yet, we seem not to be properly convinced of; but the truth is, that these things must be done; they must be begun, too, just where other nations have begun them; the idea of ‘taking time by the forelock’ is not practicable in every instance. We must, also, learn to hunt true sublimity, and honor, and dignity, in something else other than the eternal clink of dollars.

“We have heard of the instituting of public libraries and reading rooms, and even of the formation of historical societies among us, and have pleasingly anticipated these as repositories where would be arrested from the devouring tooth of time some of the perishing, yet worthy

remembrances of our little nation, little in numerical computation, yet great in its past facts, looming great in its probable consequences. We have turned again and asked for these institutions, but the echoes of our voices have only mocked us. We have watched the formation of lyceums, and the organization of popular lecture-meetings, and boasted that from them we would learn something useful, something alike beneficial, interesting and instructive to ourselves and for generations in the future, but we have vainly boasted; these, too, are among the things that ‘ought to have been kept up.’

“Yet we are confident that there is no real, innate incapability in us for perpetuating such institutions of honorable usefulness save a lack of general interest, a want of conscientious regard to, and belief in, our dignity and destiny as a people having assumed the *toga* of nationality:

“Lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
Foot-prints on the sands of time.”

“Unless some reformation in these matters is soon wrought, a few generations more, and young Liberians will sing, *and to set notes too*, on the 1st of December and 26th of July, of the exploits of those days, and in truth be as ignorant of the fundamental facts and consequent sublimity of these great days as we are indifferent to preserve them.

“Our neighbors of Sierra Leone will get ahead of us in this matter; if nothing more, they publish almanacs, in which they, with doubtless much labor, carefully arrange statistical and chronological accounts of the most important events connected with their early settlement, brief, yet very useful accounts of

the natural history of their colony; the most memorable occurrences in their history, civil and religious. We should not, we must not, fall thus behind our cotemporaries.

"It is with these convictions that we welcome to our columns those to us, and we doubt not to many of our readers, most valuable writings of Mr. Warner, containing well written, intelligent and interesting reminiscences of important events, facts connected with the early days of our forefathers in this land. Mr. Warner, who yet remains to us as one of the cotemporaries of those men and times, though engrossed with his own more immediate affairs, has, with his wonted generosity and unfeigned interest in whatever tends to promote the public good, promised to furnish us, from time to time, accounts of some of the incidents, in his own personal knowledge, connected with those times. We have been no less happy also, in securing, for our columns, a series of articles entitled '*A Plea for Liberia*,' from the truly competent pen of Rev. James Payne, another of the *men* of the '*days that tried men's souls*.' The well known high character and true scholarship of Messrs. Warner and Payne will, we are sanguine, do more than anything we can say to recommend their writings to the highest estimation of our readers. There are some, however, yet we believe their ranks thin, from whom we would be expecting more than we are capable of, should we expect them to find much interest in these writings; there are some to whom they will be '*dry nonsense*,' '*stale stuff*,' '*just like him, always talking about some old things*.' Such persons we pity; upstarts in knowledge, mushrooms in ideas, we advise you to forsake some of the chimerical notions of the day and

endeavor to lay up a stock of that knowledge which alone can gain for you that esteem you seem to long after."

We also copy from the Herald of March 21st, the following intelligence:

**SETTLEMENT OF NATIVE DIFFICULTIES.**—In our last issue, we stated that the adjustment of the difficulties existing among the natives of Grand Cape Mount, which occasioned the President's mission to that portion of the Republic, was, at the time of our issue, supposed to be near a close. On the day our last number appeared, (the 7th) we were pleased to hail the arrival of the *Quail*, bringing the President and Col. Moore from their peaceful work which they had satisfactorily completed.

We publish in this number a portion of the proceedings in the adjustment of the difficulties referred to, and we shall cause a portion of those proceedings to appear in each successive number, until the whole shall have been published. We hope they will be interesting to the numerous readers of our paper, who may be able to form from them an idea of African diplomacy, and ascertain some of the causes of those numerous wars which have been raging in the northern portion of the Republic for so many years.

There is no one who has read the history of those bloody wars, and observed the destructive cruelty that has carried off so many myriads of human beings, the avarice that has so long bartered its thousands to the slave trade, and the blighting effect those wars have had upon the commerce and industry of that part of the country; there is no one who is aware of these things, but can rejoice in his heart, that peace has

brought them to an end, especially when it is considered that so much good has been accomplished without the employment of the "last argument of kings."

**DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.**—His Excellency, after having satisfactorily accomplished the object of his mission to Grand Cape Mount, and after remaining here a few days, not long enough to recover from the exhaustion occasioned by the long and tedious investigation of native affairs, left this port, with his good lady and youngest son, on the 10th, for Buchanan, Grand Bassa, where the National Fair for this year will be held.

Besides the President and part of his family, the *Quail* conveyed a considerable number of exhibitors to Buchanan. Doubtless, the number would have been larger, had facilities for conveyance been more numerous. We are pleased to see an interest in the Fair manifested by a portion of our citizens at least; and hope that interest will increase from year to year, while the object of the inaugurating of the Fairs shall be nearer and still nearer attained.

**LATE FROM THE FAIR.**—We have news from Buchanan up to the 16th. The Fair was opened on the 15th, by His Excellency, the President with an appropriate address, followed by one from Hon. J. M. Moore. The "Palm Palace" seems to be the twin sister of the one in which the Fair for this county was held in 1858, as regards both dimensions and plan. The contributions have surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Several useful articles, never before exhibited at our Fairs, were presented. Specimens of sugar cane, that as-

tonished our good citizens from the St. Paul's, were exhibited; also excellently manufactured indigo in cakes; dyes of various colors, in cakes, from plants in the woods; oils, of different kinds, white and clear, from wild fruit of the forest; in fact a great variety of excellent articles. There were three hills of yams, one over 300 lbs., one 280 lbs., and the other over 200 lbs. The Palace is crowded with visitors.

We learn, besides, that a dozen Chiefs had been in to see his Excellency; they were requested to return home, and remain until the Fair was over; when His Excellency would be pleased to have an interview with them. Some had returned; others, with their subjects, were so attracted by the hilarity consequent upon the Fair, that they remained. The President had ordered the most important barricades to be broken down.

Mr. N. G. Weaver writes to the editor of the Herald from Edina, Grand Bassa:

"We have every reason to be encouraged in regard to the progress of agricultural industry and domestic improvements in this country. The season for coffee is beyond doubt favorable, and will afford ample reward to the planters. The fishing of our country is encouraging. A saw-fish caught here, weighed five hundred and twelve pounds, and was fourteen feet in length. The young men here have formed themselves into a literary society. Great praise is due to Mr. E. W. Diggs, who is earnestly engaged in brick making on the banks of the beautiful St. John's river. Several new and handsome houses have been erected.

ADJUSTMENT OF NATIVE DIFFICULTIES.—His Excellency the President has succeeded in settling the difficulties that have been for some time been existing among the Chiefs of New Cess, Trade-town and Grand Bassa proper. The amount of fine imposed by the government was shared by the New Cess chiefs as follows: Prince Freeman, \$200; Joe West, \$200; and John Ashmun, \$100; in all \$500, to be paid to the government. Prince Wee to pay damages \$100 to Black Will, for inflicting war upon him. Joe West to pay the same, and to make

restitution of property then in his possession. The fine was promptly paid. It is probable that, before this time, the difficulties among the Bush-people have been settled.

AFRICAN PRODUCE.—Per brig Ocean Eagle, hence for New York, on the 21st inst., will be shipped over a hundred casks of sugar, molasses and ground nuts, produce of our St. Paul's river district; and this is but a *very* small portion of what our farmers have produced this year.

[From the New York World.]

### The Captured Africans.

THE following letter has been sent us by an officer of the navy who was long stationed on the coast of Africa, and has had unusual opportunities for correct observation. It was elicited by the communication published yesterday from the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, (colored,) which opposed the plan of sending back the 1,492 Africans, lately captured in the *Wild Fire*, *William* and *Bogota*. Adverting thereto, the writer says:

“Those objections are but a repetition of the cry raised by certain southern members of Congress, and others in the slave-trading interest, which seeks mainly upon the plea of humanity, to retain the captured negroes in this country. Emanating from such a source, such propositions need not occasion surprise; that a voice should be raised in its favor by a leading man of the colored race, is to be a matter of surprise. It would come with a good grace from a corrupt source, which has for its hobby opposition to the ‘everlasting nigger,’ but not from any other.

“It is not hard to fathom the spirit which prompts opposition on the part of certain whites, both North and South, to the colonization of colored men upon the soil of Africa. It is hard to tell why the latter should manifest a spirit of hostility to a project which seeks only to benefit them. I apprehend that it comes from the fact of a belief, prevailing among many of them, that by African colonization we only seek to rid ourselves of the black race, a belief that ought not to be entertained by any unbiased mind, and which facts do not substantiate. The free colored men of this country are open to the charge of gross inconsistency, shown in their opposition to the scheme of emigration to Liberia. One phase of that opposition is made manifest in the disfavor shown to the measures taken to return the slaver cargo to African soil.

“The idea (which has not originated in this day of political demoralization) of sending recaptured Africans to Liberia, is a good one for several reasons. Their condi-

tion there is far better than it would be [under any circumstances in the United States.] As colonists and free laborers in Liberia, they [will] enjoy the privileges of citizenship, the means of education, and the opportunity of making a good living, either as hired laborers or as workers on the soil, freely given to them. They there enjoy all of the christianizing and humanizing influence that they would in our own country; and if, from circumstances, they cannot profit by them, their children can and will. The latter, like the succeeding generation of some of the wretched emigrants thrown upon our shores, make citizens who are a great improvement to their progenitors.

"Of two evils, choose the least; and, speaking from observation, I am perfectly assured that the lot of the colored man is better when cast amongst those of his kind upon the "Coast," than if cast amidst those, who by the circumstances of race, have no community of interest or feeling for him.

"The question can all be summed up in a nut-shell. Is the condition of the negro better in Liberia than in the United States, \* \* If so, he is better off there than here. If the voice of the people of the new Af-

rican republic is to be believed, it certainly is. Confirmed by his observation in Liberia, the writer *does* believe its teachings. The proposition to retain the captured blacks, and to put them to service in the North, is conceived in error. \*

\* \* \* Protected from evil influences by laws and locality, Liberia offers them a better moral asylum than is offered here. The very first objection that they would not be a desirable accession to our population, cannot be as consistently urged against their settlement in Liberia. They have not there the means of contamination; in isolated, (if need be) organized communities the work of gradual civilization could be successfully accomplished.

"As white labor cannot be had in Liberia, there is a call for that which we are now landing upon its shores, to which it is gladly welcomed. Putting them upon the soil of Liberia is the closest approximation to a restoration to their own homes that is possible, and therefore the most humane disposal of them. Brought from the interior of Africa, under no circumstances could it be possible to restore them to their homes. Let them have that which is the nearest approach to it.

### The Coolie Slave Trade.

ON the 16th of April, 1860, Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, made a report on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to in-

quire into the expediency of prohibiting by law all American vessels from engaging in the Coolie trade, or from transporting apprentices, so called, to the West Indies, or other parts of the world."

We give a few extracts from this report, which must fill with indignation and horror all humane minds:

"That about twenty-one years ago, soon after the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indian colonies, an emigration commenced of laboring men and women in British ships from the East Indian possessions of Great Britain to the port of British Guiana, on the coast of South America. The earliest attempt to introduce these Indian laborers or coolies was not fortunate in its results. Disease and quick mortality followed the emigrant. The labor acquired by the planter was of much value. The Indian coolie was found to possess some useful qualities. But the unaccustomed climate and unusual life which surrounded and pressed upon him in South America, and the injudicious or the unkind treatment which he encountered, induced terrible forms of disease, accompanied by acute suffering and certain death.

"Knowledge of the facts attending this emigration was speedily carried to England, and an excitement was aroused at once among different men, some of whom had advocated and some of whom had doubted the wisdom of West Indian emancipation. Great indignation was expressed against those who had permitted, and all who had engaged in the Guiana importations of labor from East India, and the expressions of discontent and of indignant remonstrance were so determined that immediate action was had by the government at India, tending to stop at once further emigration. But the value of emigrant labor had been felt upon the plantations at Guiana, and efforts were soon made in various quarters to bring about a renewal of the emigration, under such regulations and restrictions as should be found necessary to protect the life and health of the emigrant. The earnest action of the

Indian government was had to the end that the emigrant should be transported with safety and in comfort, and that such constant oversight should be exercised in his behalf, at his new home, as would so far as practicable, preserve his health. In 1842, an order in council was procured, by virtue of which that emigration was renewed. Great efforts appear to have been made to promote the welfare of the Indian laborer. Regulations were adopted restricting the number of passengers to be carried by the emigrant ships, and providing such accommodations for them upon the passage as would advance their comfort. The terms of the contract to be made for labor, the compensation to be paid for service, the duration of the service, and its character, were required to be agreed upon and explained to the understanding of the laborer.

"The expenses of transportation were a subject of charge upon the treasury of the colony, but with the right reserved of calling upon the party into whose service the emigrant subsequently entered to repay such expenses. It was required that the emigrant, before he engaged himself to leave his home, should be made to know where he was going, and to understand the character and conditions of the proposed engagement.

"This emigration has continued to Guiana and to Trinidad. But the Mauritius has been the favorite point to which this emigration has been directed. At the end of the time for which the contracts of service were made, the Indian coolies were, by the terms of the agreement, sent back to India without cost to themselves. And although the amount of wages was small, not exceeding four dollars a month, with clothing and board in addition, yet,

at the end of the five years' apprenticeship or term of service, these simple men carried home such sums of money as made them comparatively independent, and induced others to seek their fortunes in like way.

"The importation of East Indian coolies into the single port of Mauritius, between 1843 and 1857, is indicated in the following table :

1843, males,	18,105;	females,	888.
1844, do	44,454;	do	5,047
1850, do	51,240;	do	12,572
1855, do	96,142;	do	25,131.
1856, do	100,541;	do	28,245.
1857, do	102,821;	do	31,466.

"The effect of so large introduction of this foreign labor upon the plantations of this people has been great, and the increase in the product of sugar, from 28 000 tons in 1838 to about 118,000 tons in 1856, shows that the care of the government at India and in Mauritius had been extended over this emigration and over the Indian coolies, who were the subjects of it. The great increase in the emigration of females indicates an increasing willingness on the part of the emigrants themselves to remain permanently in the new homes which they had sought.

"The committee have deemed it to be their duty, under the general terms of the resolution referred to them, to present these facts concerning the Indian emigration of coolies, which has been mainly carried on in British vessels and under the immediate supervision of the government in India. But the resolution does not call for any recommendation, by the committee, of legislative action respecting this branch of the coolie emigration. Legitimate emigration, under proper instructions, when the parties seeking employment know what they want, and make their own bargains, and re-

ceive the stipulated compensation, and retain and exercise the right of selecting their own employers, and of returning to their own homes at the end of their term of service, will generally regulate itself. It has not been the policy of the American government to place obstacles in the way of intelligent and voluntary emigration.

"But the 'Chinese coolie trade,' as it is generally called, and as it has been conducted from the beginning, is not a 'trade' between emigrant and shipmaster. The coolie is seldom a party to any contract, but the subject of a contract made between parties seeking to derive, through deception and by fraud, unlawful gain by the barter, without his volition, of his skill and labor for a consideration not known to him, and not intended to benefit him. From the moment of his capture the coolie is a slave. He is the subject, first, of the meanest deception, and then of a servitude in no respect practically different from that which the confessed African slave trade binds upon its victim. That is the trade concerning which your committee have sought for information. The attention of the Christian world has been recently drawn to it by atrocities committed, and by sufferings endured, which it is difficult to describe by any language that would not appropriately describe the African slave trade in its most odious form."

"The laws of Congress now in force 'regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels' would apply to all American vessels engaged in such emigration to California. But the provisions of those laws do not apply to the carriage of passengers in American vessels from a foreign port to another foreign port. The laws at present in force upon

this subject are those of February 22, 1847, and March 3, 1849. The intent of these laws was apparently to protect American ports from diseases, which might be engendered by the arrival of passenger ships unduly crowded. By the provisions of the first law 'a master of a vessel taking on board any greater number of passengers than in the foregoing proportion with intent to transport the same from the United States to any foreign port or place, or from any foreign port or place to the United States, is guilty,' &c. By the terms of the act of March 3 1849, 'all vessels bound from any port of the United States to any port or place in the Pacific ocean or its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.' There is reason to believe that the provisions of law now prohibiting the carriage of an undue number of passengers from foreign ports into ports of the United States, and regulating the transportation so as in other respects to secure the comfort and the health of passengers, should be extended so as to apply to American vessels carrying passengers directly into ports other than those of the United States. Such provision will be found in the bill accompanying this report."

"Early and persistent remonstrance against this traffic in Chinese coolies was made by the honorable Peter Parker, the accomplished commissioner and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, after his arrival at Hong Kong, in December, 1855."

And in January, 1856, he published an earnest remonstrance against it:

This remonstrance met the approbation of the U. S. Government. Of some of the dreadful sufferings inflicted by this trade, we may allude to the fact, that in October, 1855, the American ship *Waverley* put in at Macao with 450 Coolies on board, and that in consequence of some disturbance occurring among them, they were driven below, and the hatches closed upon them, and in consequence, in some twelve or fourteen hours nearly three hundred had perished from suffocation.

"In a despatch from Dr. Parker to Mr. Marcy, dated Macao, February 12, 1856, it is said that 'the statistics of the coolie trade for 1855, at Swatou, an illegal port, even for the legal trade, are as follows:

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Coolies.
American.....	5	6,592	3,050
British.....	3	3 821	1 938
Chilian.....	1	500	250
Peruvian.....	3	1,860	1,150
	12	12,773	6,388

"The coolies are procured by purchase, and are, in fact, as truly the subject of barter and sale as the negroes upon the coast of Africa. Native Chinese are employed to entice from their homes such as may be persuaded by hope of profit to themselves to leave their friends."

The most earnest remonstrances, notices and laws have been published by the Chinese authorities against this traffic. The attention of the U. S. Government to this trade was invoked by our late Commissioner, the Hon. Wm. B. Reed. He described the horrid sufferings that occurred on board the *Angier* in 1857, and of the *Challenge* in 1858. The account of the wreck



of the Baltimore ship *Flora Temple* and the destruction of 850 Coolies, will be found on page 58 of the *Repository* for February last. Every one of the eight hundred and fifty on board perished.

“Think of it for a moment, and a moment is as much as human nature can well endure. *Eight hundred and fifty human beings*, having parents, wives, children, brothers, and sisters, and all the human sensibilities and sympathies like ourselves, decoyed, deceived, or stolen, forced on board a ship, shot down like dogs when they attempted to escape from their floating prison, fastened down between decks while the ship was striking upon the rocks and going to pieces, and all in the dark night, which their miserable quarters made still darker, half drowned in water, which was rapidly gaining about their half-naked bodies, and half-drowned in the ship before they sunk in the deep, while the dismal winds howled over them a melancholy funeral dirge even before the funeral; at length the ship utterly deserted of officers and crew, and the doors of the horrible prison of the coolies thrown open by the violence of the surges which the humanity of the officers would not open, these miserable beings rush upon deck, and stand in compact crowds gazing upon the fearful scene. But help there was none; hope there was none; every boat had been taken; every officer and seaman had managed to save himself, and abandoned to certain death the eight hundred and fifty innocent men they had decoyed or stolen! There they stood, gazing, shrieking, helpless, till the ship broke, and the surge rolled over them, and their voices were hushed forever. But ‘the sea shall give up

its dead,’ and witnesses shall come up revealing all the villainies and horrors of the English coolie traffic.”

In a debate on the African slave trade in the U. S. Senate, June 18, 1860, the Hon Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, said :

“But there is something far worse; there is something which couples with that trade not only hypocrisy of the deepest dye, but the subjugation of a race which was never designed for that condition—the coolie—and the number of these which has been imported has increased, step by step, with each revolving year, since in the tropical colonies the British lost the African labor which was suited to them. I find, for instance, in the parliamentary papers, that, from 1847 to 1856, there had been introduced into the West Indies forty-seven thousand and sixty emigrants and liberated Africans, and into the Mauritius, ninety-seven thousand five hundred and forty-two, of whom the greater part were from the East Indies. These documents disclosed the horrible sufferings attendant on the transportation of the coolies, and an official report, in speaking of the mortality on board a British transport ship, says :

“Of five hundred embarked, only two hundred and two were landed ;”

and of another that—

“One hundred and ten died by natural death and suicide.”

“It adds :

“What if it turns out that these were cargoes of veritable slaves, captured or kidnapped in the Bay of Bengal and the Bay of Hong Kong instead of the Bight of Benin and Mozambique channel and conveyed in British ships to the markets of Havana.”

“From fourteen to fifteen per cent. of mortality on board the ships is represented to be the most

favorable, being that of the British licensed ships. What it is on the other is unknown, but it is certainly to be assumed that it is much greater.

“Between 1834 and 1836, on the same authority, the parliamentary papers, it appears that not fewer than one hundred and seventy thousand coolies had been conveyed to the Mauritius; and, in 1856, not fewer than one hundred and thirty-four thousand remained. What, then, becomes of the hollow plea that they are apprenticed for a few years, and, at the expiration of the term, to be returned to their homes? These are not negroes; these are men so far civilized as to know the relations of kindred and to feel the affections of home. They are torn from these and reduced, under a mere fiction, to a state of slavery far more horrid than would be that of selling them for life; because, if they were sold for life, they would be coupled permanently with the interest of their owner, and that in-

terest, if no better motive, would carefully provide for their wants and protect them in sickness. Not so with the apprentice, having a claim to be liberated in a few years. He costs little to his owner as a purchase, and he loses little by him if he dies.

“I might continue these references, but it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the list of cases which has occurred attendant upon that species of trade, shows suicide as the result of their being unfitted to the condition to which they are reduced.”

Will nations allow this Coolie trade and the African slave trade longer to exist? The human soul, —even inanimate nature, the sea, the land, the air, light of heaven, and the stars in their purity and gentleness, and the sun in his majesty and glory, all and every where, testify against them!

### Generous Giving.

FROM the period of his renewed and entire consecration to God, “Holiness to the Lord” was written upon all that Mr. Phelps possessed. He at once began that long series of benefactions, almost unequalled in the records of Christian benevolence in our country, comparing him with those who had the same degree of worldly prosperity. Others, with less means, have given in larger proportions. Hardly any with the same means have given as liberally. The full extent of his charities will never be known; many of them are recorded only on high. He was always giving. He confined his beneficence to no one charity, to no one class of charities. He gave to all that seemed to need

his gifts. At home and abroad, in the counting-house, and by the way-side, in town and country, his hand was prompt and his heart open. He never seemed to ask what others had done, or might do, but what he himself could and ought to do. Doubtless there were some recipients of his benefactions unworthy of what was so liberally dispensed; doubtless there were those to whom he gave for their importunity; but he always thought it was better to run the risk of being occasionally imposed upon, than that of sending a needy and worthy person empty away. Hardly a day passed, after he became noted for benevolence, in which he was not applied to for some object of public charity, to say

nothing of more private donations. Sometimes several in the same day would appeal to him; he found the applicants awaiting him in his office; he found them waiting for him at home; they accosted him as he was going or returning; his chief interruption in the evening were of this class. And yet he always had a listening ear; he did not seem weary in well-doing. Pressed by these innumerable applications,

which often wore upon his exhausted strength, and appealed to sensibilities that were only too keen, he was never known to turn away coldly from a tale of sorrow; every worthy person or object received even more than they had dared to expect. If he knew any one to be poor and needy, Anson G. Phelps was at once that person's warm friend.

### Happy Death of a Native African.

THE following account of the triumphant death of a young African woman at Sierra Leone, we take from the Wesleyan notices (England.)

On Monday evening, the 7th of March, Miss Wilkinson was conveyed home in a hammock, very ill, from Campbell Town, many miles distant from this place. No sooner was she brought to the gate of her mother's cottage, than she anxiously inquired for her. Upon hearing her trembling mother's voice she said: "My dear mother, I hope you will look to God for grace at this time of need, and in your prayers always say, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord!'" Her widowed mother, who verily was the daughter of many sorrows and bereavements, and for many long years had been subject to complicated disorders, (and who, by the wise arrangements of Providence, quickly followed her daughter to the grave, and greeted her once lost beloved in the regions of immortal bliss.) heartily responded "Amen" to her daughter's address. Having thanked the men who brought her, she said to one of them, with peculiar earnestness, "Brother, this is the last time in which I am speaking to you about your soul. I beseech

you to turn now and repent of your sin, and seek forgiveness through Christ, and you may obtain mercy."

At bedtime her mother asked her the state of her soul, and she answered, "My mother, do you think I doubt that Jesus died for me? O, no, no. I know the pains of life will soon be o'er, and I shall rest in the arms of my Lord."

On Tuesday morning I visited her for the first time. She expressed her joy to see me. I spoke to her concerning her soul, prayed with her, and returned home. The same morning she was also visited by Mr. James Gregory, our assistant schoolmaster. To his inquiry she answered, "Yes, sir, Jesus died for me!" and soon afterwards, "Glory be to God! Christ is mine and I am His!" In the evening, as she observed her mother in tears, she said, "Why do you feel so sorry, ma'am? Do you know what the Lord will do? I believe he will shortly do me good!" Then looking on her hands, her breast, her feet, she shouted, "tempting body, farewell; you cannot follow me."

Next morning I visited her once more, and found her worse. Mr. Gregory called on her, and when he asked her whether she was fully convinced of her sins, she answered, "Yes; but they are all pardoned.

I am washed in the blood of the Lamb."

Friday morning, March 11th, was the last time I saw this precious saint on earth. Her sun was rapidly going down. I prayed with her, and left her in the hands of the wise Disposer of all events. One circumstance I cannot fail to mention is, that throughout the prayers offered for her, she used to respond, "Amen! amen!" and whenever prayed for a happy exit, if it were the will of God thus to terminate her afflictions, she always added, "Do Lord!" The same day, she spoke to our assistant schoolmaster the following words in a low whisper, "My Saviour sends for me." "Are you ready to go?" "Yes," she replied.

In the evening of the following day she said to her mother, "My dear mother, I desire to declare the goodness of God towards my poor soul, only I am afraid you cannot hear; but I pray God to comfort you when I am gone." Then she sank back and became silent breathing as one sleeping, whereupon her mother called her, and she answered, "Are you sleeping?" "No, ma'am, I am watching for the Master's coming." "Are you ready for his coming?" inquired a friend who constantly attended her dying friend to the last. To her, Sally replied, "Yes, home, sweet home." "Which home?" asked the same individual. "The glorious home. Don't you know that Heaven is the Christian's home—the believer's resting place."

On Sunday morning she appeared better than ever, and she even conversed during the day with more apparent ease than she had ever done since her attack. When one, observing this, remarked that she would become gradually better in the course of that week, she, smiling, answered, "Yes, on Monday

morning I shall be in perfect health," manifestly alluding to her happy departure. In the afternoon she addressed a friend who was then present, "Pray to God all the days of your life. God is good to serve. Serve Him—serve him with all your heart." In the evening she was seized with a violent convulsion, and being asked the cause, she replied, "I am wrestling with the last enemy; but my Saviour hides my soul under the shadow of his wings. I am safe. Glory—eternal glory unto Him that sitteth upon the throne—to the Lamb forever!" At intervals of rest and quietness, she was heard repeating more than twice the hymn beginning—

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee."

At midnight she cried aloud, "The door is open—it is open—it is open!" Raising her right hand, as if calling me at a distance, she added, "Come, come just now." She was soon seized with a painful asthma, and she suffered greatly from difficulty of breathing. Occasionally, however, she was able to say, "Lord have mercy upon Thine own daughter. I am thine. Come quickly!" A few hours after, her distressed mother begged to interrupt her with a few inquiries. This she allowed. "Are you ready for that happy home?" "Oh, yes, mother; Christ is ready—Heaven is ready—I am ready—happy—peace. Do you not see the strangers that surround me?" "No, my daughter." Smiling, she said, "Yes, you cannot see them; Mr. Decker, my preacher, too; all are ready for me; ready to lead me to the golden city—to the new Jerusalem. O pray, mother! God help and comfort you." Now and then she was heard to repeat,

"Labor is rest, and pain is sweet,  
If thou, my God, art here."

Her last words on Monday were :  
 "The hour is at hand—it is come :  
 The door is open. Glory—glory—  
 glory be to God most high." Hav-  
 ing said these words, she quietly  
 and meekly resigned "this fleeting  
 breath," and her happy spirit  
 "Clapp'd her glad wings and tower'd away  
 And mingled with the blaze of day."

[From the Home and Foreign Record, of June, 1860.]

### Abstract of the Annual Report of Presbyterian Missions in Africa.

#### LIBERIAN MISSIONS.

"MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring ; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school ; Rev. Edward W. Blyden, preacher and teacher of the Alexander High School ; Rev. Edwin T. Williams, in this country.

"KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskin, preacher and teacher ; Mr. D. Simpson, assistant ; Miss Mallory, teacher of the day-school.

"HARRISBURG.—Mr. Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher ; Mr. Mellville, teacher.

"SINOUE.—Rev. James M. Priest ; Mr. Charles Fashawe, assistant ; Mrs. Mary E. Parsons, teacher of the day-school.

"SETTRA KRU.—Mr. Washington McDonogh, teacher.

Rev. Messrs. Thomas H. and James R. Amos, and Armistead Miller, particular stations not yet designated.

"Mr. Williams, in consequence of repeated and severe attacks of sickness, was compelled, in the early part of last year to withdraw from his missionary labors, and seek the restoration of his health by a visit to this country.

"The Rev. Messrs. Amos and Miller, whose appointment as missionaries to Africa was mentioned in the last Annual Report, embarked on board the Mary Caroline Stevens, in Baltimore, on the 12th of May, and reached the field of their labors in the early part of July. These young men received their theological training at the Ashmun Institute, and were highly recommended to the Board by the faculty of that institution, and also by the Presbytery of New Castle, by whom they were ordained."

Mr. Miller and his wife remained at Monrovia to explore the adjacent country, with the view of establishing a new station. Messrs. Amos and their families are at Sinou, near the contemplated field of their future labors.

The Mission Station at Monrovia includes in its care a church, a Sab-

bath school, an English day-school, and the Alexander High School. Mr. Herring is pastor of the church ; but occasionally assisted by Mr. Blyden, the principal of the Alexander High School. The English school has been conducted as in former years by Mr. James. The number of church members is fifty-seven, nine have been added during the year, several of them from the Alexander High School. Mr. Erskine continues in charge of the church at the Kentucky settlement. The number of communicants is fifty-seven, six having been added during the year—Sabbath school scholars eighty-five. Mr. Erskine has labored much among the native settlements. A day school is taught by Miss Mallory.

The Harrisburg Station is a healthy one, on the banks of the St. Pauls, about twenty miles from the seashore. It is surrounded by a number of friendly tribes. Mr. Simon Harrison, formerly of the Choctaw Nation, has charge of the church and the station. He has proved very faithful and efficient. A boarding school, twenty-eight of whom are recaptured Congo children, are taught by Mr. Mellville, and formerly one of the pupils of the Alexander High School.

At Sinou, Mr. Priest and Mr. Fashawe have continued their labors. Mr. Fashawe has visited native settlements. Eight persons have united themselves to the church.

At Settra Kru, a small native board-

ing school has continued under the care of Mr. Washington M'Donogh. One individual who has joined the church at Sizou, traces his first religious impressions to this school.

#### CORISCO MISSION.

“EVANGASIMBA.—Rev. J. L. Mackay, and Mrs. Mackay; Miss Maria M. Jackson, teacher of girls' boarding school. Andeke, interpreter, and general assistant; Sukonjo, teacher of day-school; Miss Charity Sneed and Mwambani, assistants.

“UGOVI.—Rev. T. S. Ogden, and Mrs. Ogden; Rev. Cornelius De Heer.

“ALONGO.—Rev. Wm. Clemens and Mrs. Clemens; Ibia and Unfengi, native helpers. Charles L. Loomis, M. D. licentiate preacher, and Mrs. Loomis, just arrived.

“This mission has been much afflicted the past year in the removal by death of Rev. George McQueen, one of its most active and efficient missionary laborers. This painful event occurred on the 25th of March.

“Mr. and Mrs. Clemens and Miss Jackson, whose embarkation was mentioned in the last Annual Report, reached Corisco the latter part of April, after a somewhat protracted but otherwise pleasant voyage. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens remained at Evangasimba some weeks after their arrival, in charge of that station, with a view of giving Mr. and Mrs. Mackay an opportunity of recruiting their health by a short sea voyage.

“As soon as the latter returned, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens resumed their labors at Alongo, and have continued to labor there since that time. Miss Jackson having been designated to the charge of the female school at Evangasimba, is connected with this station.”

After Mr. McQueen's death, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden were transferred to the Evangasimba station, where they will stay until a permanent place is selected for the school. Mr. De Heer was then transferred to Ugovi station. Mrs. McQueen, after the death of her husband, came to this country with their only child, hopes still at some future time to renew her efforts in the mission.

“Mr. Charles L. Loomis, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Missouri, and Mrs.

Loomis, embarked for Corisco, in the *Ocean Eagle*, on the 27th September.

“Intelligence has been received of their safe arrival at Cape Palmas, 16th December, and it is presumed that they have, ere this, arrived at the Island of Corisco.

“In the early part of the last year, the missionaries were permitted to witness very decided tokens of the Spirit's presence and power in connection with their labors, and these indications of good have been continued with increasing interest to the present time.

“This work of grace, there is reason to believe, is extending itself beyond the inhabitants of the Island of Corisco to neighboring communities, where the Gospel has only occasionally been preached. On the Island of Ilobi, twelve or fifteen miles to the east of Corisco, a number of persons are known to be anxious about the salvation of their souls, and a company of young persons have established a prayer meeting there, which is well attended. The people along the main land, also, as will be seen by reference to Mr. Clemens' journal, published in the *Home and Foreign Record*, have expressed an earnest desire to have missionaries come and settle among them.

“We have received efficient aid in our work from several of the young men who are church members, especially from the three older ones who have the work of the ministry in view.”

At Evangasimba are a native church, containing 27 communicants; 30 or more persons interested in their religious welfare, while a day and Sabbath school, and day and boarding school are sustained. At Ugovi and Alongo the schools and services of the Sabbath continue, and things are greatly improved, the people being better instructed, and the Gospel having come with greater power to their hearts. Mr. Clemens has made two voyages recently along the coast to the north of Corisco, was received with great cordiality, and looked to with respect.

“But the great feature of interest connected with these journeys was the frequent and earnest desire manifested by the people to have missionaries come and live among them. In one case, a chief of one of the settlements he visited offered to fit out his great canoe, and go one hundred

and fifty miles to Corisco to bring a missionary, if Mr. Clemens would only promise him one. Other communities manifested equally as much interest; but the facts of the case have already been laid before the readers of the missionary journals, and need not be repeated here."

#### YORUBA.

From the S. B. Foreign Journal.

Mrs. S. M. Harden writes from Lagos, May 7th, that she has a female school of 13. These children are making some progress, the elder ones can read well and write some, with improvement in needle work, &c. I am glad to have a school, for it is better to do little than nothing. If some of our brethren and sisters would kindly support a few children so that we could keep them with us altogether, it would do them threefold more good than merely coming to school.

The Baptist Journal publishes letters from the Rev. A. Phillips and Rev. R. H. Stone, who with the wife of the latter are at Ijaye, the latest date being April 6th. Rev. T. A. Reed writes from Awyaw, April 10th; war surrounds the missionaries, but they write with good hopes of safety.

#### FURTHER MISSION INTELLIGENCE.

DR. THORNLEY, a surgeon in the United States navy, was recently compelled by ill-health to spend a short time at the Episcopal Mission Station, at Cape Palmas. After his departure he wrote to the Rev. C. C. Hoffman on the subject of what he terms the great work in which he is engaged. He regrets that he was unable to visit the sixteen stations, which he learns are in successful operation.

"This," he adds, "is what is actually being done. A great majority of the stations are under the charge of native teachers, who rescued from the chains of heathen superstition, and educated in the Christian faith, are now manfully fighting under the banner of the cross, and pointing out to their brethren according to the flesh, the road to victory through Jesus, the way, the truth, and the life.

"I have witnessed a semi-annual examination of the orphan girls, (colonists,) twenty-six of whom are receiving in this institution, besides food and raiment for their bodies, and protection from vice, the more important food of mental, moral, and religious instruction. Their acquaintance with the various branches of useful knowledge proves how faithful their accomplished teacher, Miss Ball, performs her task. The neatness of their dress, and their ordinary conduct, mark the careful and judicious supervision of Mrs. Hoffman, while the promptness with which they answer all kinds of Scripture questions, indicates how thorough is the religious instruction they receive from yourself. To every lover of religion it will be gratifying to learn that this cultivation is beginning to yield its legitimate fruit in the happy conversion of several of the girls, one of whom, a few months ago, on her death bed, gave unmistakable evidence of the operation of the Holy Spirit, and resigned her breath in full assurance of faith and a comforting hope of a blissful immortality. If this examination was interesting, far more so, for some reasons, was that of the native Christian scholars of Hoffman station. Their docility, diligence, and quickness in the reception of knowledge, augur well for the Missionary cause, as it is upon them, as I have before said, the hope of African Missions depends.

"I visited the high school at Mt. Vaughan, so ably presided over by the Rev. Mr. Crummell, whose immediate ancestors were native Africans, though he himself was born in the United States. To this school the most promising of the boys from the various stations are sent at the proper time, and here complete their education prior to the commencement of their labors in the Missionary field. Unfortunately I did not witness the examination, though I learn it was most satisfactory.

"In addition to these few words on the subject of your legitimate Missionary labors, much might be added concerning St. Mark's hospital, the walls of which are now rising above surrounding objects, for which blessing the sick and homeless mariner, as well as the destitute of every other calling, will be indebted mainly to the energy and perseverance of Bishop Payne and yourself; but I have already extended this letter beyond its proper limits.

"With my earnest prayers that the lives of all your family may be long spared to perform the noble work to which they have been devoted, and that your labors may be crowned with complete success."

IN March last, the Rev. Geo. Hubbard and wife returned from their Missionary labors in Africa. Mrs. Hubbard sunk under the influence of African fever to her final rest, in the hope of glory, on the 6th of May. Mr. R. H. Morine, a Liberian catechist, in charge of a station, in the rear of Bassa Cove, died on the 9th of March. The death of Miss Spaulding is greatly lamented. She died in great peace, with earnest prayer for the heathen and for the Missionary, and desiring to depart and be with Christ. To her mother and family, she sent the message, "tell them it is sweet to die and go home to Jesus."

THE REV. JACOB RAMBO writes, April 11th, from Cape Palmas :

"My own health is still very good. The ladies who lately arrived—Misses M. and R.—have gotten on well. They are getting well acclimated, having had two or three attacks each.

"Mr. and Mrs. Messenger are in usual health. Our late Convocation was much like others. The usual services and missionary meeting, with addresses, were held. There was nothing reported of special interest. But all are hopefully and cheerfully at work.

"The natives here at the Cape have made a law to keep the Sabbath. Our services are very well attended at St. James', as well as at St. Mark's. We hope the Bishop will reach us in July. I have two candidates for baptism at Rocktown—a native man and his wife. I hope they may prove sincere and earnest in their professed seriousness."

THE REV. ALEX. CRUMMELL, writes from Cape Palmas, April 16th :

"I know nothing of marked importance occurring around us, save the warlike tendencies of the natives. From all I can hear, there is nothing but the cry for battle—from Fishtown to Netie Lue, and more than half way down the banks of the Cavalla. In the interior, several fierce conflicts have taken place, and at the Po river the battles have been most sanguinary; in one battle, sixty-one men were killed. Of course this causes great interruption of trade, and in the interior causes a cessation of missionary influence. The

superintendent has attempted mediation, but I am satisfied that, so far as the upper Cavalla is concerned, we are powerless for good or authority."

NOTE FROM A WASHINGTON EMIGRANT.

Mr. John R. Freeman, a worthy young man of color, who sailed from Baltimore, on the 1st of May, for Liberia, says in a brief note, just as the ship was leaving Savannah river, May 25th, 1860 :

"I cannot fail to express my obligations for your interest in my behalf, and for letters to President Benson and others. Your councils will remain with me as precious jewels. \* \* \* Pray that the mercies of God may follow me, and that his arm may defend me, and that it may not be amiss for me to say, that as the mariner steers his vessel from port to port by the needle of the compass, faith shall conduct me to the haven of eternal peace, even though it be against head winds and through stormy seas, at all times will I cast my cares upon God, content to be His, whether I live or die. As I expect inquiries to be made for me in Washington by some of my friends, please assure them that I am well, doing well, and hope to do better.

THE STEAMER SETH GROSVENOR.—Intelligence has reached New York of the arrival of this small steamer at Porto Grande, one of the Cape Verd Islands, on the 6th of June, twenty-four days from Bermuda, where she touched 11th May, and left on the 15th. This steamer made a progress of 110 miles fully a day. She found coal at Porto Grande. The vessel was in good condition, and it was her purpose to proceed immediately to Liberia.

FILIAL PIETY AND CHARITY WORTHY OF A DAUGHTER OF VIRGINIA.

Some years ago, a gentleman of Virginia, left \$500 to the American Colonization Society; one third of each of his legacies to be reserved until she became of age to his daughter. About eighteen years ago, two-thirds of this bequest was paid by the administrator of the estate to the Society. A short time since, the Financial Secretary received from that daughter the remaining third, with the full interest to that time. "I consider this" (she observes) "as belonging strictly to the Colonization Society, and take delight in performing this act of justice."



**THE UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.**—It is stated that the funds necessary for the Central Africa Mission, undertaken by the Oxford and Cambridge University interests, (noticed in this paper some months ago,) have been secured.

They have raised \$100,000 as an outfit, and a subscription of \$10,000 per year for five years, at the end of which time they expect the colony will be self-sustaining. The colony will consist of a missionary bishop and six clergymen, a physician, and a company of skilled artisans and laborers sufficient for all the wants of a community complete in itself.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Rev. James Hay, who left Canada last year for Natal, South Africa, mentions the interesting fact that all the stations of the London Missionary Society in South Africa are now self-supporting.

**LIBERIA—Greenville.**—About ten years ago, several members of the Congregational Church in Savannah, Ga., of which Dr. Preston was pastor, emigrated to Liberia. They settled at Greenville, Sinou County, organized themselves as a Congregational Church, and employed Henry B. Stewart, one of their number, to preach to them. They applied for aid to the Independent Presbyterians, and to the American Board, but for various reasons did not obtain it, and therefore organized themselves into a church, and went on without aid, and are now in a flourishing condition. Mr. Stewart was in the United States last winter, and was regularly ordained by a council called in New York. He is now on his way home, having received presents of communion furniture, books for Sabbath school libraries, and other things which will be useful to the church, especially in its efforts for the heathen.—*Cong.*

### Intelligence.

**PRESIDENT BENSON.**—If we may judge from the last message of President Benson, published in the May number of the African Repository, he is an able and worthy successor of President Roberts in the position of Supreme Executive in the Liberian Commonwealth. And perhaps not to be considered inferior to him in any respect. The message, written in a plain and correct style, is characterized by enlarged views, practical good sense, and honesty of purpose. We infer from the statements in the May Repository, that the prospects of Liberia were never more flattering.—*C. Union.*

Dr. Thomas Butts, of Southampton, Virginia, who died recently, has directed in his will that all his servants, one hundred and five in number, shall be freed, and appointed L. R. Edwards his executor.

Captain Richard F. Burton, with the exception of Livingston and Barth, the most intrepid African explorer of this century, is at present travelling in the United States. He is accompanied by Dr. Steinhäuser.

**EMANCIPATION BY A VIRGINIAN.**—Miss Cornelia Barbour, a daughter of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, formerly Governor of that State, and a member of President J. Q. Adams' Cabinet, has resolved to emancipate her numerous slaves, and locate them in a free State.

**MISSIONARY CONVENTION AT PEACHAM.**—This Convention commenced its sessions Monday evening, April 30th, closing Wednesday afternoon. Of returned missionaries, Messrs. Hazen, of Bombay, and Walker, of Gaboon, were present. In Mr. Walker the people of Peacham feel a deep interest, arising from the fact that he spent several of his youthful years in this place, serving as tradesman's apprentice. He was remembered and greeted with great joy; and his telling words on the withering curses which the slave-trade has brought on Africa, will not soon be forgotten. He knows whereof he affirms, and is able to prove, by any amount of sad and startling facts, that the whole influence of this abominable traffic is, from beginning to end evil, and only evil continually.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

It is stated that when the slaver Wild-fire left the African coast, there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. Two Spanish armed steamers were also waiting at Congo river for cargoes of one thousand five hundred negroes each, bound for Cuba.

**EYO HONESTY II.**, King of Calabar, Western Africa, has just had completed for him, in Liverpool, a steamer of about two hundred tons, in size and form similar to a British gun-boat. It is about one hundred feet long, and thirty-six horse power, draws four feet and a half, and is fitted up internally with great magnifi-

cence. It is designed for war and commercial purposes, and is to cruise in rivers and bays as well as in deep water. Eyo Honesty is said to be worthy of his kingly appellation, is a convert to the Scotch Church, and an efficient co-operator with the American and British missionaries on the West coast of Africa. He is twenty-eight years of age, and is a consistent and steady opposer of the Mormon and heathen practice of Poligamy. The event is significant, showing in unmistakable language the progress of civilization and the arts among the savage tribes.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

The Albany Evening Journal gives the following instance of the generosity of the late Hon. John L. Schoolcraft, President of the Commercial Bank of Albany, whose death, at St. Catherine's, C. W., on Thursday last, has already been announced. While he was a member of Congress during the exciting period of 1850, an effort was started to purchase the freedom of a slave in Daniel Webster's service. A paper was started. Mr. Webster's friends subscribed, some \$25 and some \$50. The paper was shown to Mr. Schoolcraft. He added it up, saw what the deficiency was, and wrote his name, "John L. Schoolcraft, four hundred and thirty-five dollars."

**EDUCATED LIBERIANS.**—During the last few years the intelligent, industrious, energetic and free colored population have turned their attention towards Liberia as an inviting home. Their civil disabilities here and the comfort and progress of their brethren there have done much to produce this result. Some one hundred of this portion of the residents of Pennsylvania are seriously considering a removal to Africa the coming fall, and as many more in New York and other northern States are similarly disposed. The Liberians, too, are preparing for this desirable class of people, by creating suitable society for them. Two of her sons have just graduated from prominent institutions of learning in this country, viz: William Henry Ealbeck, from the "medical department" of Bowdoin College, Me., and Wilber-

force Burns, with the degree of "bachelor of arts," from Wesleyan University, Connecticut. The latter is a son of Bishop Burns, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberia. These young men are natives of Liberia, and expect to return by the colonization packet, Mary Caroline Stevens, November 1st next, from Baltimore.—*Baltimore Sun*.

**LIBERALITY OF COLORED CHURCHES.**—The narrative of the South Alabama (Old School) Presbyterian says:

The colored membership of two of our churches report contributions to the cause of African Missions. That from Valley Creek amounting to eighty-three dollars and fifty cents, ought to put many of our white congregations to shame, and, at the same time, provoke them to love and good works.

**APPEAL FOR COLLECTIONS.**—The president, committee, and corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, make an earnest and eloquent appeal through the Presbyterian to all the churches in that Commonwealth for contributions. They speak of the recognized independence of Liberia by many European nations. Fifty-one colored emigrants left Pennsylvania during the last eight months, and more than sixty applicants desire to remove in November. Let us, say the managers, help our colored brethren to reach the land of their ancestors. Let us aid them in establishing Sunday schools and churches in Africa. Let them go forth, cheered by our bounty, and followed by our prayers. We humbly believe that the Lord's time to favor Africa, yea, the set time is come. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

**THE RECAPTURED AFRICANS.**—The Castilian sailed from Key West for Liberia on the 30th June. The South Shore on the 14th July; 400 of the Africans were assigned to the former, 355 to the latter. Intelligence is daily expected of the departure of the Star of the Union with the remainder.

### Renewed Proposal for a Steam Line to Africa.

The Richmond Despatch argues in favor of reviving the project, as recommended some years ago by an able committee of the House of Representatives, in their report on a memorial on the subject. The proposed object was to carry the mails,

aid emigration of free colored persons, and promote commerce. The Journal of Commerce thinks the arguments have stronger application now than ever. We hope the opinion will spread.

**Friends Gone.**

As our journal goes to press, we announce, with deep sorrow, the departure of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., the junior editor of the National Intelligencer, the setting of whose light will cast a gloom over the land, and who was a constant friend, and for many years a Vice President of this Society.

THE REV. ROBERT S. FINLEY, son of the principal founder, and for many years an active and efficient agent of this Society, in the Southwestern States, after a

brief illness, died at Talladega, Alabama, on the 2d ult., in prospect of a glorious immortality. Ever beloved and honored, rest in peace.

THE REV. CORTLANDT VAN RENS-SALAER, D. D., a warm friend to Africa and her children, a Vice President of this Society, dedicated to the cause of the divine honor, and the salvation of men, died at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 25th of last month.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1860.*

**MAINE.**

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$58.02,) viz :	
<i>Augusta</i> —Hon Reuel Williams,	
\$5, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Rev.	
Benjamin Tappan, D. D., Ben-	
jamin Davis, Esq., E. A. Na-	
son, Esq., \$2 each.....	13 00
<i>Bangor</i> —Hammond St. Church	
and Society, annual contribu-	
tion in part.....	12 02
<i>Hallowell</i> —Col. Andrew Masters.	4 00
<i>Kennebunk</i> —W. B. Sewall, Esq.,	
\$5, Capt. Charles Thompson,	
\$3, Capt. George Lord, Mrs.	
Mary Dane, \$1 each, Mrs.	
Tobias Lord, \$1, (previously	
acknowledged \$25,) which con-	
stitute Rev. Franklin E. Fel-	
lows a life member.....	13 00
<i>Waterville</i> —Prof G. W. Keely,	
\$4, Samuel Appleton, Esq. \$5,	
Mrs. Helen R. Boutelle, \$7...	16 00
	<hr/>
	58 02

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

<i>Chester</i> —Cong. Church and So-	
ciety.....	11 90

**MASSACHUSETTS**

<i>Boston</i> —Miss Sarah W. Choare.	2 00
Massachusetts Colonization So-	
ciety, two cotton-gins, from	
Bates, Hyde & Co.....	100 00
Two cotton-gins from the East	
Carver Company .....	100 00
	<hr/>
	202 00

**RHODE ISLAND.**

<i>Barrington</i> —Collection by Rev.	
F. Horton.....	8 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$778.50,) viz :	
State Treasury.....	75 00
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100,	
Wm. P. Greene, \$25, Gov-	
ernor Buckingham, Jno A.	
Rockwell, J. H. Slater, each	

\$20, Jas. Lloyd Greene, \$15,	
Wm. Williams, \$12 50, Mrs.	
Williams, J. M. Buckingham,	
Mrs Mary Bull, Mrs. Wall-	
cott Huntington, Fourth Con-	
gregational Church, (Rev. Mr.	
Stanton, pastor,) each \$10,	
Wm. P. Greene, jr., \$6, Geo.	
Perkins, E. O. Abbot, L Black-	
stone, Gardiner Greene, Mrs.	
Russell Hubbard, Mrs. Chas.	
Spaulding, Mrs. N. C. Rey-	
nolds, B. W. Tompkins, D.	
Smith, J. M. Huntington, each	
\$5, John Dunham, Jed. Hunt-	
ington, Misses Huntington,	
Charles Spaulding, Mrs. Henry	
Strong, each \$3, Mrs. M. H.	
Y Whiting, H. B. Norton, D.	
W. Carroll, Jer. Halsey, A.	
W. Prentice, each \$2, Mrs. J.	
E. Kingsley, W. P. Eaton, J.	
P. Barstow, F. Johnson, each	
\$1, D. W. Coit \$10, in full to	
constitute his son Charles W.	
Coit a life member.....	357 50
<i>New Haven</i> —James Brewster,	
\$25, W. S. Charnley, \$10, H.	
Hosker, F. Crosswell, each \$5.	45 00
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Mrs. Harrall, \$20,	
F. Wood, \$10—\$30 to consti-	
tute Rev. L. W. Bancroft, rector of	
"Christ Church," a life mem-	
ber; Eben Fairchild, \$50, Mrs.	
Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. Ira	
Sherman, each \$10, E. B.	
Jones, H. Lyon, Mrs. A. Bish-	
op, Mrs. C. Simons, Mrs.	
Ellen Porter, J. C. Loomis, D.	
H. Sterling, N. Wheeler, Rev.	
Dr. G. S. Coit, each \$5, Rev.	
Henry Jones, R. B. Lacy, Geo.	
Sterling, C. Spooner, each \$3,	
Isaac Sherman, S. Hartwell,	
S. J. Patterson, Misses Ward,	
S. Sterling, each \$2, G. B.	

Weller, C. Foote, Mrs. F. Bishop, N. Beardsley, J. F. White, Mrs. G. Thompson, E. Birdsey, S. B. Ferguson, Dr. W. B. Nash, E. J. Staples, each \$1.....	177 00
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<i>Southington</i> —Timothy Higgins, \$10, H. Lowrey, Dr. Twitchell, T. D. Whittlesey, each \$5, Dr. Hart, Samuel Pratt, each \$1.....	27 00
<i>Cheshire</i> —Rev. Mr. Bull, \$5, E. A. Cornwell, \$3, Mrs. A. H. Doolittle, J. L. Foot, each \$1..	10 00
<i>Bradford</i> —Mrs. T. P. Gillett, \$5, Col. Parsons, Mrs. B. A. Tiltonson, each \$3.....	11 00
<i>Madison</i> —Mrs. Shepherd.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	778 50

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous..... 1,138 17

## VIRGINIA.

<i>Bensacks</i> —B. F. Moorman, of which \$30 constitutes him a life member.....	68 83
<i>Hanover Co.</i> —N B. Clarke, executor of Wilson B. Clark, for passage to Liberia of 15 persons liberated by his will....	472 50
<i>Brownsburg</i> —R. Hutchinson, executor of Hugh Adams, for passage and support of 17 persons, liberated by his will....	980 00
	<hr/>
	1,521 33

## GEORGIA.

*Eaton*—A. Cuthbert, Esq., for passage and support in Liberia of 73 persons liberated by him. (He also advanced for their outfit \$1,500)..... 4,737 60

## TENNESSEE.

*Columbia*—L. Oatman, executor of J. E. Stephenson, for passage to, and one year's support in Liberia of five persons liberated by his will..... 462 00

## OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, (\$75.50,) viz:

*Zanesville*—Charles B. Goddard, Esq., Geo. James, Esq., Saml. W. Spencer, Daniel Brush, C. W. Potwin, H. Blandy, the Misses Mathews, each \$5, Mr. E. E. Fillmore, and Mr. J. V. Cushing, each \$2, W. A. Graham, Miss Sarah Vanhorn, Rev. M. A. Hodge, Mr. Josh.

Crosby, Mr. E. Grant, Mr. L. P. Baily, and cash, each \$1...	46 00
<i>Granville</i> —Rev. Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Sam'l Bancroft, and Mr. A. Sanford, each \$3, A. P. Prichard, Mrs. G. B. Johnson, and Mr. E. Abbot, each \$2, Levi Rose, jr., Prof J. K. Downer, President J. Hall, Principal W P. Kerr, each \$1, Mr. J. Beck, 50 cts.....	19 50
<i>Waterford</i> —Dr. J. J. Turner, his annual donation.....	10 00
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	75 50

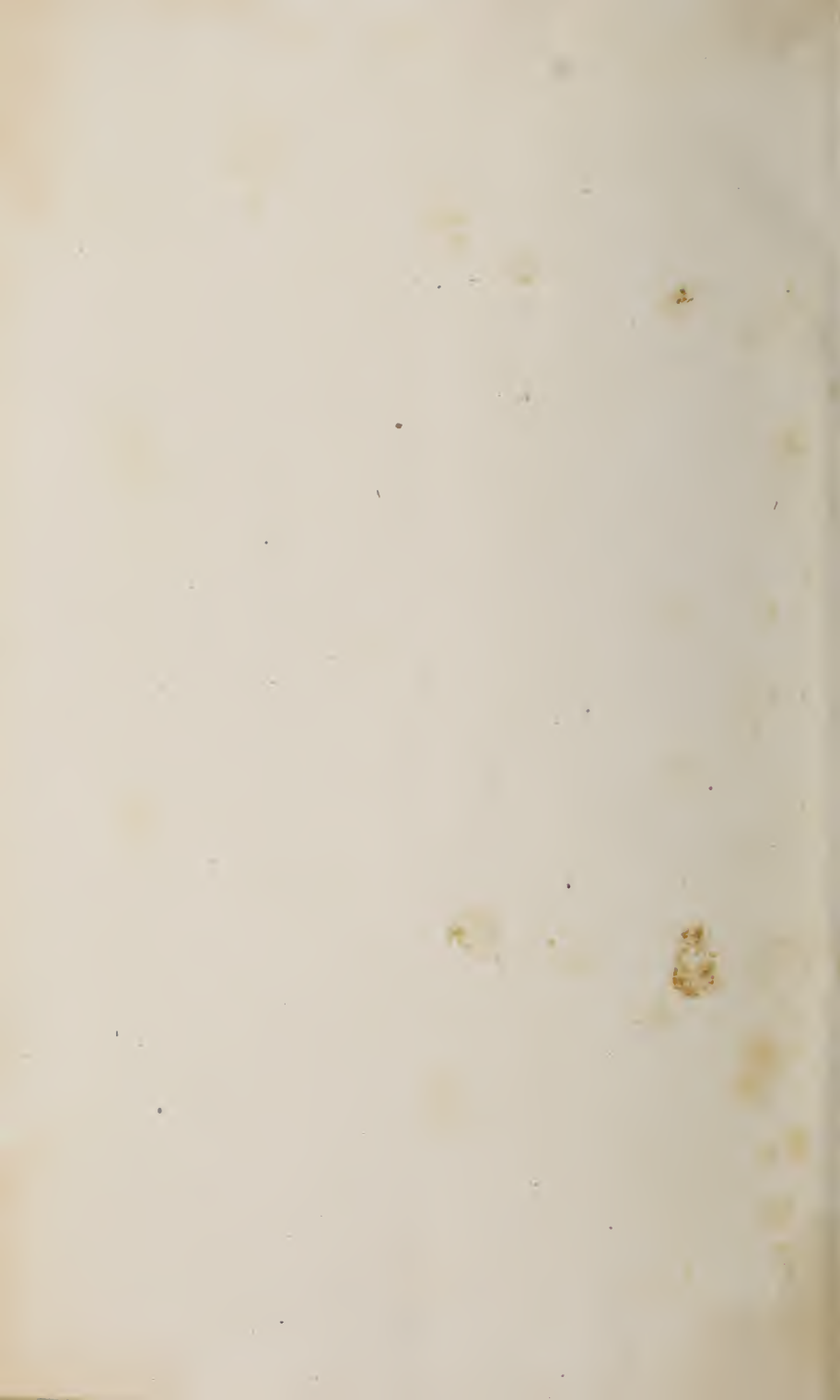
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<i>RHODE ISLAND.</i> — <i>Providence</i> —L. P. Child, to Jan. '61.....	1 00
<i>CONNECTICUT.</i> — <i>North Haven</i> —S. Orcutt, for '60.....	1 00
<i>VIRGINIA.</i> — <i>Bensacks</i> —B. F. Moorman, to June '60.....	10 00
<i>GEORGIA.</i> — <i>Savannah</i> —Samuel Boles, for '60.....	1 00
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